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CONTENTS

General	4899-5106
Theory & Systems • Methods & Apparatus • New Tests • Statistics • Reference Works • Organizations • History & Biography • Professional Problems of Psychology • Films	
Physiological Psychology	5107-5143
Nervous System	
Receptive and Perceptual Processes	5144-5313
Vision • Audition • Other Modalities	
Response Processes	5314-5359
Complex Processes and Organizations	5360-5653
Learning & Memory • Thinking & Imagination • Intelligence • Personality • Aesthetics	
Developmental Psychology	5654-5691
Childhood & Adolescence • Maturity & Old Age	
Social Psychology	5692-5897
Methods & Measurements • Cultures & Cultural Relations • Social Institutions • Language & Communication	
Clinical Psychology, Guidance, Counseling	5898-6176
Methodology, Techniques • Diagnosis & Evaluation • Treatment Methods • Child Guidance • Vocational Guidance	
Behavior Deviations	6177-6514
Mental Deficiency • Behavior Problems • Speech Disorders • Crime & Delinquency • Psychoses • Psychoneuroses • Psychosomatics • Clinical Neurology • Physically Handicapped	
Educational Psychology	6515-6583
School Learning • Interests, Attitudes, & Habits • Special Education • Educational Guidance • Educational Measurement • Education Staff Personnel	
Personnel Psychology	6584-6636
Selection & Placement • Labor-Management Relations	
Industrial and Other Applications	6637-6681
Industry • Business & Commerce • Professions • Military	

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Psychological Abstracts

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GENERAL

4899. Daniel, Robert S. (Ed.) (U. Missouri) **Contemporary readings in general psychology.** Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1959. xiii, 385 p. \$3.25.—Intended as a supplement to textbook study, a wide variety of points of view, empirical findings, and theoretical approaches are represented in these 68 readings. The selections, drawn primarily from nontechnical journals, are prefaced by introductory statements and are organized around 9 principles of behavior: (a) psychology is a science, (b) psychology is the science of behavior, (c) behavior is adaptive, (d) variability applies to behavior, (e) behavior is developmental, (f) behavior is dynamic, (g) organisms are biological, (h) organisms are social, (i) behavior can be controlled. Each section includes a brief list of recommended readings.—D. T. Kenny.

4900. Eysenck, H. J. (U. London, England) **The Rees-Eysenck body index and Sheldon's somatotype system.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 105, 1053-1058.—Sheldon's system is unnecessarily complicated, statistically inadequate, and theoretically not well founded.—W. L. Wilkins.

4901. Gagné, Robert M., & Fleishman, Edwin A. (Princeton U.) **Psychology and human performance.** New York: Henry Holt, 1959. xiii, 493 p. \$7.25.—Emphasizing "the kinds of things human beings can do" and aiming at the introductory student audience, "a useful model of man as a behaving organism" is provided. Human functions are organized and tied together with many supplementing graphs. 10 basic chapters include: the science of behavior, basic components of behavior, functions of the behavior system, learning and retention, discrimination and identification, motor skills, concepts and thinking, and social behavior. Integrating and applying the earlier concepts are chapters on jobs and personnel selection, training, and engineering psychology. A student manual is available.—M. York.

4902. Klemmer, E. T. (IBM Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York) **Numerical error checking.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 316-320.—2 questions were raised about numerical error checking: "(a) What is the effect of grouping digits on the speed and accuracy of error checking? (b) How does the probability of error affect the speed and accuracy of error checking?" Volunteer college students (34) checked numbers on 1 page against numbers on another page. "... speed of checking varied greatly with size of horizontal group." "... the number of errors remaining undetected is directly related to the original number of errors." "The speed of error checking was highest for groupings of three or four digits."—J. W. Russell.

4903. McCall, Raymond J. (Marquette U.) **A preface to scientific psychology.** Milwaukee, Wis.:

Bruce, 1959. vi, 74 p. \$1.00.—A text supplementing undergraduate psychology coursework. Chapter 1 presents the bases of scientific psychology and distinguishes it from philosophy and popular psychology. Chapter 2 describes the divisions of psychology within a theoretical, practical and methodological framework. Review summaries, sample quizzes and index follow.—C. A. Bennett.

4904. Mann, M. Jacinta. (Seton Hill Coll.) **Creativity and productivity in evaluation and measurement.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 505-513.—An analysis of 932 articles that appeared in Educational and Psychological Measurement from 1941 through 1957 indicated that more emphasis is being placed now on theoretical and experimental studies in measurement with far fewer descriptive articles. The publications were classified into 13 categories such as descriptions of new instruments, discussions of theories, new approximations or computational schemes, etc.—W. Coleman.

4905. Mayo, Samuel T. (Loyola U., Chicago) **Testing and the use of test results.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 5-14.—3 aspects of testing are treated: improvement of tests and testing, development in testing programs, and sources of information on testing. There seemed to be a number of countertrends toward correcting the previous neglect of test validity. More attention to construct validity was given in the newer test manuals. 88-item bibliog.—F. Goldsmith.

4906. von Bertalanffy, Ludwig, & Rapoport, Anatol. (Eds.) **General systems: Yearbook of the Society for General Systems Research. Vol. IV.** Ann Arbor, Mich.: Braun-Brumfield, 1960. xxiii, 260 p. \$7.50.—(see 32: 22) This yearbook contains: (a) 3 papers concerning biological system theory, tropism in butterflies, evolutionary concepts in behavioral science, and the development of the concept of biological regulation in medicine; (b) 11 papers on organization theory treating the structure of social organization, organization change and mechanisms for stability, efficient and viable organization forms, game theory, computer simulation and construction of artificial organisms, digital simulation of an evolutionary process, and organization theory itself; and (c) 3 papers reviewing the literature and definitions of psychological stress, the measurement of human adaptation to stressful environments, and the disorganization of human behavior.—R. L. McCornack.

(See also Abstract 4980)

THEORY & SYSTEMS

4907. Ansbacher, Heinz L. **Anomie: The sociologist's conception of lack of social interest.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 212-214.—Adler's lack of "social interest" and Durkheim's and others' "anomie" are compared.—A. R. Howard.

4908. **Apostel, Léo; Jonckheere, A. R., & Matalon, Benjamin.** *Logique, apprentissage et probabilité.* [Logic, learning, and probability.] Paris, France: Presses Univer. France, 1959. 186 p. Fr. 900.—Relationships between the psychological study of the processes of thinking and rules of logic are examined. Psychological concomitants for the "key ideas" of class, relation, proposition, inference, and the principal logical constants are defined. A general, axiomatically based theory of learning, of which the systems of Hull, Tolman, Guthrie, and Piaget are special cases, is developed. "... there exist between the part of psychology that has more or less precise laws (the theory of learning) and formal logic, relationships entirely different from those found between the introspective psychology of the 19th century and non-formalized logic." Next, several probability models of learning are devised and compared with models proposed by Gulliksen, Polya, Bush and Mosteller, and Estes. Finally, a note about conditional probabilities of response is added, in which are proposed 4 types of factors and an analysis to serve as a conceptual framework not yet given mathematical expression.—*J. C. Stanley.*

4909. **Clark, Donald F., & Ackoff, Russell L.** (Case Inst., Cleveland, O.) *A report on some organizational experiments.* *Operat. Res.*, 1959 (May-Jun), 7, 279-293.—"An organizational analog is constructed in the form of an operational game to be used for testing hypotheses concerning the effect of organizational structure on the efficiency of organizational performance. The ultimate objective is to develop mathematical theory, which makes this relation explicit. Several experiments using the game are described where the effect of such variables as the presence or absence of an executive, the availability of communication channels, and the cooperativeness or competitiveness of payoffs are tested. The work is preliminary, but holds promise of productive use of gaming in theory construction."—*M. R. Marks.*

4910. **Cox, David.** (All Saints Church, Chatham, England) *Jung and St. Paul: A study of the doctrine of justification by faith and its relation to the concept of individuation.* New York: Association Press, 1959. vi, 357 p. \$5.75.—The 2 Western systems having most to say about changing human nature are Jungian psychotherapy and Christianity. Jung's "individuation" and St. Paul's "justification by faith" show parallels in their views of man's initial unsatisfactory state (antagonism of consciousness to unconsciousness, and bondage to sin) and of his goal. Both goals are said to "happen" to man, and neither can be achieved by conscious effort alone. Both emphasize the union of opposites beyond the individual consciousness, in "the Self" for Jung, and "God" for Paul. The Jungian goal, which "flows out of time," is not known until reached and defies specific definition; while the Christian goal, in the figure of Jesus as the center of life, is known from the beginning as the model for the development of the New Man.—*A. E. Wessman.*

4911. **Fisher, Jerome.** *The twisted pear and the prediction of behavior.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 400-405.—Questions are proffered as to the appropriateness of mathematical assumptions with prediction problems. Organisms do not conform to

statistical conditions since behavior is too complex.—*A. A. Kramish.*

4912. **Heider, Fritz.** (U. Kansas) *On Lewin's methods and theory.* *J. soc. Issues*, 1959, Suppl. No. 13. 13 p.—Lewin was convinced that psychology should strive to build up an autonomous realm of concepts which form a closely knit system. As psychology develops, it should segregate itself from other sciences and seek greater confinement to the life space giving less attention to peripheral input and output. According to the tenor of Lewin's theory, the goal of psychological investigation is not to find response-response laws. Both behavior and description of the situation have to be referred to constructs belonging to the life space; they have to be used as indicators of the contents or processes of the life space. 18-item bibliog.—*J. A. Fishman.*

4913. **Hochberg, Herbert.** (Northwestern U.) *Physicalism, behaviorism and phenomena.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1959 (Apr), 26, 93-103.—From a critique of the views of Hillary Putnam (see *J. Phil.*, 1957, 54, 94-100), it is argued that his efforts to dispense with phenomenal entities are based upon a confusion in the treatments of meaning. If one were to apply the axiom of extensionality to Putnam's analysis, one could not establish the identity of brain states with phenomenal particulars.—*M. B. Turner.*

4914. **Hora, T.** *Ontic perspectives in psychoanalysis.* *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 134-142.—Phenomenological anthropology, particularly ontology, makes significant contributions bearing on psychoanalytic practice, such as: (a) the nature of existential communication; (b) significance of dialogue as an authentic response to one's fellow man; (c) estrangement, objectification, and existential anxiety; (d) the human condition as such; (e) dynamics of freedom and responsibility; (f) the existential task and existential guilt; (g) the way to a religious orientation; (h) the meaning of man's finitude; (i) the role of values in the pursuit of human fulfillment; and (j) mental health.—*D. Prager.*

4915. **Hou-chan, Chang.** *On the subject matter of psychology.* *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3 (2), 100-115.

4916. **Howie, Duncan.** (U. New England, Australia) *McClelland's revival of hedonism.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 218-219.—Abstract.

4917. **I-chen, Kuo.** *Concerning the scientific nature of psychology.* *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3 (2), 65-75.

4918. **Kardiner, Abram; Karush, Aaron, & Ovesey, Lionel.** (Columbia U.) *A methodological study of Freudian theory: II. The libido theory.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 133-143.—This 2nd portion (see 34: 3586) of a series traces out the development of the libido theory from its origin to the concept of narcissism. Scientifically useful aspects of this concept are separated from those which give no new knowledge or clinical application and which hamper research.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4919. **Kardiner, Abram; Karush, Aaron, & Ovesey, Lionel.** (Columbia U.) *A methodological study of Freudian theory: III. Narcissism, bisexuality and the dual instinct theory.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 207-221.—(see 34: 4918) Treats of Freud's misguided attempt to expand his

libido theory to handle the hitherto neglected disorders of ego function. What could be preserved of Freudian theory is fitted into an adaptational frame of reference; and implications of Freud's new structural hypothesis, the revision of his theory on anxiety, and the more recent developments in ego psychology are considered.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4920. Kardiner, Abram; Karush, Aaron, & Ovesey, Lionel. (Columbia U.) A methodological study of Freudian theory: IV. The structural hypothesis, the problem of anxiety, and post-Freudian ego psychology. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Oct), 129, 341-356.—(see 34: 4919) Freud's 3 factors (biological, phylogenetic, and psychological) that produce neurosis are summarized fully as they pertain to the development of the new adaptational concept of anxiety. Freud's phylogenetic explanations of behavior are rejected because they distort the adaptational meaning of behavioral phenomena and because they contradict his psychological descriptions. An attempt is made to reconcile the 2 opposing frames of reference, the instinctual and the adaptational, by recourse to new energetic propositions somewhat in line with the work of such post-Freudian ego psychologists as Hartmann, Kris, and Lowenstein. However, departures from their theories are indicated and explained.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4921. Kelman, H. Kurt Goldstein's influence on psychoanalytic thought. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 149-156.—Method as well as theory must originate from nothing but the most concrete evidence. The analytic process is a creative activity. "Biological knowledge is continued creative activity." The abnormal individual is confined to concrete behavior. Psychoanalysis erred in overemphasizing the unconscious and genetic factors. Scientific procedure is commensurate with the character of the human being in general.—*D. Prager.*

4922. Kuenzli, Alfred E. (Ed.) The phenomenological problem. New York: Harper, 1959. x, 321 p. \$4.50.—14 articles which have appeared in 10 different journals over the past 20 years have been assembled. The earliest is L. K. Frank's "classic discussion of projection methods." The most recent are by Jessor (1956), Combs and Soper (1957), Cantril (1957), and Luchins (1957). "What these papers have in common . . . is their acknowledgment that it is necessary to postulate, for the individual, a 'phenomenal field.'"—*N. J. Raskin.*

4923. Kuo-mei, Chen. Several comments on the subject matter, tasks and methods of psychology. *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3 (2), 89-95.

4924. Loch, Wolfgang. Begriff und Funktion der Angst in der Psychoanalyse. [Concept and function of anxiety in psychoanalysis.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959 (Nov), 13, 801-816.—Freud's concept of anxiety underwent a long development, beginning with a physiological "conversion theory" and finally reaching a viewpoint close to that of present-day existence philosophy. To Freud's remark that anxiety is, in the final instance, "analytically incomprehensible," Heidegger adds, "Anxiety discloses nothingness."—*E. W. Eng.*

4925. Lorenz, Konrad. (Max-Planck-Inst. Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen Germany) Gestaltwahrnehmung als Quelle wissenschaftlicher Er-

kenntnis. [Gestalt-perception as a source of scientific knowledge.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 118-165.—The perception of "Gestalten" is not only scientifically legitimate but completely indispensable as a source of scientific cognition. 17 refs.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

4926. Masserman, Jules H. (Ed.) Science and psychoanalysis. Vol. II. Individual and familial dynamics. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. vi, 218 p. \$6.75.—(see 33: 2470) Papers and discussion from 1957-58 meetings of the Academy of Psychoanalysis. Part I, "Masochism," contains a review of theory and therapy by Leon Salzmann with extended commentary and discussion of the topic by 20 analysts. Part II, "Familial and Social Dynamics," contains: (a) a survey of trends in research and practice in analytic family therapy by Martin Grotjahn; (b) various papers on familial dynamics by Nathan Ackerman, Don Jackson, Stephen Fleck et al., John Spiegel, and Alexander Gralnick; and (c) discussion by additional participants.—*A. E. Wessman.*

4927. Moskowitz, Bernard. (U. Oklahoma) Psychological aspects of energetics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1081.—Abstract.

4928. Mowrer, O. Hobart. (U. Illinois) Changing conceptions of the unconscious. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 222-234.—An attempt is made to answer the following questions: What is in the unconscious? How did it originate? What is its purpose? Should it be helped or thwarted? In addition, the overall problem of psychopathology is considered; and a method is suggested for reinterpreting and integrating a discordant range of fact, theory, and practice.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4929. Nai-j, Cheng. On the subject matter of psychology. *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3 (2), 76-82.

4930. Notterman, Joseph M., & Trumbull, Richard. (Princeton U.) Note on self-regulating systems and stress. *Behav. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 324-327.—Servosystems as a framework for theorizing imply the processes of detection, identification, and response availability. Detection involves not merely the psychophysical problem, but detection of time variant stimuli. Identification refers to the specification of the process whereby the individual induces various conditions to establish the identity of the disturbance feedback. The concept of response availability is related to such problems as the decrease in degree of disturbance in proportion to some variable aspect of the response.—*J. Arbib.*

4931. Piéron, H. Les échelles subjectives peuvent-elles fournir la base d'une nouvelle loi psychophysique? [Can subjective scales provide the basis for a new psychophysical law?] *Ann. psychol.*, 1959, 59, 1-34.—Though Fechner considered subjective quantitative judgments of perceived intensity of sensations impossible, such scales have been evolved. Stevens considers the law of power as psychophysically fundamental. Quantitative studies in the sensory modalities are reviewed. However, present factual data allow no precise general law for persons, though some general objective relations for animals have been formulated. The future lies in psychophysiology.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4932. Pyron, B. An attempt to test the theory of psychological development. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 685-698.—"The present study was based on the theory of psychological development derived from Rogers and Maslow and was designed to determine the extent to which performance of college sophomores in three situations and on six tests is significantly intercorrelated. Dymond's Q-adjustment Test . . . and Maslow's Security-Insecurity Test (S-I Test) . . . were used to measure psychological health. A new Belief Q-sort was developed, and Blake's simulated group situation was used as a test of S's reliance upon his own perceptions. Tests of active and creative interests were developed. A clinical interview was played and reproduced in written form immediately and two weeks later. This situation was construed as a test of ability to perceive and correctly reproduce an interpersonal situation. The James External Control Test was used as a measure of inner-directedness. Game playing . . . measured ability to perceive and respond to the relationship between frequencies and amounts of reward. The prediction that all of the nine measures would correlate significantly with each other was not upheld." However, certain important patterns of correlations were found.—C. H. Ammons.

4933. Rapaport, D., & Gill, M. M. The points of view and assumptions of metapsychology. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (May-Aug), 40, 153-161.—Categorizes the basic assumptions of psychological theory under the following points of view: dynamic, economic, genetic, structural, and adaptive.—G. Elias.

4934. Rieff, Philip. (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences) *Freud: The mind of the moralist*. New York: Viking, 1959. xvi, 413 p. \$6.00.—Freud's contribution to the correction of our standards of conduct is traced out from a probe of the intellectual and moral implications of his doctrine. The ideal of the political man via Judaism and Christianity was succeeded by the economic man handed down in the Enlightenment, which in turn was to be superceded in this age by the psychological man. The latest character type repudiates the older legacies and is defined by the widespread and unconscious acceptance of psychoanalytic doctrine.—N. H. Pronko.

4935. Shu, Pan. The position of psychology in the system of science. *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3(3), 133-136.

4936. Shulman, Bernard H. An Adlerian view of the Schreber case. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 180-192.—The case upon which Freud based his theory of paranoid schizophrenia is reinterpreted. 20 refs.—A. R. Howard.

4937. Stauffer, Robert B., & Vinacke, W. Edgar. (U. Hawaii) *Hobbes revisited: An analysis of the compatibility of the theories of human nature and of the State found in the Leviathan*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 61-73.—This examination of Hobbes finds that he attempted "to build his political theory on a plausible view of human nature," that his views of human nature influenced his political theory, and that Hobbes' psychology could "have led to alternative political theories" to the one he held.—J. C. Franklin.

4938. Storch, Alfred. *Das Verständnis seelischer Störungen aus der Daseinsverfassung des Men-*

schen. [The understanding of psychic disturbance from the existentialist point of view.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 288-302.—Man exists within the framework of a world open to all possibilities—to the essential needs of fellow creatures, objects, himself. In today's world, potentially open realms remain closed. Man exists in respect of his potentialities; therefore psychotherapy is liberation in the direction of fulfillment of these.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4939. Sutherland, John D. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis and contemporary thought*. New York: Grove Press, 1959. 149 p. \$3.50.—6 lectures given in celebration of the centenary of Freud's birth by the British Psychoanalytical Society in 1956, along with a brief paper by Joan Riviere on a "Character Trait of Freud's," and an introduction to the lectures by Sylvia M. Payne, president of the British Psychoanalytical Society. The lectures are: "Psychoanalysis and the Sense of Guilt" by D. W. Winnicott, "Psychoanalysis and Child Care" by John Bowlby, "Psychoanalysis and the Teacher" by I. Hellman, "Psychoanalysis and Art" by M. Milner, "Psychoanalysis and Philosophy" by Roger Money-Kyrle, and "Psychoanalysis and the Current Economic Crisis" by Elliott Jacques.—F. J. Goldstein.

4940. Ta-jou, Chen. The tasks of psychology from a practical viewpoint. *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3(2), 96-99.

4941. van Dusen, Wilson. The ontology of Adlerian psychodynamics. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 143-156.—When Adler's system is questioned ontologically, it appears less symbolic than Freud's. "Both Adler's frame of reference and its ontological translation can be shown simply and easily in phenomenal experiences. An important implication of both is that the aim of being in the normal as well as in the abnormal individual is always phenomenologically present and can be discovered by the clinician."—A. R. Howard.

4942. Weiss, F. A. Kurt Goldstein and his concept of human nature. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 143-148.—Man is a whole individual who transcends the pleasure principle of the id, who can experience joy in realizing his potentials and in constructive relations with others, who transcends the self-preservation drive of the ego with courage to be and to grow, and who transcends the tyranny of the superego in the direction of inner freedom.—D. Prager.

4943. Wellek, Albert. (Friedrich-von-Pfeiffer-Weg 3, Mainz, Germany) *Ein Dritteljahrhundert nach Bühler's "Krise der Psychologie"*. [A generation after Bühler's "Krise der Psychologie."] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 109-117.—Bühler's 1927 doctrine of psychology (see 1: 1871) can still help to clarify the methodological crisis which today again dominates psychology.—W. J. Koppitz.

(See also Abstracts 5392, 5965, 6382)

METHODS & APPARATUS

4944. Creasy, Monica A. (U. London, England) *Some criticisms of factor analysis with suggestions for alternative methods*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 755-761.—The technique of factor analysis involves so many subjective elements that even when

details of tests and populations are specified the table of factor loadings is almost impossible to appreciate. For many purposes analysis of variance, discriminant function, or even arbitrary scoring can provide useful and appropriate information.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4945. Dailey, Charles A. Graph theory in the analysis of personal documents. *Hum. Relat.*, 1959, 12, 65-75.—A model for representing the structure of documents is presented. This method calls for confining the judgments of interpreters of personal documents to the detection of "simpler connections between simple elements." The objective mathematical analysis suggested helps combine these simpler judgments.—*M. York.*

4946. Davis, Frederick B. (Hunter Coll.) Estimation and use of scoring weights for each choice in multiple-choice test items. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 291-298.—Through the use of an item evaluation and choice weight table, scoring weights may be assigned to response alternatives by administering the test 1st to a large representative sample. The table was derived from previous work by Fan, Flanagan, and Davis. A comparison was made of actual and estimated mean criterion standard scores to determine the accuracy of the weighting method proposed by Davis. With an N of 360 on a 45-item arithmetic reasoning test an r of .94 was obtained for the 45 correct choices and .91 for the 180 distracters. For an estimate of reliability, 2 independent samples of 370 each were used with resultant r 's of .64 for correct choices and .67 for the distracters. Use of IBM and the Iowa MRC scoring equipment for weighted scoring is described.—*W. Coleman.*

4947. Dickman, Kern W. Index of statistical programs available in the statistical library of the ILLIAC. Part II. In "Computers in Behavioral Science." *Behav. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 330-341.—(see 34: 4973) The author indicates the operations related to matrices, various algebraic routines, multivariate analyses, and analyses of variance and covariance available with ILLIAC.—*J. Arbit.*

4948. Donnell, J. M. (U. Queensland, Australia) Fourier curves for psychological data. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 216-217.—Abstract.

4949. Ekman, Gosta. Weber's law and related functions. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 343-351.—Discriminal sensitivity is measured in subjective terms (ΔR) by proper transformations of just noticeable differences and similar measures (ΔS). It is found that ΔR is directly proportional to R in 3 subjective continua investigated: weight, visually perceived velocity, and auditory time. This means that the Weber law in its original form applies to these subjective continua. On the basis of the experimentally verified proportionality, the adequate form of Weber's law in terms of stimulation is derived. It is fitted to experimental data, and the fit is indirect evidence of the same proportionality with regard to the subjective continua of scotopic and photopic brightness. Finally it is shown in principle how the concept of absolute sensitivity may be considered a special case of differential sensitivity. 18 refs.—*R. W. Husband.*

4950. Feldt, Leonard S. (U. Iowa) The Latin square design in speech and hearing research. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 216-228.—The nature of

the Latin square design, the assumptions which underlie it and its advantages and limitations in speech and hearing research are discussed. Whenever consecutive administration of treatments is experimentally feasible, marked increases in experimental precision can be obtained through this design. The danger on order and sequence carry-over is quite real, however.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4951. Flament, Claude. Modèle stratégique des processus d'influence sociale sur les jugements perceptifs. [Strategic model of the processes of social influence on perceptive judgments.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 91-101.—A model is presented for use in testing the hypothesis that the behavior of an experimental S is partially isomorphic to the strategic behavior of a logician placed in the same situation. 37 refs.—*C. J. Adkins.*

4952. Gaddis, L. Wesley. (Claremont Graduate School) Questionnaire analysis program. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 435-437.—"This Questionnaire Analysis Program for the 709 has been prepared to eliminate clerical effort required to tabulate and summarize the result of questionnaires and surveys as well as aptitude and achievement tests of the multiple-choice answer type." By means of this program, it is possible to: determine the scalability of each attitude dimension, estimate the feasibility of further work to determine the r 's between various variables, reduce all items to percentage distributions, compute various measures of statistical significance. A flow chart of the machine operations is presented.—*W. Coleman.*

4953. Golodov, I. I. (Kirov Military-Medical Acad.) Metodika issledovaniia dykhatel'nykh uslovnykh reflektsov. [A method for studying conditioned respiratory reflexes.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 624-628.—A method for studying conditioned respiratory reflexes is described which makes use of continuous photoregistration of respiratory movements, pulmonary ventilation, and alveolar CO_2 . An application of the method for studying such reflexes in the dog is detailed to illustrate its possibilities.—*I. D. London.*

4954. Grigeman, N. T. (National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada) Sensory item sorting. *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 298-306.—A probabilistic model for dichotomous sensory sorting is described. The perceptual model is related to pair comparison, triangle test, ranking and matching.—*R. L. McCornack.*

4955. Hargreaves, William A., & Starkweather, John A. (U. California, School Medicine) Collection of temporal data with the duration tabulator. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jul), 2, 179-183.—"An apparatus for the partial analysis of temporal data, called the Duration Tabulator, produces a frequency distribution of durations on a series of counters. The device includes automatic triggering from an audio signal and a circuit which discriminates one duration from the next. A block diagram, circuit diagram, and reliability data for use with voice recordings are presented."—Author abstract.

4956. Hays, William L. (U. Michigan) A note on an index for the comparison of profiles on the "circle." *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 541-543.—A procedure is described for computing an in-

dex for 2 individuals, and an average dissimilarity index for a number of individuals.—A. A. Kramish.

4957. Herzog, Elizabeth. **Some guide lines for evaluative research.** Washington, D. C.: United States Dept. Health, Education, Welfare, 1959. 117 p. \$.35.—Discusses factors to be considered in the design of evaluative research projects, particularly those directed toward assessing psychosocial change in individuals. Among the numerous topics considered are: (a) the purpose of the evaluation; (b) the kind of change to be evaluated (change from what to what, in whom, and by what criteria); (c) the method of inducing change (in theory and in practice); (d) the reliability and validity of the methods for assessing change (how, when, and with reference to what controls is change to be measured); (e) and the interpretation of the findings. 345-item bibliog.—L. E. Thune.

4958. Jackson, J. Edward. (Eastman Kodak, Rochester, N. Y.) **Some multivariate statistical techniques used in color matching data.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Jun), 49, 585-592.—In color matching studies, statistical tests of significance should not be made on each variable separately since these variables are related and, in general, correlated. Instead, 1 test should be made for all variables simultaneously. Multivariate generalizations are given for the basic significance tests and are illustrated by examples from actual color matching studies.—F. Ratliff.

4959. Johnson, C. A., Friedman, C. J., & Rosenthal, R. **Revival, modification, and application of the Galton composite picture technique.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 399-403.—"A method for preparing composite pictures is described. A set of 20 such pictures based on varying numbers of photographs was presented by the method of paired comparisons to 81 Ss who judged their degree of similarity. The more photographs used in preparation of the composites, the higher was judged similarity. Interesting lines of research are mentioned."—C. H. Ammons.

4960. Kaiser, Henry F. (U. Illinois) **Computer program for varimax rotation in factor analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 413-420.—An electronic computer program for varimax rotation in factor analysis is outlined. The varimax program is discussed in 15 sections with some detail to the function the section is to perform, "scaling problems within the section, possibly useful gimmicks, etc., without presuming to write down individual instructions."—W. Coleman.

4961. Kamman, J. F., Alexander, D. C., & Meador, B. J. (U. Illinois) **Scoring psychological tests on accounting machines: A follow-up report.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 421-433.—Use of the IBM 407 accounting machine for scoring tests is described with the major advantage of automatic output. The preparation of punched cards is discussed, and suggestions are given for reducing errors or deficiencies in marked sensing cards. Some estimates of processing time are given and some limitations of the 407 method are cited. These keyed for pattern typicality, as the Kuder, can be scored by a modification of the 407 method, which is described.—W. Coleman.

4962. Karr, C. **Two methods for scoring self-rating scales to approximate forced-choice results.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 773-779.—"Under investigation were two methods of scoring responses to individual EPPS [Edwards Personality Preference Schedule] statements so that the scores for the 15 variables would correlate very highly with scores for corresponding variables of the standard EPPS in which responses are given to paired statements. . . . Two arbitrary methods for scoring Wright's Rating Scale data were devised. . . . The variable scores from each of these two methods of scoring were correlated with EPPS variable scores. . . . The zero-one method of scoring the Rating Scale produced variable scores which correlated slightly more highly on the average with corresponding EPPS variable scores than either the difference method or Wright's normative-ipsative method of transforming the Rating Scale scores. For the 15 EPPS variables, the median correlations were .77, .75, and .76, respectively, for these scoring methods. Corrected median correlations were .94, .91, and .91, respectively. By using any one of several methods of scoring or transforming self-rating scale raw data, it is possible to approximate dyadic forced-choice results with considerable saving in administration time, and a small gain in test-retest reliability."—C. H. Ammons.

4963. Koletsky, Harold S., & Kolers, Paul A. (Syosset, N. Y.) **A multi-field electronic tachistoscope.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 456-459.—Description and wiring diagram.—R. H. Waters.

4964. Longo, Nicholas, & Bitterman, M. E. (Bryn Mawr Coll.) **Improved apparatus for the study of learning in fish.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 616-620.—The apparatus described can be adapted for "the study of learning in a variety of small animals other than fish."—R. H. Waters.

4965. Lykken, David T., & Rose, Richard. (U. Minnesota) **A rat-holder with electrodes for GSR measurement.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 621-622.—R. H. Waters.

4966. McArthur, Charles C. (Harvard U.) **Institute for trend research.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 68-69.—A description is given of the Institute for Trend Research in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, a center for studies of time series of all kinds. "Institute analysis partitions fluctuations in time into growth, cyclical, seasonal, and random components." An illustrative example is given.—M. M. Reece.

4967. Madden, Dale E., Michael, William B., & Rainwater, J. H. (IBM, Los Angeles) **IBM 709 FORTRAN program for test battery analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 439-444.—An IBM FORTRAN program is described that is useful for statistical analysis of scores in a test battery and which may be used to determine whether a set of 3 or more tests may be regarded as parallel. "The IBM FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslation) System is an automatic coding system which enables the programmer and scientist to record procedures essentially in mathematical language and to use the computer to obtain efficient machine language programs."—W. Coleman.

4968. Moss, C. S., Freund, H. G., & Broadhurst, R. **Need for a multidisciplinary approach to clinical research: Footnote to a drug study.** *Psychol.*

Rep., 1959, 5, 699-700.—"Sources of uncontrolled variables which influence the conduct of experiments in a multidisciplinary research program are illustrated. Implications for research, reporting of research, and teaching are outlined."—C. H. Ammons.

4969. Orme, J. E. Notes arising from Eysenck's psychology. *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1959 (Jun), 25, 425-432.—The remoteness of factor analytic findings from primary observational data limits the usefulness of Eysenck's results for building psychological theory. In the present period of psychology we need more hypotheses that clarify the relation of apparently conflicting observations and ideas.—E. W. Eng.

4970. Otis, Leon S., & Boenning, Robert A. (Johns Hopkins U.) A transistorized circuit for recording contact responses. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Oct), 2, 289-291.—"The paper describes a transistorized circuit for recording contact responses in animals. The animal, acting as an antenna, applies an 8000-cycle-per-second frequency signal to a conductor surface (e.g., a metal drinking tube) and triggers a multivibrator which operates an A.C. relay. The relay is typically used to switch another (external) relay having multiple contacts with high current ratings in order to operate counters, stepping switches, etc."—Author abstract.

4971. Rainio, Kullervo. On the significance of factors in studies with a small number of variables. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 277-289.—When the number of variables is small, Guilford and Lacey's, McNemar's, Swineford's, and Vernon's criteria are incapable of distinguishing significant from error factors; whereas Thurstone and Mosier's, Tucker's, and Coomb's criteria indicate the number of significant factors correctly. A drawback attaching to the former's criterion is that the conclusions to be drawn from the distribution of the residuals are based on mere estimation by inspection, as the requisite computations are laborious. In the present investigation, an experienced worker would be able to figure out when to stop extracting further factors.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4972. Ratner, K. S. (Serbskii Inst. Legal Psychiatry) Rtutnyi refleksometr. [A mercury reflexometer.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 622-623.—A sensitive mercury reflexometer, which avoids the defects of the pneumatic reflexometer, is described. It is designed for registration of motor reactions and their magnitudes, which are recorded in gram units.—I. D. London.

4973. Reitman, Walter R. Heuristic programs, computer simulation, and higher mental processes. In "Computers in Behavioral Science." *Behav. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 330-341.—This paper discusses computer programs which simulate higher mental processes in humans, predicts them, and provides a model or theory for them.—J. Arbit.

4974. Robertson, Alan. Experimental design in the evaluation of genetic parameters. *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 219-226.—The most efficient group size and the optimum structure for the estimation of intraclass correlations and genetic parameters by analysis of variance methods is discussed.—R. L. McCornack.

4975. Sands, David J., & Smith, Kirby J. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst., Philadelphia)

New method of respiratory recordings. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 460.—R. H. Waters.

4976. Savage, I. Richard. (U. Minnesota) A production model and continuous sampling plan. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 231-247.—"A production model is considered where the quality of output decreases until corrective action is taken and then the cycle is repeated. For this model, the sampling plan of examining each Fth item and taking corrective action whenever a defective is found, is evaluated. Illustrations are presented of the production model and choice of sampling plan, F. The relationship of this model and plan to earlier ones is discussed. . . . Costs, such as that of looking for and removing trouble, and of inspection, are introduced. The average income is maximized by the choice of F." 24 refs.—C. V. Riche.

4977. Schlosberg, Harold. (Brown U.) A flexible model for generalization gradients. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Oct), 2, 319-321.—A mechanical model is described which illustrates some theoretical and observed features of stimulus generalization gradients.—J. Arbit.

4978. Sheffield, Fred D. (Yale U.) Edwin Ray Guthrie: 1886-1959. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 642-650.—Obituary.

4979. von Noorden, G. K., Allen, L., & Burian, H. M. (Iowa City, Ia.) A photographic method for the determination of the behavior of fixation. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1959 (Oct), 48, 511-515.—Fundus photographs with a fixation object superimposed on the film can be used for accurate determination of the retinal area used for fixation.—D. Shaad.

(See also Abstracts 5030, 5031)

NEW TESTS

4980. Arieti, Silvano. (Ed.) American handbook of psychiatry. New York: Basic Books, 1959. 2 vols. xix, ix, 2098 p. \$25.00. (2 vols.)—Designed to be "representative of American psychiatry today," the handbook consists of 15 parts with 100 chapters by 111 authors. Vol. I, Pt. I, considers historical development, statistics, biological and genetic bases, personality theory, family and community relationships, and trends in psychiatric examination and interviewing. Pt. II deals with psychoneuroses and allied conditions, including aged and borderline patients. Pt. III is on functional psychoses, including "rare, unclassifiable, collective, and exotic psychotic syndromes." Psychopathic conditions, deviations, and addictions follow in Pt. IV. Psychosomatic medicine, sexual dysfunctions, and functional disturbances in brain damage are described in Pt. V. Pt. VI discusses problems of childhood and adolescence, including reading and learning disabilities. Vol. I concludes with the Pt. VII chapters on language, speech, and communication. Vol. II begins with Pt. VIII, reviewing organic conditions and mental deficiencies. Introductions to varied psycho- and physical therapies are presented in Pts. IX through XI. Relations with basic sciences and experimental psychiatry are discussed in Pt. XII. Pt. XIII covers "contributions from related fields," including clinical psychology, social psychology, mathematics, philosophy, and religious experience. Pt. XIV is on patient care and management. Vol. II concludes with Pt. XV on

legal, administrative, didactic, and preventive aspects.—*H. P. David.*

4981. **Berdie, Ralph F.** (U. Minnesota) **A femininity adjective check list.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), **43**, 327-333.—"An adjective check list scale was developed to provide an easily obtainable index of psychological masculinity-femininity. The derived scale was based on 61 items included in a list of 148 adjectives. Only a minute or two is required to check the list by most Ss. The index substantially distinguishes between groups of male and female college freshmen, and between a group of homosexual men and male college freshmen. The nonunitary character of the scale is revealed by low intrascale correlations. The higher test-retest reliability and the higher interscale correlations suggest that the index is reliable enough for the kinds of group research for which it was developed. The scale is not presented as an instrument to be used for purposes of individual diagnosis."—*J. W. Russell.*

4982. **De Wet, D. R.** **Co-ordination and floating effect.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1959 (Sep), **8**, 28-38.—A sensory-motor test called the Floating Effect Test is described with photographs and diagrams. It is an aptitude test to be used as a predictor of South African Air Force flying-course success. Directions and tables are included. Test reliability "appears satisfactory. . . . Correlations with flying training criteria were all positive" with a few exceptions.—*J. L. Walker.*

4983. **De Wet, D. R.** **A locus-estimation test.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1959 (Sep), **8**, 48-55.—The construction, purpose, procedure, and scoring of an aptitude test for flying students are described. It is intended to measure: distribution of attention, judgment of movement and direction, and spatial fixation of bearing points. Detailed construction diagrams are included. A preliminary study with a sample of 21 yields a correlation of .4.—*J. L. Walker.*

4984. **Drewes, Donald William.** (Purdue U.) **The development of a battery of synthetic dexterity tests based on elemental motion patterns.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), **20**, 1859.—Abstract.

4985. **Düker, Heinrich, & Lienert, Gustav A.** (Marburg, Germany) **K-L-T: Konzentrations-Leistungs-Test. Handanweisung für die Durchführung und Auswertung.** [Concentration achievement test. Manual of administration and interpretation.] Göttingen, Germany: C. J. Hogrefe, 1959. 16 p.—The rationale of this paper and pencil test is based on Düker's findings of a significant positive relationship between gonadal hormone functioning and mental efficiency (achievement). The K-L-T purports to measure concentration, which is relatively independent of intelligence. The sum total of abilities such as tolerance for stress, perseverance, and tolerance for fatigue, is defined as concentration. The test utilizes arithmetic problems involving comprehension of symbols and numbers, rote memory for partial solutions, decision making, and accuracy of perception, all of which are related to concentration. The test can be administered in 30 minutes, both to individuals and groups, and yields quantitative and qualitative results. Standardization groups consisted of public school pupils ($N=454$); high school students

($N=2714$), and adults ($N=427$) of both sexes and various ages and professions.—*E. Schwerin.*

4986. **Gruber, Alin.** (Purdue U.) **The development of a reconstruction-form tactual test for use with the adult blind.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), **20**, 1860-1861.—Abstract.

4987. **Venables, P. J., & O'Connor, N.** (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **A short scale for rating paranoid schizophrenia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), **105**, 815-818.—Items that identify paranoid tendencies and social withdrawal are discussed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4988. **Waggoner, Jack T.** (U. Houston) **The evaluation of some new three-dimensional spatial visualization test items as predictors of success in art, architecture, and engineering drawing.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), **20**, 1072.—Abstract.

4989. **Zaks, Misha, & Walters, Richard H.** **First steps in the construction of a scale for the measurement of aggression.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), **47**, 199-208.—A 12-item aggression scale was developed from 33 items interspersed among other items in a 160-item inventory. The general procedure consisted in comparing the responses of a group of assaultive criminals with a series of control groups and then proceeding to further comparisons that might indicate that the scale was of more general applicability. The preliminary evidence suggests that the scale fulfills the expected requirements of reliability and validity. None of the "obvious items," such as "I often feel like smashing things" attained statistical validity; nor did self-descriptive items such as liking guns. The authors feel this test is usable to study aggression in the general population as well as for cases of assault, narcotic addiction, or juvenile delinquency.—*R. W. Husband.*

(See also Abstract 6162)

STATISTICS

4990. **Adams, James Frederick.** (State Coll. Washington) **An evaluation of the effect of level of item difficulty on various indices of item-discrimination.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), **20**, 1066-1067.—Abstract.

4991. **Appel, Valentine.** (New York U.) **An experimental test of the superiority and theory of forced-choice questionnaire construction.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), **20**, 1067-1068.—Abstract.

4992. **Askovitz, S. I.** (U. Pennsylvania) **Graphic methods based upon properties of advancing centroids.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), **54**, 668-673.—"Shortcut techniques involving centroids of sets of points are extended to least squares applications in line fitting and to determining the mean of a frequency distribution."—*C. V. Riche.*

4993. **Balson, Maurice.** **Statistical techniques for educational research.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), **11**, 191-195.—The author gives consideration to the uses in educational research of parametric and nonparametric statistics. When the data under consideration conform to the assumptions underlying parametric statistics, these statistics are preferable. In most cases, however, the assumptions are not tested but are presumed to be met. "Through the

use of nonparametric statistics it is possible to avoid meeting many of the assumptions of the more powerful tests yet secure equal power by increasing sample size." The many advantages of nonparametric statistics seem to "necessitate a greater familiarity with their use in education and their more frequent application in the area of experimental research."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

4994. Borgatta, Edgar F. (Russell Sage Found.) **On analyzing correlation matrices: Some new emphases.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 516-528.—Guttman's simplex analysis is considered as an approach to the examination of correlation matrices; the limitations of its psychological model are indicated, and it is held that other models are more parsimonious. "Factor analysis can be utilized to locate simplex-type arrangements, but if one is concerned with certain particular types of matrices, either small ones or ones in which only a few items are expected to represent a variety of content, it may be strategic to approach the understanding of the data through arrangement of the correlation matrix rather than through factor analysis."—A. E. Wessman.

4995. Box, G. E. P., & Draper, Norman R. (Princeton U.) **A basis for the selection of a response surface design.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), 54, 622-654.—The problem considered is that of representing a "true" function over some "region of interest" in the variate space by means of a polynomial which is fitted to the experimental points by the method of least squares with no restrictions that the experimental points necessarily lie in the "region of interest." Given this representation, is there a sensitive test of goodness of fit? A class of designs is determined which contains a subclass with an adequate test. The theory developed in the paper is applied to the case of estimating a second-degree polynomial by means of one of first-degree.—C. V. Riche.

4996. Bryant, Steven J., & Marcia, John C. **Strategies and learning models.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 253-256.—A "win-stay" class of strategies is defined where the S always makes the choice indicated by a positively weighted function of the rewards and failures in some finite set of previous trials. If the S follows any strategy in this class, in a 2-choice learning task, then the long-run probability of a choice will be the same as that predicted by the Estes model. The Estes asymptotic probability will prevail no matter how many previous trials are considered or what relative weights are given to each trial.—A. Lubin.

4997. Clark, Cherry Ann. (Meyers Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.) **Developments and applications in the area of construct validity.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 84-105.—The evaluation of the heuristic impact of the construct validation movement must await future development. In the short space of time since the concept has been identified, the salutary trends noted earlier in test construction combining psychometric and experimental methods with theoretical formulations continued. The work of construct validation is arduous but rewarding to the test developer interested in being part of the main stream of the philosophy of science and behavioral sciences. 130-item bibliog.—F. Goldsmith.

4998. Croxton, Frederick E. **Elementary statistics with applications in medicine and the biological sciences.** New York: Dover Publications, 1959. vii, 376 p. \$1.95.—This introduction to statistics leads from basic terms and concepts to the analysis of variance. Linear, nonlinear, and multiple correlations are included. A glossary of all symbols used in a chapter aids in a quick orientation about particular topics. The use of tables is made easier by small graphs illustrating which part of the distribution is represented therein.—W. J. Koppitz.

4999. Dalenius, Tore, & Hodges, J. L., Jr. (U. Stockholm) **Minimum variance stratification.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 88-101.—"When estimating the mean value of a quantity x , in a population to be divided into L strata according to the value of a quantity closely correlated with x , it is necessary to choose the $L-1$ points of stratification. Nearly optimum points are obtained if they are chosen to equalize the integrals over the various strata of the square root of the population density. A simple method for the iterative improvement of the points is given and illustrated on several examples."—C. V. Riche.

5000. Dudek, Frank J. (U. Nebraska) **A comparison of scale values for adverbs determined by the constant-sum method and a successive intervals procedure.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 539-548.—"Results of scaling the intensity of adverbs by the constant-sum method are compared with scales determined from a successive-intervals procedure. The successive-intervals scale values give a function that is concave downward when these are plotted against the constant-sum scale." Data used are based on the administration of the adverb scale to 100 elementary psychology students.—W. Coleman.

5001. Dunn, Olive Jean. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Confidence intervals for the means of dependent, normally distributed variables.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), 54, 613-621.—"Several possible methods are presented for constructing confidence intervals for the means of normally distributed, dependent variables when nothing is known about the correlations. One, which uses the Student t distribution, is found, when the degrees of freedom is not too small compared to the number of variables, to give intervals almost as short as can possibly be attained. Methods based on Hotelling's T and on Scheffé's confidence intervals for all linear contrasts are found to yield intervals appreciably longer than those using the t distribution."—C. V. Riche.

5002. Edwards, Allen L. **A note on Tryon's measure of reliability.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 257-260.—2 alternative formulas, based upon the analysis of variance, are given for Tryon's general form for the reliability coefficient.—A. Lubin.

5003. Elving, G., Sitgreaves, R., & Solomon, H. **Item selection procedures for item variables with a known factor structure.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 189-205.—If the factor loadings for the criterion and a set of N predictors are known, how can the best subset of n predictors be chosen without examining all possible subsets of size n ? A theorem of Elving's is shown to define the necessary and sufficient conditions for optimum solutions. An iterative search method is suggested. No comparison is

made with search methods based on multiple correlation.—A. Lubin.

5004. Engelhart, Max D. (Chicago City Junior Coll.) A method of estimating the reliability of ratings compared with certain methods of estimating the reliability of tests. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 579-588.—Engelhart demonstrates that Tryon's "individual variance form" (see 32: 3550) gives the same estimate of the reliability of average ratings as Ebel's procedure (see 27: 771). Evidence is also provided by the application of the 2 procedures to a sample of 200 answer sheets on a biology examination with 150 questions. Comparisons were also made of the reliability estimates obtained by the use of the Kuder-Richardson 20, K-R 21, Hoyt's method, the split-half Spearman-Brown, and the "variance form for a stratified composite. . . . It is conceivable that the variance form for a stratified composite can be used for ratings where no other estimates of the individual reliabilities of the raters are available than K-R 21 estimates."—W. Coleman.

5005. Federighi, Enrico T. (Bendix Radio) Extended tables of the percentage points of Student's *t*-distribution. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), 54, 683-688.—An extended table of upper percentage points for Student's *t* distribution is presented with the method for calculating these points. The table ranges from $P = .25$ to $P = .0000001$ with 18 intermediate points.—C. V. Riche.

5006. Gibson, W. A. Three multivariate models: Factor analysis, latent structure analysis and latent profile analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 229-252.—The factor analysis model and Lazarsfeld's latent structure scheme for analyzing dichotomous attributes are derived to show how the latter model avoids 3 knotty problems in factor analysis: communality estimation, rotation, and curvilinearity. Then the latent structure model is generalized into latent profile analysis for the study of interrelations among quantitative measures. 4 latent profile examples are presented and discussed in terms of their limitations and the problems of latent metric and dimensionality thereby raised. The possibility of treating higher order empirical relations in a manner paralleling their various uses in the latent structure model is indicated. 20 refs.—L. Lubin.

5007. Goodman, L. A., & Kruskal, W. H. (U. Chicago) Measures of association for cross classifications: II. Further discussions and references. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 123-163.—"Our earlier discussion of measures of association for cross classifications [see 29: 6514] . . . is extended in two ways. First, a number of supplementary remarks . . . are made, including the presentation of some new measures. Second, historical and bibliographical material beyond that [in the 1954 reference] . . . is critically surveyed. . . . New expressions are given for some of the earlier measures of association." 150 refs.—C. V. Riche.

5008. Hoffman, Paul J. Generating variables with arbitrary properties. *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 265-267.—2 variables can be constructed from a table of random numbers so that their correlation is any given value.—A. Lubin.

5009. Irwin, J. O. On the estimation of the mean of a Poisson distribution from a sample

with the zero class missing: Note 138. *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 324-326.—The maximum likelihood estimate of the population mean is given for a truncated Poisson.—R. L. McCornack.

5010. Jeffress, Lloyd A. (U. Texas) Estimating average error from the standard and constant errors. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 638-640.—The necessary formulae are given and illustrated.—R. H. Waters.

5011. Jones, Howard L. (U. Chicago) How many of a group of random numbers will be usable in selecting a particular sample. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 102-122.—"When a sample is selected from a finite population by employing random numbers, certain numbers may have to be discarded as not being usable. . . . The number of usable random numbers remaining is a random variable with a probability distribution. Exact formulas for this distribution, and for the factorial moments of the difference between the number remaining and the population size, are derived and discussed. Approximations to the cumulative probability distribution are also suggested, and investigated for special cases. . . . The problem discussed here is not to be confused with the closely related problem of predicting how many successive random numbers must be selected before the number of usable random numbers agrees with some previously specified number."—C. V. Riche.

5012. Kaiser, Henry F. (U. Illinois) A note on the Tryon-Kaiser solution for the communalities. *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 269-271.—The Tryon-Kaiser solution for communalities has been successfully applied to a number of artificial correlation matrices where r , the number of common factors, was less than $n/2$, half the number of tests. However, the iterative procedure failed to converge for empirical correlation matrices. Albert has proved that when r is less than $n/2$, unique communalities exist. Ledermann showed that unique communalities cannot exist if r is greater than $\frac{1}{2}(2n+1-\sqrt{8n+1})$. It is hypothesized that the Tryon-Kaiser solution will converge only if the correlation matrix has unique communalities and that Ledermann's condition shows this cannot occur with empirical correlation matrices. Attempts to prove this hypothesis algebraically have not been successful.—A. Lubin.

5013. Kastenbaum, M. A. A confidence interval on the abscissa of the point of intersection of two fitted linear regressions: Note 137. *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 323-324.—A method for estimating this confidence interval is outlined.—R. L. McCornack.

5014. Levens, Alexander S. Nomography. (2nd ed.) New York: John Wiley, 1959. viii, 296 p. \$8.50.—The graphical representation (nomograms) of the solution of equations can be of 3 types: Cartesian coordinates, alignment charts, or a combination of both. This edition (see 23: 3034), which shows the relationship between these systems, demonstrates the effectiveness of the nomographic method in providing an accuracy check on experimental data when the variables exhibit a consistent relationship. Functional scales and determinants are used to design alignment charts which have application for production, research, business, and statistics.

An appendix of 68 nomograms includes examples of: standard deviation values for small samples, regression coefficients, correlation coefficient, standard deviation of a set of scores, and Spearman-Brown formula for reliability of lengthened test. Tables of natural trigonometric functions, common and Napierian logarithms are included.—*J. E. Wilson.*

5015. Levine, Richard, & Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) **An index of the discriminating power of a test at different parts of the score range.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 497-503.—An index is derived for determining the discriminating power of a test at different score levels, $D_x = b_{y,x}/S_{y,x}$. An illustrative example is given and the use of the index discussed.—*W. Coleman.*

5016. Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service) **Inferences about true scores from parallel test forms.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 331-336.—The true score (T_a) is defined as the difference between the observed score (X_a) and the error of measurement (e_a), so that $X_a = T_a + e_a$. "The error of measurement for a given examinee on a particular test will be treated as a chance variable with a mean value that is always zero, and regardless of his actual performance on any other test." Equations are presented displaying the relationship between true score, error of measurement, and observed score with normal distributions. Additional equations are derived making possible statistical significance tests of the normality of the distribution of true scores and errors of measurement, and the independence between true scores and errors of measurement. Thus, the variance of the true scores and the variance of the errors of measurement can both be estimated from the test reliability. A method has been developed analogous to the Kuder-Richardson formulae for estimating the higher moments of true scores and errors of measurement.—*W. Coleman.*

5017. MacKinnon, William J. (U. Arizona) **Compact table of twelve probability levels of the symmetric binomial cumulative distribution for sample sizes to 1,000.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 164-172.—"A compact table of critical values for tests of the symmetric binomial cumulative distribution is presented. It covers twelve probability levels (.001, .01, .02, .05, .10, .20, .30, .50, .70, .80, .90, and .95) for sample sizes to 1,000. Approximation methods of making such tests are also described, and notes on the theory and construction of the table are appended." 15 refs.—*C. V. Riche.*

5018. Madansky, Albert. (Rand Corp.) **The fitting of straight lines when both variables are subject to error.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 173-205.—"Consider the situation where X and Y are related by $Y = \alpha + \beta X$, where α and β are unknown and where we observe X and Y with error, i.e., we observe $x = X + u$ and $y = Y + v$. Assume that Eu [the expectation of u] ... = $Ev = 0$ and that the errors (u and v) are uncorrelated with the true values (X and Y). We survey and comment on the solutions to the problem of obtaining consistent estimates of α and β from a sample of (x,y) 's, (1) when one makes various assumptions about properties of the errors and the true values other than those mentioned above, and (2) when one has various kinds of 'additional information' which aids in construct-

ing these consistent estimates. The problems of obtaining confidence intervals for β and of testing hypotheses about β are not discussed, though approximate variances of some of the estimates of β are given." 53 refs.—*C. V. Riche.*

5019. Maxwell, A. E. **Maximum likelihood estimates of item parameters using the logistic function.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 221-227.—The logistic function is a very close approximation to the integrated normal function (ogive) and has the statistical advantage that simple sufficient statistics are available. An iterative method for finding maximum likelihood estimates of its parameters is given, and a worked example is presented.—*A. Lubin.*

5020. Maxwell, A. E. (Maudsley Hosp., U. London) **A statistical approach to scalogram analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 337-349.—"A method of scalogram analysis using Guttman's concept of a perfect scale and an analysis of covariance procedure, is outlined. A quantity b_i , called the attitude gradient, and a quantity a_i , called the attitude differential, are defined and a method of estimating them and their respective variances for a set of items and a sample of respondents is described. ... The procedure is illustrated by means of a practical example in which a scale for measuring attitude towards religion is demonstrated using four items and a sample of 80 respondents." 15 refs.—*W. Coleman.*

5021. Merenda, P. F., & Clarke, W. V. **Factor analysis of a measure of "social self."** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 597-605.—21 of the 81 words on the Activity Vector Analysis (AVA) were selected by linkage analysis methods as comprising the core most consistent with the basic 4-factor model underlying its construction. "The tetrachoric correlations with total word response partialled out, which constituted the elements of the R matrix, were obtained from responses made to the 'social self' section of the AVA by a sample of 5,000 cases drawn from a business and industrial population. Factoring of the R matrix and rotation to an oblique reference frame yielded four factors which were clearly interpretable. A possible fifth factor emerged, but appeared to be a residual. The data ... definitely suggest that 'social' self perceptions as measured by the AVA yield information useful in personality description which may be classified in the four areas of aggressiveness, sociability, emotional control, and social adaptability." —*C. H. Ammons.*

5022. Michael, William B. (U. Southern California) **Development of statistical methods especially useful in test construction and evaluation.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 106-129.—During the last 3 years, a large number of published papers appeared in statistical methods that are particularly applicable to the analysis, evaluation, and construction of tests. Several empirical studies furnish evidence regarding the effectiveness of various statistical procedures when they are applicable to the analysis and evaluation of item and test data. 113-item bibliog.—*F. Goldsmith.*

5023. Mickey, M. R. (General Analysis Corp.) **Some finite population unbiased ratio and regression estimators.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), 54, 594-612.—"A class of ratio and regression type estimators is given such that the estimators are un-

biased for random sampling, without replacement, from a finite population. Non-negative, unbiased estimators of estimator variance are provided for a subclass. Similar results are given for the case of generalized procedures of sampling without replacement. Efficiency is compared with comparable sample selection and estimation methods for this case."—C. V. Riche.

5024. Milne, A. (King's Coll., England) **The centric systematic area-sample treated as a random sample.** *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 270-297.—An assessment of the amount of danger involved in treating a particular type of systematic sample as if it were a random sample. Sampling from 50 enumerated biological populations distributed over land showed that the statistics from the centric systemic sample were as reliable and precise as those from a solitary random sample.—R. L. McCornack.

5025. Pratt, John W. (Harvard U.) **Remarks on zeros and ties in the Wilcoxon signed rank procedures.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), 54, 655-667.—"A Wilcoxon one-sample signed rank test may be made when some of the observations are 0 by dropping the 0's before ranking. However, a sample can be not significantly positive while a more negative sample (obtained by decreasing each observation equally), is significantly positive by the ordinary Wilcoxon test. . . . Two-piece confidence regions result. A procedure for avoiding these difficulties is proposed, namely to rank the observations including the 0's, drop the ranks of the 0's, and reject the null hypothesis if the sum of the remaining negative (or positive) ranks falls in the tail of its null distribution (given the number of 0's). If observations are tied in absolute value, their ranks may be averaged before attaching signs. This changes the null distribution. A sample may be significantly positive which is not significant if the observations are increased (unequally), or if the ties are broken in any way."—C. V. Riche.

5026. Raine, Walter J., & Hills, John R. (Menninger Found.) **A search for correlates of intra-individual response variability.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 424-425.—". . . evidence does not support . . . finding[s] that variability on free response tests is positively related to . . . Tolerance of Ambiguity . . . and is negatively related to . . . Gregariousness. . . . The problem is that if intra-individual variability is true variance it seems odd that we cannot find any correlates of it. It is . . . possible that variability scores, along with response set scores, are measuring aspects of personality that do not appear in self-report scores. The search for personality-measure correlates of variability should, perhaps, be directed toward other measures of style rather than content." 16 refs.—G. Frank.

5027. Restle, Frank. **A metric and an ordering on sets.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 207-220.—Elementary set theory is used to define the distance (i.e., dissimilarity) between objects or events and to clarify the notion of "between." A sufficient condition for transitivity of "betweenness" and additivity of distance is that the array of sets be nested (e.g., a Guttman scale). Any qualitative or substitutive scale where the "between" relation holds can be directed into 2 arrays of nested sequences, running in opposite directions, and a constant set. A generaliza-

tion to non-Euclidean multidimensional space is made using the concepts of parallel and perpendicular arrays.—A. Lubin.

5028. Robson, D. S. (Cornell U.) **A simple method for constructing orthogonal polynomials when the independent variable is unequally spaced.** *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 187-191.—Existing tables of orthogonal polynomials are limited to equally spaced levels. This restriction on the experimenter is removed by this method. Computed example.—R. L. McCornack.

5029. Roy, J. (U. North Carolina) **A class of two replicate incomplete block designs.** *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 259-269.—A new class of 2 replicate designs called Simple Partially Linked Block designs is described and illustrated with a numerical example. A number of these highly efficient designs are listed.—R. L. McCornack.

5030. Schucker, R. E. (Purdue U.) **A note on the use of triads for paired comparisons.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 273-276.—If judgments of "most" and "least" can be made for a triad of stimuli, A, B, C, then the outcome of the 3 paired comparisons, AB, AC, and BC can be deduced. A procedure for generating triads, such that all possible pairs of N stimuli appear once is given for the case $N = 3(2a + 1)$, where a is any integer. $\frac{1}{3}$ fewer judgments and $\frac{2}{3}$ fewer presentations are needed than would be required with complete pairing.—A. Lubin.

5031. Schwartz, Lorraine, & Wearden, Stanley. (Kansas State U., Manhattan, Kan.) **A distribution-free asymptotic method of estimating, testing, and setting confidence limits for heritability.** *Biometrics*, 1959 (Jun), 15, 227-235.—A measure of heritability closely related to the Mann-Whitney U statistic is suggested when rank within a group is a meaningful measure of the trait.—R. L. McCornack.

5032. Sterling, Theodore D. (U. Cincinnati) **Publication decisions and their possible effects on inferences drawn from tests of significance—or vice versa.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 30-34.—"There is some evidence that in fields where statistical tests of significance are commonly used, research which yields nonsignificant results is not published. Such research being unknown to other investigators may be repeated independently until eventually by chance a significant result occurs—an 'error of the first kind'—and is published. Significant results published in these fields are seldom verified by independent replication. The possibility thus arises that the literature of such a field consists in substantial part of false conclusions resulting from errors of the first kind in statistical tests of significance."—C. V. Riche.

5033. Tate, R. F., & Klett, G. W. (U. Washington) **Optimal confidence intervals for the variance of a normal distribution.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Sep), 54, 674-682.—"Tables of divisors of the sample sums of squared deviations from the mean are provided to yield either the confidence interval of minimum length or the 'shortest' unbiased interval for the variance of a normal distribution. Some questions are raised concerning confidence intervals of minimum length."—C. V. Riche.

5034. Turner, M. E., & Stevens, C. D. (U. Cincinnati) **The regression analysis of causal paths.**

Biometrics, 1959 (Jun), 15, 236-258.—A convenient approach to multiple regression problems is described. Simple diagrams are used with computational algorithms to represent the flow of cause and effect and feedback in complex causal networks. Computed example.—R. L. McCornack.

5035. **Wagner, Harvey M.** (Stanford U.) **Linear programming techniques for regression analysis.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 206-212.—"In regression problems alternative criteria of 'best fit' to least squares are least absolute deviations and least maximum deviations. In this paper it is noted that linear programming techniques may be employed to solve the latter two problems."—C. V. Riche.

5036. **Wallace, David L.** (U. Chicago) **Simplified Beta-approximations to the Kruskal-Wallis H test.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 225-230.—"A Beta-approximation . . . is proposed for the null distribution of the Kruskal-Wallis H-statistic for one-way analysis of variance of ranks. The approximation seems slightly simpler and better than the Beta-approximation given by Kruskal and Wallis. . . . Simple conditions on the group sizes allow further substantial simplifications in the approximations. Numerical comparisons for very small samples illustrate the various approximations."—C. V. Riche.

5037. **Walsh, John E.** (Lockheed Aircraft Corp.) **Comments on "The simplest signed-rank tests."** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 213-224.—A clarification is made of an apparently ambiguous point presented by John Tukey (Memo. Rep. No. 17, Princeton University, 1949). At issue is the equivalence between the Wilcoxon sign-rank test and tests presented in other papers by Walsh. 17 refs.—C. V. Riche.

5038. **Willingham, W. W.** **Note on the computation of ϕ/ϕ_{\max} .** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 606.—" ϕ/ϕ_{\max} provides a computationally simple method of determining item-criterion relationships on a scale from -1.0 to +1.0 and an equally simple test of statistical significance which requires no specially constructed tables."—C. H. Ammons.

5039. **Willis, Richard H.** (Carnegie Inst. Technology) **Lower bound formulas for the mean intercorrelation coefficient.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 275-280.—The mean intercorrelation coefficient is defined as the mean of the coefficients above the diagonal of an intercorrelation matrix. 3 lower bounds on this mean are obtained: an absolute lower bound, a lower bound under the assumption of a positive manifold for the entire set of measures, and 1 under the assumption of a positive manifold for a subset of the measures.—C. V. Riche.

5040. **Wolins, Leroy.** **An improved procedure for the Wherry-Winer Method for factoring large numbers of items.** *Psychometrika*, 1959 (Sep), 24, 261-264.—Simplified formulae, lacking the variance terms, are presented and rationalized.—A. Lubin.

(See also Abstracts 4905, 4944, 4946, 4960, 4967, 4974, 4976)

REFERENCE WORKS

5041. **Ammons, C. H., & Ammons, R. B.** **Motor skills bibliography: XXVII. Psychological Abstracts, 1955, Volume 29, second half.** *Percept. mot.*

Skills, 1959 (Sep), 9, 287-290.—98 references to significant research on motor skills are listed alphabetically.—J. C. Mallick.

5042. **Chase, Richard Allen; Sutton, Samuel, & First, Daphne.** (Columbia U.) **Bibliography: Delayed auditory feedback.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 193-200.—Systematic review of published literature in the area of delayed auditory feedback.—M. F. Palmer.

5043. **Earnest, Sue, & Gillen, Robert W.** (San Diego State Coll.) **Films on audiology: A brief annotated list.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 615-618.—M. F. Palmer.

5044. **Hilton, M. Eunice, & Fairchild, Ellen P.** (Eds.) **Guide to guidance. Vol. XXII.** Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1960. 44 p. \$1.50.—(see 33: 9018) A selected bibliography of 1959 publications of interest to deans, counselors, advisers, teachers, and administrators.

5045. **Lyons, J.** **An annotated bibliography on phenomenology and existentialism.** *Psychol. Rep.*, Monogr. Suppl. 5, 1959, 5, 613-631.—"This bibliography of 195 items contains substantially all the writings in English in which phenomenological or existentialist conceptions are applied explicitly to issues in the field of psychology. . . . Some of the items . . . are critical of the phenomenological or existential orientation but are included as enlightening or edifying for psychologists. . . . The first [section] comprises original contributions by those who might be considered founding figures or enduring influences within this orientation. Almost none of their work was originally in English. The second section consists of writings about or reports on the basic works of the contributors in Section I. The third section contains contributions of lesser importance as well as writings on related topics and those derivative from or based upon the major works."—C. H. Ammons.

5046. **Van Dusen, Wilson.** (Mendocino State Hosp., Talmage, Calif.) **Existential analysis: The English literature.** *Exist. Inqu.*, 1959 (Sep), 1 (1), 16-30.—A bibliography of 115 items and a survey of their contents are presented as a first step in orienting the reader, and the clinician, to the available literature in English.—J. Lyons.

(See also Abstract 6530)

ORGANIZATIONS

5047. **Abramson, Harold A. (Ed.)** **Neuropharmacology: Transactions of the fourth conference.** New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1959. 285 p. \$5.00.—An edited verbatim account of a meeting at Princeton, New Jersey, September 1957, with 28 participants. 4 papers were discussed. Topics are: Abramson, "The Effect of Respiratory Poisons and Anoxia on Siamese Fighting Fish in Relation to LSD-25 Reaction"; Robert G. Heath, "Clinical Studies with Taraxein"; John C. Lilly, "'Stop' and 'Start' Systems"; Gordon A. Alles, "Some Relations between Chemical Structure and Physiological Action of Mescaline and Related Compounds."—M. E. Jarvik.

5048. **Brown, William H.** (U. Utah) **Proceedings of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association.**

Amer. Psychologist, 1958(Sep), 13, 530-531.—S. J. Lachman.

5049. Cole, David L. (Occidental Coll.) Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 507-512.—S. J. Lachman.

5050. Featherstone, Robert M., & Simon, Alexander. (Eds.) (U. California School Medicine) A pharmacological approach to the study of the mind. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1959. xxviii, 399 p. \$10.75.—Proceedings of a symposium held at the University of California's San Francisco Medical Center, January 25-27, 1959. Participants were principally pharmacologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, and biochemists. The approaches used by these disciplines are described, followed by articles and discussion on: 6 problems of research design and clinical evaluation, pharmacology and therapy with depressants (tranquilizers), hallucinogens, the pharmacology and use in psychiatry of monoamine oxidase inhibitors. Social, ethical, and religious implications of the new psychopharmacologic techniques are discussed by Aldous Huxley.—G. A. Heise.

5051. Fiske, Donald W. (U. Chicago) Proceedings of the thirtieth annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 513-520.—S. J. Lachman.

5052. Hubbard, Ruth M. (Waco, Tex.) Proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the Southwestern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 532-534.—S. J. Lachman.

5053. Kasatkin, N. I. Khronika. [Chronicle.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 479-480.—In March 1959 the second conference on evolutionary physiology was held in Leningrad in honor of the recently deceased L. A. Orbeli. Summaries are provided of the papers read, most of which were devoted to the onto- and phylogenesis of the functions of the central nervous system.—I. D. London.

5054. Lane, Gorham. (U. Delaware) Proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 521-529.—S. J. Lachman.

5055. Langhorne, M. C. (Emory U.) Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Southeastern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 535-539.—S. J. Lachman.

5056. Trofimov, L. G. Elektroentsefalograficheskoe izucheniye vysshei nervnoi deiatelnosti. [Electroencephalographic study of higher nervous activity.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 629-634.—Summaries are given of papers read at the conference on electroencephalography of higher nervous activity, held in Moscow in October 1958.—I. D. London.

5057. Webb, Wilse B. (U. Florida) Proceedings of the fiftieth annual meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 540-543.—S. J. Lachman.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

5058. ———. Akademik L. A. Orbeli. *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 310.—Portrait.

5059. ———. In memoriam: Flanders Dunbar 1902-1959. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1959(Sep-Oct), 21, 350-352.—Obituary.

5060. Alberoni, F. Fra psicologia e psicologia sociale. [Between psychology and social psychology.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 467-486.—Clarification of Gemelli's position concerning the relationship of social psychology to psychology and to sociology.—L. L'Abate.

5061. Ancona, L. In memoria di Gregory Zilboorg. [In memory of Gregory Zilboorg.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 537-539.—Obituary.

5062. Ancona, L. Ricordo di Padre Gemelli. [In memory of Father Gemelli.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 397-405.—Obituary and introduction to a special issue in memory of the founder of the Psychology Laboratory at the Catholic University of Sacred Heart in Milan.—L. L'Abate.

5063. Bettschart, Walter; Meng, Heinrich, & Stern, Erich. Seelische Gesundheit. [Mental health.] Bern, Switzerland: Hans Huber Verlag, 1959. 356 p. DM 34.—An anthology of papers published to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Institute for Psychohygiene in Biel, Switzerland. Authors representing a variety of specialties from several European countries contribute 22 German, 7 French, 1 Italian, and 1 English papers. After a section devoted to general problems of mental hygiene, there are papers concerning mental health in marriage and the family. A large section is devoted to childhood and the maturation and education of normal and problem children; several contributions discuss the possibilities of mental-hygiene-oriented therapy. Other papers from such fields as psychosomatic medicine, law, cultural anthropology, and animal psychology bring to bear their points of view and provide insights into the relationship of mental hygiene to these fields.—G. A. Green.

5064. Cesa-Bianchi, M. Lo studio della percezione. [The study of perception.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 406-422.—A review of Gemelli's theoretical and experimental contributions to the study of perception. 85 refs.—L. L'Abate.

5065. Dallenbach, Karl M. (U. Texas) Robert Morris Ogden: 1877-1959. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 472-477.—Obituary.—R. H. Waters.

5066. Dallenbach, Karl M. (U. Texas) Twitmyer and the conditioned response. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 633-638.—Twitmyer's work on the conditioned knee-jerk is reviewed and some account of its failure to "catch on" is given.—R. H. Waters.

5067. Filho, M. B. Lourenco. (U. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro) Etat actuel de la psychologie au Brésil. [The present state of psychology in Brazil.] *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1959(Jul-Dec), 8(2), 2-13.—A sketch of the rapid developments in the teaching of psychology, in applied psychology, in research, and in professionalization.—C. J. Adkins.

5068. Galli, P. F. La concezione psicologica della criminologia. [The psychological conception of criminology.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 487-493.—Evaluation of Gemelli's contribution to the psychological study of delinquency.—L. L'Abate.

5069. Hughes, Helen MacGill. William Fielding Ogburn: 1886-1959. *Soc. Forces*, 1959(Oct), 38, 1-2.—Obituary.

5070. Iacono, G. Lo studio della psicomotività e l'orientazione nel volo. [The study of psychomotor activities and orientation in flight.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 505-509.—An overview of Gemelli's contributions to problems of psychomotor activities and orientation in flight.—L. L'Abate.

5071. Krech, David. (U. California, Berkeley) Karl Friedrich Muenzinger: 1885-1958. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 477-479.—Obituary.—R. H. Waters.

5072. Lazarsfeld, Paul F. (Columbia U.) Amerikanische Beobachtungen eines Bühler-Schülers. [Observations of a Bühler discipline in the United States.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 69-76.—On the occasion of Karl Bühler's 80th birthday his influence upon American psychology is pointed out.—W. J. Koppitz.

5073. Lederer, Wolfgang. Primitive psychotherapy. *Psychiatry*, 1959(Aug), 22, 255-265.—The strange psychotherapeutic methods of the Gold Coast, of Zen, and of a delusional nun in the 16th century are described; they are compared with and contrasted to psychoanalysis and psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy. Tentative conclusions are drawn about the basic elements which make psychotherapy effective, with primary emphasis on the hypothesis that therapists in each culture can approach the patient with a minimum of anxiety.—C. T. Bever.

5074. Macmillan, M. B. (Travancore Clinic, Victoria, Australia) Notes on the history of psychopathology. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 11, 220.—Abstract.

5075. Morselli, G. E. Padre Gemelli e la psicopatologia. [Father Gemelli and psychopathology.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 521.—Gemelli's orientation toward the study of psychopathology.—L. L'Abate.

5076. Pastori, G. Il lavoro istologico nell'ambito della educazione medico-biologica giovanile. [Histology within medico-biological education in youth.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 516-520.—Gemelli's contribution to the histological basis of behavior.—L. L'Abate.

5077. Piéron, Henri. Agostino Gemelli. *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1959(Jul-Dec), 8(2), 44-47.—Obituary.

5078. Quadrio, A. Le ricerche sull'emoattività ed i sentimenti. [Research on emotionality and sentiments.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 423-433.—Review of Gemelli's contributions to the study of affective states and sentiments. 10 refs.—L. L'Abate.

5079. Rasmussen, H. C. Vore tidsskrifter. [Our periodical authors.] *Nord. Psykol.*, 1959, 11, 271-277.—The psychological writings of Scandinavian authors since 1945 are reviewed. The progress is shown in the increased number of articles, and also the quality and variety. These periodicals include *Acta Psychologica*, *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, and *Nordisk Psykologi*. The costs and

various methods of publication are discussed.—O. I. Jacobsen.

5080. Rosenzweig, Mark R. (U. California) Salivary conditioning before Pavlov. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 628-633.—Pavlov's work is placed in a historical perspective.—R. H. Waters.

5081. Sacerdote, G. L'analisi elettro-acustica del linguaggio. [The electroacoustic analysis of language.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 522-525.—Gemelli's contribution to the study of language through oscillography.—L. L'Abate.

5082. Salter, W. H. Our pioneers: V. Edmund Gurney (1847-1888). *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1959(Jun), 40, 47-51.—O. I. Jacobsen.

5083. Schneck, Jerome M. (State U. New York, Coll. Medicine) The history of electrotherapy and its correlation with Mesmer's animal magnetism. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 116, 463-464.—N. H. Pronko.

5084. Solov'ev, A. V. Konstantin Mikhailovich Bykov. *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 637-640.—The life and career of Bykov, who died May 13, 1959, are detailed. Bykov, one of the oldest pupils of Pavlov, is noted for his research on conditioning (in particular, interoceptive conditioning) and for his leadership in the pavlovization of Soviet physiology, psychology, and related disciplines since 1950 when the Pavlovian line was laid down as official policy for researchers and theorists in those areas.—I. D. London.

5085. Spaltro, E. La psicologia del lavoro nel pensiero di Agostino Gemelli. [Industrial psychology in the thinking of Agostino Gemelli.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 434-466.—A review of Gemelli's contribution to industrial psychology: Bibliographical note.—L. L'Abate.

5086. Zunini, G. Il contributo di Padre Gemelli agli studi di psicologia comparata. [Father Gemelli's contribution to the study of comparative psychology.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959, 20, 497-504.—L. L'Abate.

(See also Abstracts 4943, 4980, 5123)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

5087. American Psychological Association, Division 14 Committee on Professional Education Policy. Professional education in industrial psychology: A statement of policy. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959(May), 14, 233-234.—"The industrial psychologist should be a broadly trained psychologist. . . . Education in industrial psychology should provide grounding in psychological theory. . . . The curriculum should provide knowledge of the problem areas of industrial psychology. . . . Education in industrial psychology should include knowledge in other areas important in business and industry. . . . The student should become familiar with a very wide variety of research tools, methods, and procedures. . . . The education of an industrial psychologist should be realistic. . . . The education of industrial psychologists should include discussion of the ethical problems likely to arise in industry." The stated principles "should be interpreted in a flexible rather than a rigid fashion."—S. J. Lachman.

5088. Bondy, Curt. **Die ethischen Grenzen psychologischer Arbeit.** [Ethical limits of psychological investigations.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959 (Oct), 10, 237-250.—The psychologist confronted with ethical justification of methods which he plans to use may severely damage the reputation of his profession if he bases his decision on his own set of values. It is therefore necessary to adopt standards of ethical behavior for the BDP (Berufsverband Deutscher Psychologen). A procedure similar to that which the APA followed in working out the American Standards of Ethical Behavior for Psychologists is proposed for the professional associations of German psychologists.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

5089. Bressler, Bernard; Silverman, Albert J., Cohen, Sanford I., & Shmavonian, Barry. (Duke U.) **Research in human subjects and the artificial traumatic neurosis: Where does our responsibility lie?** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 522-526.—Experiences with Ss are reviewed following their use in isolation and sensory deprivation experiments. It is shown that such an experiment can produce a temporary artificial traumatic neurosis. The question is asked: What are the moral, legal, and medical responsibilities of the experimenter toward the S in such experiments?—*N. H. Pronko.*

5090. Cushing, Richard. **A look at psychiatry.** Boston, Mass.: Daughters of St. Paul, 1959. 14 p. \$15.—The Cardinal claims that religion and psychiatry are complementary if it is recognized that a component of man's ego-ideal is and should be the imitation of Christ.—*J. E. Wilson.*

5091. Fei, Peng. **The problems of the relation between "psychological form and content."** *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3(2), 83-88.

5092. Handler, Joel S. (Chicago, Ill.) **Psychotherapy and medical responsibility.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 464-468.—A psychiatrist takes issue with the arguments by Szasz (see 34: 5104) regarding the functions of nonmedical psychotherapists. A plea is made for "combining forces" with "more meetings of groups involved in the controversy . . . to work out a training and collaborative research and supervision plan which would allow scientific freedom, and . . . have adequate social controls to protect the public."—*L. A. Pennington.*

5093. Hobbs, Nicholas. (George Peabody Coll.) **Science and ethical behavior.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (May), 14, 217-225.—Major sections are Impact of Science (Evolution and Ethics, Psychoanalysis and Ethics) and Ethical Implications of Psychology (Freedom of Choice, The Process of Choice, Control of Behavior). "The paper might be thought of as a highly tentative effort to identify some of the parameters of an important human problem by examining the point of intersection of the trajectories of professional and scientific psychology." 3 conceptions related to science and troublesome to ethical theories are specified. "... psychological knowledge should result in more ethical behavior: (a) by clarifying the process of decision making; (b) by divesting repressed responses already in the individual's repertory of their anxiety-producing potential, thus making them useful in problem solving; and (c) by adding to the response repertory of the individual a number

of alternative ways of behaving." 21 refs.—*S. J. Lachman.*

5094. Huiskamp, J. (Twents Inst. Bedrijfspsychologie, Hengelo, Netherlands) **De psycholoog als "adviseur."** [The psychologist as adviser.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1959 (May), 13, 149-155.—The industrial psychologist has an obligation to preserve the confidential nature of his relationship with his client. The employer has an obligation to make only such use of information furnished him by the psychologist as will not interfere with this relationship. The psychologist's task is an advisory one, not a decision-making one, but he must preserve his independence.—*S. Duker.*

5095. Kayton, Irving. **Statutory regulation of psychologists: Its scope and constitutionality.** *St. John's Law Rev.*, 1959 (May), 33, 249-279.—A review of the legislation of each state regulating the title psychologist, or of use of psychological practices. In tabular form each state's requirements are presented; New York State's law is given greater consideration. The only statutory regulation which seems clearly constitutional at this time would be certification of the title, psychologist.—*J. B. Murray.*

5096. Kemper, Werner. **Analyse des heutigen psychoanalytischen Ausbildungsganges.** [Analysis of present day psychoanalytic training.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (May), 13, 122-149.—The 3 main features of analytic training: didactic analyses, control analyses, and instruction, theoretical and practical, need scrutiny from the standpoint of potential interference caused by identifications with analytic authority figures with psychoanalytic understanding. A course of training is outlined, of which a special feature is analytic group therapy not only for candidates but for members of the training institute subsequently. This may facilitate the spread of analytic understanding to group problems arising within the institute.—*E. W. Eng.*

5097. LaBarre, Weston. **Religions, Rorschachs and tranquilizers.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 688-698.—As an anthropologist observing our society, the author is disturbed by the Modernists who claim that there is no conflict between true religion and science. "... they indulge in the hair-raising dishonesty of pretending that the new science is the same as the old folklore." Religions arise in time of crisis when man's ego techniques of mastery break down. The sacred mysteries of religious behavior and belief can be explained by psychiatric and anthropological studies. Freud has given us the tools with which to examine the mysteries inside men's minds and inside man's society.—*R. E. Perl.*

5098. Levinson, Harry. **The psychologist in industry.** *Harv. bus. Rev.*, 1959, 37(5), 93-99.—Dangers are implicit in adapting clinical techniques to business and industrial situations. The changing role of the psychologist, clinical primarily, in industry is discussed. 4 specific steps are advanced for management to improve psychological services.—*A. J. Kubany.*

5099. O'Shea, Harriet E. **Research and training: Are they sometimes sirens leading therapy astray?** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 103-105.—The question is raised as to whether using clinics for teaching, training, and/or research may not sacrifice

wholehearted attempts to cure the patient; may dismiss him too quickly after collecting data; or may even scare him into early termination for fear of public disclosure of his private problems.—*R. W. Husband.*

5100. Perry, Stewart, E., & Wynne, Lyman C. **Role conflict, role redefinition, and social change in a clinical research organization.** *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Oct), 38, 62-65.—The conflict between role as therapist and role as researcher is studied within the framework of a research hospital. Where institutionalized guides for resolving such conflict are absent, the researcher attempts to redefine his role. The conflicts and redefinitions appear to mediate organizational change.—*A. R. Howard.*

5101. Riemann, Fritz. **Die Struktur des Therapeuten und ihre Auswirkung in der Praxis.** [The effects of the therapist's personality in his practice.] *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1959 (May), 13, 150-159.—In the light of, and subsequent to, his own therapy and supervised learning, a therapist needs to realize his own personal asymmetries and not put all his faith in the development of a universal therapeutic method. There are therapists with predominantly hysteric, compulsive, depressive, or schizoid features. The "hysteric therapist" becomes too personally involved, the "compulsive" hides behind method, the "depressive" identifies too much, and the "schizoid" remains intellectual and aloof.—*E. W. Eng.*

5102. Schwebel, Milton; Karr, Lee, & Slotkin, Herman. (New York U.) **Counselor relationship competence: A unifying concept applied to counselor trainees.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 515-537.—Based on a review of the literature, the ability to relate effectively to others seemed to be a basic characteristic essential for counselors. The Counselor Relationship Index (CRI), consisting of a Word test, the If test, Draw-a-Counselor-at-Work test, Picture test, Counselor Feelings test, and Counselor Preference test, was administered to 217 students in 8 New York University graduate classes in guidance and personnel administration. Final sample N was 138 for r's between the 6 subtests and faculty ratings of student relationship competence. The r's obtained ranged from .28 to .50 for the total group with all significant at the .01 level. OSPE scores were available for 14 Ss and r's were computed between the CRI and OSPE and the 2 tests with faculty ratings. The results suggested that although the CRI had a cognitive competent it seemed to be measuring some nonintellectual factors. 22 refs.—*W. Coleman.*

5103. Sommer, Robert. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn, Canada) **On writing "little papers."** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (May), 14, 235-237.—Journal policies have encouraged the writing of "little papers" and have discouraged longer papers and monographs. "Little paper" refers "to the four- or five-page article dealing with one or two aspects of a larger problem." "Many psychologists are troubled by the proliferation of articles and journals dealing with psychological topics." The "little papers" are likely to be of small consequence and it is unlikely that "a productive science will eventually emerge from the host of trivial and unrelated studies that fill the journals." "Little papers" should be discouraged; editors should induce some authors to forego "one-

shot" papers in favor of a series of integrated and planned researches.—*S. J. Lachman.*

5104. Szasz, Thomas S. (Syracuse, N.Y.) **Psychiatry, psychotherapy, and psychology.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 455-463.—The author presents "some arguments against the contemporary official stand of medicine, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis concerning the proper role of the independent nonmedical psychotherapist." It is contended that this action is an institutional rather than an instrumental judgment, that psychotherapy is an instrumental concept. Legislative enforcement of the stand is held comparable in difficulty to the enforcement of the Volstead Act.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5105. Taylor, A. J. W. **Psychology and values.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 149-161.—It is suggested that psychologists need to consider values in their efforts to work with individuals and with society. The restructuring of value systems is frequently essential to the success of therapy. In particular, value questions intrude in the attempt of the psychologist to deal with criminal behavior. The psychologist working in this area can profit from a consideration of the contributions of law, theology, philosophy, and anthropology. 15 refs.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

(See also Abstracts 5700, 6647)

FILMS

5106. Wilson, John. **A bibliography of mental health films.** *Counseling*, 1958, 16(3), 1-4.—An annotated list of mental health films for use within the YMCA. Entries include film title, running time, producer, release date, distributor, intended audience, and rating if possible. Primary sources from which selection were made include the Educational Film Guide, Mental Health Materials Center, and Psychological Cinema Register. Films are grouped under "General Mental Health," "Mental Illness," "Resources for Dealing with Mental Illness," "Areas of Mental Health," and "Mental Health Perspectives on Community Problems."—*S. Kavruk.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

5107. Alekseev, M. A. **K analizy fiziologicheskikh mekhanizmov nekotorykh form avtomatizirovannykh dvizhenii cheloveka.** [A contribution to the analysis of the physiological mechanisms of some forms of automatized movements in man.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 354-363.—Bioelectrical activity of the hand flexor was studied in adults in response to rhythmic presentation of conditioned auditory stimuli, eliciting flexion of the forefinger, ergographically recorded. "At the beginning of the elaboration of such a rhythmic stereotype, wide effector generalization of the excitatory process was observed in the kinesthetic analyzer, expressed in the excitation not only of the muscle fibers performing the special reaction of finger flexion, but of other muscular groups as well. The nature of the activity of the latter is fully determined by the conditions under which the rhythmic stereotype is formed. As the latter is stabilized, this activity becomes extinct, which points to a concentration of excitation in certain parts of the kinesthetic analyzer." It is assumed

that the concentration is to a considerable extent accounted for by a conditioned reaction to time, elaborated by the rhythmic sequence of conditioned stimuli. The concentration of excitation in the kinesthetic analyzer is disturbed when the stereotype is suddenly changed and when the conditioned signal is repeated over a period of time.—I. D. London.

5108. Cherniack, Neil S., Hyde, Alvin S., & Zechman, F. W., Jr. (Aero Medical Lab.) The effect of transverse acceleration on pulmonary function. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 59-347. iii, 10 p.—"Since difficulty with respiration limits tolerance to transverse acceleration, the effect of this acceleration on different respiratory factors was tested in 15 subjects experienced in riding the WADC human centrifuge. Minute volume, respiratory rate, tidal volume, maximum breathing capacity, 0.5 second timed vital capacity and total vital capacity were measured after two and three minute durations at 3 and 5 g with the subject's trunk perpendicular to the centrifugal force and legs and knees flexed at 90 degrees. . . . Of the respiratory parameters measured, vital capacity showed the greatest decrement. Since vital capacity decreased at different rates in different subjects it may be useful in predicting performance during acceleration and might be of aid in crew selection."—M. B. Mitchell.

5109. Dubois, Franklin S. (Silver Hill Found., New Canaan, Conn.) Rhythms, cycles and periods in health and disease. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 114-119.—Literature is cited in support of the view that both the physiological and psychological processes of man are influenced by rhythmic biological phenomena. Several theories of the underlying mechanism are considered.—N. H. Pronko.

5110. Eason, R. G. The surface electromyogram (EMG) gauges subjective effort. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 359-361.—"An attempt to exert the same amount of effort throughout a sustained muscular contraction for a 2-min. period without visual or auditory cues resulted in an approximately constant EMG output throughout the interval, and an exponential drop in the physical force exerted by the muscle. (N=12 serving in each of four experimental conditions.)"—C. H. Ammons.

5111. Frisch, John E. (U. Chicago) Research on primate behavior in Japan. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1959 (Aug), 61, 584-596.—A description of the Japan Monkey Center and the studies being carried on there is presented. About 20 free-ranging groups have been observed in unaltered conditions by classic methods, and then certain groups have been provided a provisioned feeding-ground so as to bring them under more detailed observation. By this means social structure and respective functions of each class of animals within a group have been noted.—R. L. Sulzer.

5112. Jones, Frank P., Gray, Florence E., Hanson, John A., & O'Connell, D. N. An experimental study of the effect of head balance on patterns of posture and movement in man. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 247-258.—The effect of head balance on patterns of movement and posture has been studied experimentally in 6 normal adults. The Ss were trained in kinesthetic perception to recognize and inhibit tensional responses that disturb the

balance of the head. Patterns of posture and movement before and after a change in head balance were recorded by single-image and multiple-image photography. Significant differences were found which correspond to kinesthetic differences reported by the Ss. The findings are discussed in light of the hypothesis that the experimental procedures facilitated the antigravity reflexes and changed the total pattern of movement.—R. W. Husband.

5113. Kaplan, Michael; Campbell, Sam L., Johnson, Linda; PapaMichael, Androulla; Sparer, Richard, & Weinbaum, Marian. (Creedmoor Inst. Psychobiologic Studies, Queens Village, N.Y.) Growth of body weight and manipulation of food motivation. *Science*, 1959 (Jun), 129, 1673-1674.—". . . the possible use of individual growth curves to estimate ad libitum-feeding weights as part of technique for producing specified degrees of food deprivation. In heterozygous animals, this possibility was found to be feasible but limited by the occurrence of discontinuous growth functions." Animals were males of the Wistar strain and of the Charles River CD strain. 4 graphs indicating relationships between weight and age (or weight on successive days on rhythm feeding) are presented.—S. J. Lachman.

5114. Koval'eva, G. A. Ob izmeneniiakh uslovnoreflektornoi deiatel'nosti pri gipertonicheskoi bolezni. [On changes in conditioned-reflex activity in cases of hypertonic illness.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 526-531.—Study of the simultaneous formation of conditioned cardiovascular, respiratory, and salivary reflexes shows that rate of their formation depends on the stage of pathological hypertension. Conditioned reflexes formed in patients suffering from hypertension are characterized by both qualitative and quantitative instability. In such patients dissociation is observed between the conditioned cardiovascular reflexes, on the one hand, and the salivary and respiratory, on the other. It is concluded that in hypertension changes are to be found not only in the cardiovascular system, but also in other autonomic systems.—I. D. London.

5115. Traxel, Werner. (U. Marburg, Germany) Die Bestimmung einer Unterschiedsschwelle für Gefühle. [Determination of a difference limen for feelings.] *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1959 (Jun), 25, 433-454.—A difference threshold for feelings can be determined by using, in lieu of stimulus magnitudes, measurable physiological feelings correlates. In this study skin resistance was used as the objectively defined variable. 40 male students were required to judge 23 pairs of stimulus word pairs for their magnitude of feeling value while skin resistance measurements were taken. A biserial correlation between skin resistance changes and judgments of feeling magnitude gave a statistically significant correlation. Results also made clear that a difference limen for feelings can be stated in units of a physiological correlate.—E. W. Eng.

5116. Von Beckh, Harold J. (Holloman AFB, N.M.) Human reactions during flight to acceleration preceded by or followed by weightlessness. *Aerospace Med.*, 1959 (Jun), 30, 391-409.—51 subgravity flying missions of the overall weightlessness program of 98 missions were performed in the study of preweightlessness and postweightlessness accelerations. It was concluded that alternation of weight-

lessness and acceleration results in a decrease of acceleration tolerance and of the efficiency of physiologic recovery mechanisms. Implications to manned space flight are discussed.—*A. Debons.*

5117. Weiss, Jane M. (Columbia U.) **The hereditary determination of individual differences in geotaxis in a population of *Drosophila Melanogaster*.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1072.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4975(b), 5076, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5664, 5677)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

5118. Adrianov, O. S., & Mering, T. A. (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences) **O morfofiziologicheskikh osobennostiakh kory bol'shogo mozga sobaki.** [On morphological features of the cerebral cortex in dogs.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 471-478.—Outlining the findings on the "morpho-physiological features of the cerebral cortex in dogs," this paper presents a brief outline of the data on the functional significance of various cortical regions and a description of their structure.—*I. D. London.*

5119. Anokhin, P. K. **Novye dannye o funktsional'noi geterogennosti retikuliarnoi formatsii stvola mozga.** [New data on the functional heterogeneity of the reticular formation of the brain stem.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 489-499.—The reticular formation of the brain stem cannot be regarded as a kind of homogeneous formation which displays some sort of activating action entirely "uniform in its nature and nonspecific in its localization." The reticular formation is capable of exerting an activating influence on the cerebral cortex in a number of actions which are specific and to a certain extent independent. The use of aminasine, adrenaline, and various anesthetics helps prove that all these forms of activating action, though closely linked, are, nevertheless, appropriate to specific nervous substrata, characterized by "selective chemical sensitivities." All forms of activation may be readily conditioned—a fact which serves all the more to stress the important role played by cortical neurones in control of the reticular system. This means that the "fine analysis and synthesis of external stimuli on the level of the cerebral cortex come to include the whole of the many-sided activating activity of the reticular formation."—*I. D. London.*

5120. Bullock, Theodore Holmes. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Neuron doctrine and electrophysiology.** *Science*, 1959(Apr), 129, 997-1002.—The neuron doctrine derives largely from Cajal. The "neuron has classically come to be regarded as a functional unit, and it is here that newer information forces a reappraisal." Major topics are: Early evidence of independent neurons, Convergence of physiology and anatomy, Four main revisions, Capillary ultramicroelectrode, Subthreshold activity, The several forms of activity, Changes of state not visible in potential, Spontaneity, Conclusion. Anatomically "the neuron doctrine has never been more firm. . . . Physiologically, however, we have a new appreciation of the complexity-within-unity of the neuron. . . . The impulse is not the only form of nerve cell activity; excitation of one part of the neuron does not necessarily involve the whole neuron; many dendrites may

not propagate impulses at all; and the synapse is not the only locus of selection, evaluation, fatigue and persistent change."—*S. J. Lachman.*

5121. Dolin, A. O. **K kharakteristike dvoikoï roli tormozheniia na primere reaktsii organizma na khimicheskie epileptogennye razdrazhiteli.** [On the characteristics of the double role of inhibition as exemplified by the reactions of the organism to chemical epileptogenic stimuli.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 343-353.—An analysis of the neurodynamics of the successive periods of experimental camphoric epilepsy, utilizing: conditioned reflexes, electroencephalography, chronaximetry, and the pharmacological agents, phenamin and sodium amytal, "which induce shifts in the relationships between the excitatory and inhibitory processes." The results of the experiments which were carried out on dogs, rabbits, and rats are detailed, and the double role of inhibition described as revealed in experiments on changes in the functional condition of the central nervous system in rats induced by excitatory and inhibitory drugs.—*I. D. London.*

5122. Elizur, A. (Tel Aviv, Israel) **A combined test used for the diagnosis of organic brain condition.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jun), 81, 776-784.—35 organic and 35 nonorganic control Ss copied 4 drawings individually presented to each, copied 4 simple patterns of Kohs Blocks, and repeated digits (20 series of 5 digits each). 86% of the organic group and 83% of the nonorganic group were correctly identified. The test rationale and suggestions for additional study are given.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5123. Fol'bort, G. V. **Osnovnye napravleniia nashikh rabot po vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti.** [Basic directions of our research on higher nervous activity.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 481-488.—A survey of the most important research on higher nervous activity, conducted during the last 50 years by the author and his collaborators in the Pavlovian tradition.—*I. D. London.*

5124. Golovachev, G. D. (Pavlov Inst. Physiology) **Vliianie trenirovki k sverkhsil'nomu zvukovomu razdrazhiteliu u kur v ontogeneze.** [Influence of training (utilizing exposure) to an ultra-intense auditory stimulus in chickens in ontogenesis.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 606-614.—In a study aimed at investigating methods for "training the strength of the cortical excitatory process" in chickens from early ontogenesis, 2 groups of chickens were subjected from time of hatching to increasing loudness of noise from a rattle (65-86 db) with duration of the sound increasing gradually (5-15 min.) over 347 days. In the 1st group the noise of the rattle was combined with the feeding session; while, in the 2nd, "correlation with any inborn reflex activity" was avoided. The results of the training procedure were tested a year and a half after its discontinuance by studying conditioned reflex activity in the chickens. Testing by means of the "motor-alimentary method" showed that the chickens in the 1st group exhibited the strongest excitatory and inhibitory processes; while, in the 2nd and control groups, these processes were much weaker than in the 1st. It is concluded that "training the strength of the excitatory process," if carried out from early

ontogenesis by application of the conditioned reflex principle, is quite effective and that its influence is clearly manifested many months afterwards.—*I. D. London.*

5125. Grindel', O. M., & Filippycheva, N. A. (Burdenko Neurosurgical Inst.) Snizhenie podvishnosti vozbuzhdeniia v dvigatel'nom analizatore u bol'nykh s ochagovym patologicheskim protsessom v lobnoi dole. [Decrease in lability of excitation in the motor analyzer in patients with a local pathological process in the frontal lobe.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 545-554.—Observation of conditioned motor reactions in patients with tumors in the frontal lobes of the brain reveals considerable sloth of excitation in the motor analyzer "manifested in a pathologically changed conditioned motor reaction possessing the form of a protracted tetanus, in a pathological intensification and inertness of the trace process, and in a pathologically intensified irradiation of excitation over the motor analyzer upon elicitation of the conditioned motor reflex. . . . Closely connected with the inert nature of excitation in the motor analyzer in such patients is the enhanced capacity for its summation, which is very high in some patients." This permits one to regard the locus of excitation in the motor analyzer, which results from formation of the conditioned motor reflex, as possessing "dominant properties."—*I. D. London.*

5126. Karamian, A. I. K évoliutsii korkovo-mozzhechkovykh funktsional'nykh vzaimootnoshenii. [On the evolution of cortico-cerebellar functional relationships.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 436-444.—The cerebral cortex and the cerebellum are higher suprasegmentary integrating systems, controlling the functional properties of all forms of nervous activity. The integrating function of these higher suprasegmentary systems is displayed at various levels of coordination: (a) the cerebral cortex and the cerebellum; (b) the nuclear systems of the cerebrum and cerebellum; (c) the reticular formation, which is under the regulating influence of both the cerebral cortex and the cerebellum. "The systems of coordination are formed in the process of evolutionary development of animals, with the result that each subsequent stage of coordination plays a leading integrating role with regard to the preceding; the latter, as obsolete forms of coordination, are either subject to reduction or are rebuilt into new systems of functioning."—*I. D. London.*

5127. Krushinskii, L. V., Molodkina, L. N., & Levitina, N. A. (Moscow State U.) Vremia i usloviia vosstanovleniia istoshchennogo tormoznogo protsessa pri deistvii zvukovykh razdrzhitel'. [Time and conditions of restoration of an exhausted inhibitory process under the action of auditory stimuli.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 566-572.—In a study employing 240 rats, it was shown that the time required for restoring an "exhausted inhibitory process" can serve as a measure of the strength of the inhibitory function of the nervous system; that is, its rapid restoration may be taken as an indication of a strong inhibitory process and vice versa. Time of restoration ranged from 15 sec. to 30 min. Under systematic traumatization through action of an intense auditory stimulus, individual differences are to be observed in the character of restoration of "exhausted inhibition." Under the effect of

sodium bromide, the rate of such restoration increases.—*I. D. London.*

5128. Levine, Seymour, & Alpert, Morton. (Columbus, O.) Differential maturation of the central experience. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 1, 403-405.—To test the hypothesis that infant white rats subjected to controlled handling ("stimulated" group) differed in the cholesterol content of brain tissue from "nonstimulated" Ss, 60 animals were randomly assigned to 2 groups. The "stimulated" group was found by biochemical study to possess higher cholesterol content by the 12th day of age. This and other findings tend to suggest the influence of early experience upon maturational variables.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5129. Lubin, A., & Williams, H. L. Sleep loss, tremor, and the conceptual reticular formation. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 237-238.—"This note has shown that if (a) cerebral tonus and muscle tonus are monotonic functions of electrical activity in the reticular formation, and (b) tremor is caused by the servomechanism properties of the stretch reflex arc, then sleep loss will lead first to an increase in steadiness and later to a series of spasmodic drops."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5130. Miyasaka, Matué. (Tokyo Medical Dental U.) Cortical and subcortical seizure discharge induced by bitemporal electroshock in cat. *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1959 (Jul), 13, 113-123.—3 separate discharge systems may be identified, which originate in the neocortex, paleocortex, and archicortex, respectively, and spread into associated subcortical structures.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

5131. Mowbray, R. M. (U. Glasgow, Scotland) Recovery of consciousness after E.C.T. *Acta psychiat. neurol. Scand., Kbh.*, 1959, 34, 330-341.—30 female patients were questioned from a prepared list during recovery from ECT. Time of correct response is tabulated. A pattern of reemergence of consciousness was noted, showing return of personal orientation before general orientation. The relevance to developmental and psychophysiological considerations is discussed. 16 refs.—*R. Kaelbling.*

5132. Pankratov, M. A. K probleme lokalizatsii funktsii v kore golovnogo mozga. [On the problem of localization of functions in the cerebral cortex.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 383-387.—Localization of higher functions in the cerebral cortex is a problem in physiology that has not been sufficiently developed. "Through utilization of the movement of the inhibitory process as a method for studying the functions of the cerebral cortex, the sequence of switching off and on of some previously elaborated motor conditioned reflexes was studied in cases of irradiation and concentration of extinctive inhibition. . . . A certain order in the location of the motor centers of the jaws, fore and hind paws, of washing, scratching, shaking, and barking" was thus established. It is concluded that there is a closer functional connection between the centers of the fore extremities and jaws in man than in the dog, while the centers of the fore and hind extremities are closer in dogs than in man.—*I. D. London.*

5133. Pfaffmann, Carl. (Brown U.) The afferent code for sensory quality. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1959 (May), 14, 226-232.—"Many of the more

recent findings in sensory psychology and physiology derive from the application of electrophysiology to the study of sensory processes." Experiments involving the taste sense and utilizing the recording and amplifying of nerve impulse traffic in sensory fibers "en route" to the brain are reviewed, and their general implications for the theory of afferent coding are discussed. An important principle of sensory coding is that "the same afferent fiber may convey different information depending upon the amount of activity in another parallel fiber." The relative rather than the absolute amount of activity in any one set of afferent fibers may determine the quality of sensation. "It is not only the activity in parallel fibers that is important, it is the relative amount of such parallel activity. Studies of the other senses indicate that these principles are not unique to taste." 21 refs.—S. J. Lachman.

5134. Piéron, H., & Jones, Margaret Hubbard. (Coll. France, Paris) **Nervous pathways of cutaneous pains.** *Science*, 1959 (Jun), 129, 1547-1548.—Piéron writes: "I found it very strange that Margaret Hubbard Jones should maintain, on several occasions, solely on the basis of subjective data, that the duality of cutaneous pains is an artifact. . . . The finding that there is dissociation of afferent systems for painful excitations of the skin . . . can be considered to be a definitively established fact." Jones replies that "more than ordinary caution is required to demonstrate a reliable difference in reaction time between two areas. . . . The study which Piéron cites as definitely establishing the dissociation of pain systems is his own." Difficulties and artifacts which must be considered in evaluating research concerning the duality of cutaneous pain systems are mentioned. 20 refs.—S. J. Lachman.

5135. Pribram, Karl. (Stanford U.) **On the neurology of thinking.** *Behav. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 265-287.—Attempts to specify the relationship between certain portions of the forebrain and problem solving. Uses 12 rhesus monkeys in the Wisconsin General Testing Apparatus with complex learning problems and groups prepared by forebrain ablations. Analysis in terms of differentiation (the strategy that facilitates search for solution) and intention (the strategy that facilitates performance). Interpretation of findings in the light of learning theory, the psychology of thought, psychoanalysis, and neurophysiology are made. 114 refs.—J. Arbit.

5136. Rushworth, Geoffrey, & Denny-Brown, D. (Boston City Hosp., Mass.) **The two components of the grasp reflex after ablation of frontal cortex in monkeys.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1959 (May), 22, 91-98.—"A grasp reflex can be elicited in the contralateral hand after frontal lobe ablations (including cingulate gyrus and areas 6 and 8) in monkeys. The adequate stimulus for it is a distally moving object causing stimulation first of the palm and then of the fingers. Local anaesthesia of the palm with procaine abolishes the grasp reflex which cannot be elicited by proprioceptive stimulation alone (stretching of the fingers). The palmar cutaneous component of the stimulus conditions the finger flexors for the subsequent stretch stimulus. Nerve section at the wrist abolishes the grasp reflex but the fingers then show very mild spasticity. Sparing of areas 6 and 8 allows some persistence of avoiding

reactions in the hand to pin prick and excessive finger stretch and the grasp reflex is relatively poorly maintained." 19 refs.—M. L. Simmel.

5137. Stahl, Walter R. (Oregon State Coll.) **A review of Soviet research on the central nervous system effects of ionizing radiations.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 511-529.—N. H. Pronko.

5138. Stein, Larry, & Ray, Oakley S. (VA Research Lab. Neuropsychiatry, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Self-regulation of brain-stimulating current intensity in the rat.** *Science*, 1959 (Sep), 130, 570-572.—An "elaboration of the self-stimulation technique in which animals are furnished with the means to regulate the amount of brain-stimulating current they receive as reinforcement" is described. The method permits a continuous determination of preferred intensity of stimulation, and simultaneously provides data on rate of self-stimulation. 2 levers are employed "to deliver brief brain shocks: each response at one level increased the current intensity a small step and each response at the other lowered it one step." Graphic records of current intensities selected by 2 well-trained rats, one with an electrode in the midbrain tegmentum, the other with an electrode in the lateral hypothalamus are presented. A figure depicting changes in the self-selected intensity level is presented. "The self-selected intensity level was always well above the reinforcing threshold; usually it was higher than most experimenters would care to assign under the conventional fixed-intensity procedure."—S. J. Lachman.

5139. Tsuge, Kh. [Tuge, H.], & Shima, I. (Hosei U., Tokyo) **Ontogenez oboronitel'nykh uslovykh reflektsov u ptentsov golubia.** [Ontogenesis of conditioned defensive reflexes in young pigeons.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 451-460.—Following 1-9 trials, a conditioned defensive reflex to light and sound, reinforced by electric current, appears in pigeons in the form of both somatic and respiratory components 6-7 days after hatching. Following 11-12 pairings of a metronome and current, a cardiac conditioned reflex can be elaborated 2 weeks after hatching. The visceral and somatic components of the conditioned defensive reflex do not appear in fixed order and are unstable. Only in a very few cases at the outset of postembryonic life is a conditioned slowing down of the respiratory and heart rate in pigeons to be observed, but during the later stages of ontogenesis only conditioned acceleration of respiration and heart rate is observed. With application of a negative stimulus, differentiation can be developed in pigeons about 20 days after hatching. It is concluded that a "well developed cerebral cortex controls to a greater extent the conditioned deceleration of heart beat and respiration as well as the somatic and visceral components of the conditioned reflex."—I. D. London.

5140. Uyeda, A. H., & Gengerelli, J. A. **Influences of rectangular pulses and sine waves of varying frequencies on brain self-stimulation in the laboratory rat.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 641-647.—"A group of 20 hooded rats with implanted electrodes received electrical stimulation upon depressing a lever, variable ratio (1-4) schedule, for the duration of the press. Two forms of electrical stimulation were used: (a) monophasic rectangular pulses of 2-

msc. duration and with repetition rates of 10, 60, 100, 300 pps and (b) sine waves of 10, 35, 50, 60, 100, 300, 2000, 3000 cps. Current intensity was kept comparable for both rectangular pulses and sine waves at all periodicities. Data analysis showed the following results. (a) Sine waves of 35, 50, and 100 cps gave faster pressing rates than higher and lower frequencies. No such difference was clearly shown among the square pulse repetition rates. (b) Sine waves, as a class, evoked faster pressing rate than square pulses of the same periodicity. (c) Average duration of lever press was not affected either by the form of the electrical stimulus or by its periodicity.—C. H. Ammons.

5141. Vasil'ev, M. F. (Pavlov Inst. Physiology) *Brom-kofeinovye regulatsii v sootnoshenii mozgovoi kory i podkorki.* [Bromine-caffeine regulation in the relationships between cerebral cortex and subcortex.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 561-565.—The following results were obtained in experiments on 3 dogs, each representative of a different type of nervous system: (a) Among dogs with strong type of nervous system, the choleric type exhibits the widest fluctuations of bromine content in the blood. (b) "The sharpest fluctuations of bromine content in the blood are observed in those states when the animal experiences great difficulties." (c) "The optimal amount of bromine corresponds to either a normal conditioned activity or to a state of rest when the animals are not subjected to conditioned-reflex experiments." (d) The amount of bromine in the blood varies when caffeine acts on the cortex. As a result, the neurohumoral regulatory processes which are affected by bromine can likewise undergo modification.—I. D. London.

5142. Voronin, L. G., & Gusel'nikov, V. I. *Nekotorye sravnitel'no-fiziologicheskie dannye o bioelektricheskikh reaktsiakh golovnoogo mozga.* [Some comparative-physiological data on bioelectrical reactions of the brain.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 398-408.—With the following as subjects: carp, frogs, turtles, lizards of the genus *Agama*, pigeons, jackdaws, crows, and rabbits, a study was made of (a) "the evolution of lability of the nervous structures" and (b) "the phylogenesis of the relationship between the specific and nonspecific influences of the lower divisions of the brain on the higher." It is concluded that, at the lower stage of phylogenetic development of vertebrates, that is, in the bony fishes, a connection begins to manifest itself between the forebrain and the afferent systems. The connection is so pronounced in reptiles and birds that one may speak of localization of functions in the forebrain of these organisms. "As the nervous system develops from reptiles to mammals, the lability of the nervous structures of the brain increases, that of the nervous processes grows, and closer contacts appear between the specific and nonspecific systems of the brain.—I. D. London.

5143. Wada, Juhn, & Gibson, William C. (U. British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) *Behavioral and EEG changes induced by injection of schizophrenic urine extract.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jun), 81, 747-764.—2 urine extracts derived from a group of acute schizophrenic patients and from a group of normal Ss were injected into either the cisterna magna or the lateral ventricle of

cats and monkeys. Behavioral changes from the schizophrenic extract included rage states (5 of 10 cats), automatism-like states (3 or 10 cats), and recurrent catalepsy-like episodes in 1 of 10 cats, 5 of 10 monkeys. Nonschizophrenic extract injections were accompanied by no such behavioral changes. Concomitant brain wave changes are reported especially those occurring at the temporal-occipital regions. These and other findings are discussed in relation to the recent literature and to the biological theory of schizophrenia.—L. A. Pennington.

(See also Abstracts 5053, 5056, 5440, 5497)

RECEPTIVE & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

5144. Anderson, M., & Gregory, E. (U. Pittsburgh) *A two-year program of tests for clairvoyance and precognition with a class of public school pupils.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 149-177.—ESP tests were given by the same teacher to a group of public school children during their 5th and 6th grades. The experiment was planned in the Duke Parapsychology Laboratory and the results were returned there unexamined for checking and analysis. Rigorous precautions excluded possibilities of sensory cues and errors of checking and computation. The 1st year's tests were for clairvoyance, and the total ESP score was above mean chance expectation to a suggestive degree ($P = .04$). During the 2nd year the Ss tried to precognize targets that would be set up later on a prescribed objective basis from a table of random numbers. To sustain the interest of the children, the form of the record sheet was changed from one month to the next. By advance design, each bimonthly session was evaluated separately; and the results of the 12 sessions, combined by chi square, were highly significant ($P = .00007$). The writers emphasize the importance of the psychological conditions.—J. G. Pratt.

5145. Byrne, Donn. (San Francisco State Coll.) *The effect of a subliminal food stimulus on verbal responses.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 249-252.—To what extent can subliminal stimulation be used to influence human behavior? This study involving 105 college freshmen attempts to isolate and study a few of the possible variables. "The experimental group saw a classroom movie with the word 'beef' superimposed in flashes of $\frac{1}{200}$ of a second every seven seconds; the control group just saw the movie. It was found that, compared to the control Ss, the experimental Ss (a) did not show increased verbal references to the stimulus word; (b) did not choose the stimulus object in a multiple choice situation (though sex differences were significant); but (c) did rate themselves significantly more hungry. It was also found that hours of food deprivation did not influence any of these relationships. 15 refs.—J. W. Russell.

5146. Calvin, Allen D., & Dollenmayer, Karen S. (Hollins Coll.) *Subliminal perception: Some negative findings.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 187-188.—"Sixty female undergraduates served as Ss in a study designed to investigate subliminal perception. Speed of stimulus presentation and knowledge of results were varied in a three by two factorial design. No evidence of subliminal perception was

obtained. Implications of these findings were discussed."—J. W. Russell.

5147. Chatterjea, R. G. Time gap in the estimation of short duration with auditory presentation. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 182-190.—"The behaviour of individuals in the estimation of stimulus durations of varying lengths bound by a continuous sound appears to be erratic. The group mean estimation tends to be overestimated at all the stimulus times, and underestimation appears to be rare. There is a tendency for the estimates to increase linearly with stimulus time. Differentiation in the magnitudes of CE (constant error) between stimulus durations of high and low magnitudes is hardly noticeable. . . . The time gap is fairly constant when the Ss are considered individually and does not appear to show any appreciable rise with the increase in the stimulus time when the group is considered collectively. The interdependence of time gap and estimation is not marked."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5148. Davis, R. (Oxford U., England) The role of "attention" in the psychological refractory period. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 11, 211-220.—"A set of experiments is described in which two consecutive signals, separated by a variable time interval, were presented to the subjects. Manual reaction times to these signals were recorded and the delays in the reactions to the second of the two signals were compared in situations where the subject was required to respond to both signals and where he was not required to respond to the first signal. . . . results confirm the suggestion of the writer in a previous paper that there may be a common analyzing and classifying system for auditory and visual information and also illustrate a new point."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5149. Deguisne, A., Goldstone, G., & Crumbaugh, J. C. (MacMurray Coll.) Two repetitions of the Anderson-White investigation of teacher-pupil attitudes and clairvoyance test results. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1959, 23, 196-214.—2 independent repetitions were made of previous experiments (see 31: 7053) which indicated that the ESP performance of students is related to their attitudes (liking or disliking) toward the teacher-experimenter, as well as to the teacher's attitude toward the students. 1 experiment done with high school pupils confirmed the earlier findings: the ESP scores of students who liked their teacher were significantly higher than those of students who disliked their teacher. The other experiment, carried out with grade-school students, gave insignificant results.—J. G. Pratt.

5150. Doane, B. K., Mahatoo, Winston; Heron, W., & Scott, T. H. (McGill U., Canada) Changes in perceptual function after isolation. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 13, 210-219.—Tests of figural aftereffect, color adaptation, and the afterimage of movement showed an increase in the aftereffects of stimulation following 4 days of sensory restriction, while tests of constancies (size and shape) revealed some decrease in effect. Visual acuity and 2-point tactual discrimination tended to improve. Experimental Ss gave poorer performance in spatial orientation tests and tactual discrimination than controls. Data for the 13 cubicle Ss and 4 ambulatory Ss—wearing translucent masks—were combined. Qualitative reports of visual disturbances (e.g., movements

and surface or linear distortions) and hallucinations were given by most Ss.—R. S. Davidon.

5151. Dulany, Don E., Jr., & Eriksen, Charles W. (U. Illinois) Accuracy of brightness discrimination as measured by concurrent verbal responses and GSRs. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 418-423.—"In . . . subliminal perception experiments some response shows discriminative accuracy at stimulus values below the threshold of awareness determined by classical psychophysical techniques. The procedure is objectionable because the threshold measure admits extraneous variance that the measure of 'subliminal accuracy' does not. . . . This experiment compares the discriminative accuracy of GSR and verbal response when assessed by the same forced-choice psychophysical technique." Results indicated "the verbal response showed significantly higher correlation with the stimulus than did the GSR . . . neither response was significantly more accurate than the other."—G. Frank.

5152. Eriksen, C. W. Discrimination measured by multiple concurrent responses. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 741-750.—"Two experiments were performed as a follow-up . . . of a previous study [see 32: 4910] in which it had been found that Ss using a lever response and a second guess verbal judgment concurrently with the traditional single verbal judgment of a stimulus conveyed additional information about the stimulus through these supplemental responses. . . . On an absolute judgment task Ss gave a verbal numerical judgment, a line drawing response and a second guess numerical judgment to each stimulus. For the average S, a multiple correlation using any two responses gave significantly better prediction of the stimulus being judged than did any single response. . . . Increase in information carried by a second concurrent response to the stimulus is not attributable to restrictions on the number of verbal response categories available to the S. Varying the number and nature of the verbal response categories did not lead to an increase in stimulus predictability."—C. H. Ammons.

5153. Frankenhaeuser, Marianne. (Stockholm) Estimation of time: An experimental study. Stockholm, Sweden: Almqvist and Wiksell, 1959. 135 p. Sw. kr. 16.—A series of experiments in which Ss were required to name randomized digits at an estimated rate of 1 per second (present-time estimate) for a given period of time, and to estimate in retrospect the length of this time period (past-time estimate). Some principal results were (a) estimates of past time were consistently smaller than the corresponding estimates of present time; (b) estimates of present time were smaller, and the ratio of estimated past time to estimated present time was less under pentobarbital than under methamphetamine; (c) an increase in amount or frequency, but not intensity, of background auditory stimuli lengthened the estimates of present-time.—G. A. Heise.

5154. From, Franz. Apperception: A new approach to a forgotten problem. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 254-266.—Individual "processing" or apperception of physical stimuli depends on moment and entire individual history. Each individual has a world made by him for himself.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5155. Goff, Genevieve Dugen. (U. Virginia) **Differential discrimination of frequency of cutaneous mechanical vibration.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1447.—Abstract.

5156. Goldberg, F. R., & Fiss, H. **Partial cues and the phenomenon of "discrimination without awareness."** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 243-251.—"Studies claiming to have demonstrated 'discrimination without awareness' (correct identification of briefly exposed stimuli when S does not report seeing the stimulus) have overlooked the possibility that partial recognitions may have accounted for better than chance discriminations. To test this hypothesis, guesses in response to tachistoscopically exposed geometric figures were elicited under three experimental conditions. . . . The results indicated that when partial cues were not available . . . correct guesses were found to be no more frequent than was expected by chance."—C. H. Ammons.

5157. Heimann, Paul. **Bemerkungen zur Sublimierung.** [Remarks on sublimation.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959(Oct), 13, 397-414.—Sublimation involves the relation of the ego to itself, its own interests, predispositions, and endowments, as well as the relation of the ego to its impulse objects. In self-actualization the ego once more faces archaic anxieties that repeat the struggle of life and death tendencies out of which the ego capacities have phylogenetically emerged. These innate and primary ego capacities may be termed the "primary creativity of the ego," and the term "sublimation" may be left to refer to the transformation of id impulses in object relations.—E. W. Eng.

5158. Imae, Kuniharu, & Takeuchi, Yoshio. (Kyoto U., Japan) **Perception and recall of the series of approximation to Japanese.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 30, 168-177.—Using series of words or syllables constructed in accordance with the guessing technique of Shannon and Miller, it was shown that intelligibility of syllables under masking, span of attention to visual stimuli, rate of recall of words or syllables, and the eye-voice span all increased with the order of approximation. English summary.—J. Lyons.

5159. Jones, Austin. (U. Pittsburgh) **The efficiency of utilization of visual information and the effects of stress.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 428-432.—A variety of simple forms were each reproduced in a series of 17 ascending levels of information. College Ss were asked to identify the forms as they viewed them in order—the dependent variable was recognition threshold. Using degrees of shock found that increasing stress resulted in corresponding increases in recognition thresholds or decreases in the efficiency of utilizing visual information.—J. Arbit.

5160. Kreezer, George L. (Washington U.) **Attention value of audio and visual warning signals.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959(Apr), No. 58-521. vii, 78 p.—Comparison, by threshold and reaction-time techniques, "of auditory stimuli differing in frequency, and of visual stimuli differing in wave length, under different conditions of background noise, showed that: (1) attention to an absorbing task results in a highly significant increase in the absolute threshold of all stimuli, but not in their reaction-

times, (2) differences in stimulus-effectiveness as a function of differences in frequency or wave-length, when an individual is engaged in a task, parallels the differences found when he is not engaged in a task: the increase in the stimulus threshold resulting from the subject being engaged in a task does not change significantly with the frequency of the stimulus, (3) subjects differ significantly from each other in the extent to which a task increases their absolute thresholds, and (4) a fairly marked attenuation in the increase in threshold associated with a task occurs upon replication of the experimental series, pointing to the existence of task-habitation effects." 71-item bibliog.—M. B. Mitchell.

5161. Lovibond, S. H. (U. Adelaide, Australia) **Sensory preconditioning: Central linkage or response mediation?** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 469-475.—The hypothesis that a subvocal mediating response is essential for transfer was tested by providing conditions favorable for both S-R and S-S transfer in 1 group and conditions unfavorable for S-R but favorable for S-S trans in a 2nd group. There were no significant differences between these 2 groups. Response level of combined experimental groups was higher than a normal control group plus a control group inhibiting response to the test stimulus. Concluded that sensory preconditioning is based primarily on the formation of direct S-S linkages, with response mediation as a possible subsidiary mechanism.—J. Arbit.

5162. Morrison, Gordon Rolfe. (Brown U.) **The rhinencephalic representation of taste in the albino rat.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1454.—Abstract.

5163. Olum, Vivian. (Cornell U.) **Developmental differences in the perception of causality under conditions of specific instruction.** *Vita Humana*, 1958, 1, 191-203.—"Differences between adults and children in the perception of causality under conditions of specific instructions were studied using the Michotte technique. . . . Significant differences were found between adults and children on a disk representing a speed ratio of 1:30 . . . confirming the initial hypothesis that in any integration-segregation perceptual continuum children more often than adults will be found on the integrated side. . . . It is suggested that the instructions tend to break down the total configuration by directing the subjects to look for part aspects of it."—S. L. Ornstein.

5164. Parsons, Denis. **Manor House experiments.** *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1959(Jun), 40, 50-63.—Experimental sessions with 16 sitters were held on 23 evenings during 1957-58, to determine whether or not ESP could be detected when a medium gave sittings to unknown sitters isolated in a separate room. Both medium and sitter were watched during the experimentation. Of 288 sections, only 35 were Grade A hits, 21 Grade B, and 5 Grade C.—O. I. Jacobsen.

5165. Paul, I. H., & Fisher, Charles. (New York U.) **Subliminal visual stimulation: A study of its influence on subsequent images and dreams.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Oct), 129, 315-340.—16 Ss, seniors in the graphic arts department of a school of design, served in an experiment to determine if complex and organized subliminal visual stimuli would nevertheless be registered and proceed to influence

cognition. A warm-up session was followed by a control period and a subliminal tachistoscopic presentation of a blank and a figured slide stimulus. The next step consisted of a suggestion to remember and draw any dreams that might occur that night. This session was repeated 5 weeks later with counter-balanced presentation of the figured and blank slide. Results showed both immediate effects as well as delayed effects on dreams in support of the hypothesis.—N. H. Pronko.

5166. Piaget, Jean. (U. Geneva, Switzerland) *Die relationale Methode in der Psychologie der Wahrnehmung*. [The method of relations in the psychology of perception.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 77-94.—The relational method in perception understands the percept as a mutual relationship of its elements. The method is genetic. Philogenetic and ontogenetic development demonstrate but differentiate compositions of relations according to the level of development.—W. J. Koppitz.

5167. Powesland, Peter F. (Queen's U., Canada) *The effect of practice upon the perception of causality*. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 13, 155-168.—2 experiments were performed to examine the effects of an interpolated series of trials upon the temporal threshold of causality. For the interpolated series, the duration of delay between the 2 parts of the stimulus event, the number of trials, and the participation of the Ss were systematically varied. Long delays increased the final threshold values, while interpolated trials with no delay reduced them. Effects on threshold increased with more trials. In one of the experiments there were significant changes in threshold only when S was required to make overt responses during the interpolated series. Changes in threshold are interpreted in terms of an "anchoring effect."—R. S. Davidson.

5168. Price-Williams, D. R. (U. London) *A further study of space-time perception*. *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 39-44.—". . . kappa effect has been demonstrated with visual stimuli by the method of reproduction." The S was to reproduce the time interval delimited by 2 flashes of light. The time interval was varied from 7 to 11 sec., and the spatial separation from 8 to 32 inches. The results confirmed the findings of previous experiments by the writer and other investigators. "The connection of the S or kappa effect with phenomenological motion is discussed." English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

5169. Rohrer, Hubert. (U. Vienna, Austria) *Psychologische Regelprobleme*. [Problems of psychological regulation.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 95-108.—The use of the feedback concept in psychology is still permissible even if physiological correlates cannot be demonstrated, e.g., in resetting of the level of aspiration. One should be aware, however, that the feedback concept is always burdened with the basic mind-body problem.—W. J. Koppitz.

5170. Shimizu, Yoshitsugu. (Kyoto U., Japan) *Measurement of the directional relationship between visual and tactile-kinesthetic spaces by a perceptual-motor performance*. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 30, 178-188.—Using a display in which S was required to pursue a sequence of switching operations, the relation of visual to tactile-kinesthetic space was stated in terms of the time required to com-

plete the sequence under various conditions of rotation of hand, arm, and face or of rotation of the display lamps. Significant differences were found only in relation to rotation of the lamp matrix itself. This variable is discussed as an "action acceptor" in the mediating process. English summary.—J. Lyons.

5171. Sloane, Howard N., Jr. (Pennsylvania State U.) *The generality and construct validity of equivalence range*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1863.—Abstract.

5172. Spitz, René A. *La cavité primitive: Étude de la genèse de la perception. Son rôle dans la théorie psychanalytique*. [The primary cavity: A study in the genesis of perception. Its role in psychoanalytic theory.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 23, 205-234.—A translation from *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* (see 30: 8017).—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5173. Stevens, Joseph C., & Shickman, Gerard M. (Harvard U.) *The perception of repetition rate*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 433-440.—"The apparent frequency of periodic flashes of light, bursts of noise, clicks, tactual pulses to the finger tip, and electrical pulses applied across the fingers has been found, by the methods of fractionation and magnitude estimation, to grow approximately as the first power of physical repetition rate. . . . Apparent frequency displays properties of a prothetic psychological continuum, in that scales of apparent frequency obtained by category rating and by summation of JNDs are both nonlinear, relative to the ratio scale determined in this study."—J. Arbit.

5174. Watson, Robert I. (Northwestern U.) *The first distance-controlled telepathic test*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 463-464.—Herodotus reports, in his History, that Croesus sent messengers to various oracles with the request that they, the oracles, should tell what he, Croesus, was doing at the moment. I correctly reported that he was cooking a tortoise and a hare.—R. H. Waters.

5175. White, Carroll T., & Cheatham, Paul G. (USN Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.) *Temporal numerosity: IV. A comparison of the major senses*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 441-444.—(see 29: 2020) "Studies were carried out to determine the perceived number of vibratory stimuli as a function of the number presented. . . . The results of these studies were compared with the results of previous work on vision and audition and it was found that the upper perceptual rates for all three senses were approximately the same, about 80 msec./perceived unit. This is interpreted as further evidence in favor of the hypothesis that there is some temporal process in the central nervous system that tends to limit the perception of the inputs of the major sense modalities."—J. Arbit.

(See also Abstracts 4925, 5064, 5378, 5406, 5457, 5551(a), 5614(a), 5711)

VISION

5176. Alexander, Harold S., & Chiles, W. Dean. (Aerospace Medical Lab.) *An exploratory study of prolonged intermittent photic stimulation*. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959(Nov), No. 59-715, iii, 6 p.—4 voluntary military Ss with normal EEGs "were exposed to very bright intermittent photic

stimulation at 5, 10, and 15 cycles per second for a period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs." Performance on a simple arithmetic test at 15' intervals showed no systematic trend, although "performance in general was somewhat below the expected levels." Ss were given "a description of the kinds of reaction which might conceivably occur. . . . The verbal reports indicated that the reactions of all four subjects were strictly neutral; the reports described the perception of colors, geometrical designs and patterns of movement." Ss reported being drowsy and this showed on the EEG records. All 4 Ss showed definite EEG responses to the lights after about 1 hr.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

5177. Allred, Dale Leroy. (Purdue U.) *Consistency of color usage and some correlates. Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1874.—Abstract.

5178. Backhaus, Dieter. *Experimentelle Prüfung des Farbsehvermögens einer Massai-Giraffe.* [Experimental investigation of the color vision of a giraffe.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 16, 468-477.—Evidence is presented of a giraffe being able to discriminate red, orange, yellow, yellow-green, and violet from shades of gray in multiple choice tasks.—*A. H. Urmer.*

5179. Backhaus, Dieter. *Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Sehschärfe und das Farbsehen einiger Huftiere.* [Experimental investigation of the visual acuity and color perception of hoofed animals.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 16, 445-467.—By conditioning goats, a cow, a donkey, and antelopes to black and white stripe patterns the minimum separability was ascertained. Visual acuity appears to be independent of eye size, although dependent on the intensity of illumination and size of the pupil opening. Color vision was shown for some of the animals.—*A. H. Urmer.*

5180. Baker, C. H., & Boyes, G. E. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) *Increasing probability of target detection with a mirror-image display.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 195-198.—How can the chances of detecting a target appearing on a radar screen be improved? "The study has demonstrated that displays can be designed to capitalize on the fact that some portions of displays are given more visual coverage than others. By designing a display in such a manner that brief events of greatest importance occur in the center of the area being searched, the probability of such events being detected is greater than if they occur in relatively peripheral regions. This principle appears to hold particularly in situations where lateral eye movements are involved. Vertical eye movements, where the distance scanned is sufficient to require head movements too, was not found to result in improvement in the probability of detection of centrally located events."—*J. W. Russell.*

5181. Bartley, S. Howard, & Adair, Harley J. *Comparisons of phenomenal distance in photographs of various sizes.* *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 289-295.—The phenomenal distance of an object in 3 large prints was matched with that of the same object in a standard small print of the same scene. The standard was placed in each of 3 fixed distances. It was found that the larger the print the further away it had to be for the match to result. Also the further away the small reference print was placed,

the further away the large prints had to be placed. The slopes of the curves representing these relations differed in the 3 cases.—*R. W. Husband.*

5182. Battersby, William S., & Wagman, Irving H. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., NYC) *Neural limitations of visual excitability: I. The time course of monocular light adaptation.* *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Aug), 49, 752-759.—"Monocular visual excitability was studied psychophysically by determining the threshold intensity for a small (40-min) brief (5-msec) 'test' flash centered within a larger (3°) 'conditioning' flash, both presented at 7° of arc in the temporal half-field. Interval between flashes was varied from -200 (test flash preceding onset of conditioning) to +1500 msec (test flash following) . . . threshold rose between -200 and -100 msec (before the start of the conditioning flash), reaching a maximum increment when the onsets of the two flashes were synchronized. When test was superimposed upon conditioning flash in time (positive intervals), threshold declined to approach an asymptote near the end of the latter flash. Following termination of the conditioning flash, threshold returned to resting level. . . . When a rough estimate of the photochemical contribution to these threshold changes was subtracted from the raw data, residual threshold increments were obtained and attributed to neural processes. On the basis of time course, it is suggested that these neural processes involve central (geniculocalcarine) as well as peripheral (neuro-retinal) factors."—*F. Ratliff.*

5183. Beck, Jacob. (U. Pennsylvania) *Stimulus correlates for the judged illumination of a surface.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 267-274.—"A binocular matching technique using an adjustment method was employed with the standard and comparison surfaces being viewed simultaneously, each with monocular vision and a motionless head, in a completely dark room. Two hypotheses were tested: (a) The perceived illumination of a surface is determined by the higher intensity of the light coming from the surface. (b) The perceived illumination of a surface is determined by the average intensity of the light coming from the surface. The specific hypotheses were not supported. The Os were, however, able to make consistent judgments of illumination."—*J. Arbib.*

5184. Bergman, Richard, & Gibson, James J. (Cornell U.) *The negative after-effect of the perception of a surface slanted in the third dimension.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 364-374.—The phenomena of "figural after-effects" observed by Köhler and Wallach are similar to those designated "negative after-effects" by Gibson. Experiments are here reported yielding results which indicate that the phenomena of negative aftereffect can better be explained as the result of "a psychophysical principle called adaptation or normalization" than in terms of cortical processes. "We conclude that negative after-effects in vision cannot be subsumed under figural after-effects."—*R. H. Waters.*

5185. Bolles, Robert C., Hulicka, Irene Mackintosh, & Hanly, Barbara. (U. Pennsylvania) *Colour judgment as a function of stimulus conditions and memory colour.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 13, 175-185.—The hypotheses that memory color effects (mismatches in the direction of remem-

bered object color) occur only when conditions preclude an exact color match was confirmed by 2 experiments. These were modelled after previous studies which were to demonstrate associative factors in color judgments, but in which an exact match was impossible. When a match could be made, Ss made it regardless of associative influences. It is unlikely that memory color contributes to color constancy.—*R. S. Davidon.*

5186. Botha, E. (U. Cape Town, Union of South Africa) **A further application of behavioral theory to experiments on the role of preference in perception of size.** *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1958(May), 9, 51-64.—Certain predictions, based on the postulate that size perception is a function of specific habits acquired by the S, were tested in experiments with objects representing school subjects in 3 different situations: viz., a free choice situation, a homework situation, and a situation in which S was prepared for free time. School books representing liked or disliked school subjects were used as stimuli. Ss' behavior in different situations, as reported by mothers and teachers, was investigated. Adjustment of size and size perception of the stimulus objects used are based on complex but specific patterns of behavior towards the stimuli in specific situations. Dutch and English summaries.—*N. De Palma.*

5187. Botha, E. **Effect of preference on perception of size.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 325.—"The data obtained from experiments in which children adjusted to equal size colored pictures of liked and disliked school books and foods . . . support the following hypotheses. (a) An object is likely to be perceived as smaller than life-size if the general response it evokes is to approach, and larger than life-size if the normal response to it is avoidance. (b) The choice of values of a symbol representing an object A . . . is a function of the habits acquired by S in response to A."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5188. Burg, A., & Hulbert, S. F. **Dynamic visual acuity and other measures of vision.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 334.—"In the present investigation (one of a series) binocular DVA scores at four target velocities (60, 90, 120 and 150°/second), taken with either head fixed or head free, were compared with CFF, ACA ratio (a score derived from near and far phoria measurements), and Static Acuity measured on the Bausch and Lomb Ortho-Rater. . . . No evidence was found of a statistically significant correlation between DVA score (at any speed, either fixed-head or free-head) and either ACA ratio or CFF, [or of one] . . . between ACA ratio and either CFF or Static Acuity, or between CFF and Static Acuity. Low significant product-moment correlations were found between DVA and Static Acuity."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5189. Campbell, F. W., & Westheimer, G. (U. Cambridge, England) **Factors influencing accommodation responses of the human eye.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959(Jun), 49, 568-571.—Experiments are reported showing that a variety of clues such as chromatic aberration, spherical aberration, or astigmatism may be used to decide whether a monocularly viewed out-of-focus target requires an increase or decrease of accommodation for it to be refocused. When these clues are removed the initial direction of ac-

commodation readjustment may be in error.—*F. Ratliff.*

5190. Cipywnyk, D. (University Hosp., Saskatoon, Canada) **Effect of degree of illumination on rate of ambiguous figure reversal.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 13, 169-174.—If satiation is the cause of apparent changes in an ambiguous figure, then the rate of reversal of a Necker cube should be an increasing function of illumination. The absolute rate of reversals did increase significantly as predicted. The acceleration of reversals at each level, however, did not increase consistently with degree of illumination. 20 refs.—*R. S. Davidon.*

5191. Clausen, J., & Karrer, Rathe. **Phosphene threshold as related to age and sex.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 47, 189-198.—Phosphene threshold for 4 different conditions (2 stimulus frequencies and 2 light conditions) were recorded for 142 Ss, ranging in age from 10 to 68 years. Repeated determinations showed high reliability of the recorded thresholds. Extreme variability of thresholds between individuals of the same age tends to obscure the relationship to age. Females below the age of 35 seem to have lower thresholds than males of the same age. It is concluded that there are other factors, characteristic of each individual, which are much more important for the phosphene threshold than is age and sex.—*R. W. Husband.*

5192. Cohen, Leon. (New York U.) **Rate of apparent change of a Necker cube as a function of prior stimulation.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 327-344.—The problem was to determine whether certain conditions producing figural aftereffects are also determinants of reversal rate. Positive results were found for inspection time, brightness reversal of I and T figures, stimulation of same retinal area. Prior fixation of a homogeneous field is ineffective for both phenomena. Perceived similarity seems necessary for increased reversal rate whereas figural aftereffects do not require similarity of I and T figures.—*R. H. Waters.*

5193. Crooks, T. G. (St. John's Hosp., Aylesbury, England) **The apparent size of after-images.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 547-553.—The relationship between Emmert's law and the law of size-constancy is critically examined. "It is suggested that, since size-constancy is so variable, depending on so many factors, and since the very notion of apparent size [as distinct from estimated size] is a difficult one . . . it is not helpful to speak of a 'law' of size-constancy, certainly not in the same sense as Emmert's law."—*R. H. Waters.*

5194. Crovitz, H. F., Daston, P. G., & Zener, K. E. **Laterality and a phenomenon of localization.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 282.—Tachistoscopic presentation of 3 black Xs and a zero arranged in a square resulted in reports by right-handed Ss of the zero in left positions; left-handed Ss reported it in right positions.—*C. H. Ammons.*

5195. Dashiell, John F. (Wake Forest Coll.) **Monocular polyopia induced by fatigue.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 375-383.—Multiple images in monocular vision following prolonged reading are described. An explanation of their appearance is given in physiological terms. ". . . ocular reflex adjustments which correct native conditions of poly-

opia . . . are blocked by fatigue, original defects are released and polyopia (multiple images) reappear."—*R. H. Waters.*

5196. Davis, John M. **Personality, perceptual defense, and stereoscopic perception.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 398-402.—Stereoscopic perception was investigated using an experimental design similar to those employed in tachistoscopic studies of perceptual defense. "In the first experiment, some of the variables involved in stereoscopic suppression were investigated, while the second experiment demonstrated the differences in the stereoscopic perception of normals and schizophrenics."—*G. Frank.*

5197. Dawson, William W., & Smith, James C. (Florida State U.) **Low-level irradiation and threshold shift in the visual receptor.** *Science*, 1959 (Jun), 129, 1670-1671.—"Customary methods of stimulating and recording were used to examine threshold shifts of the single visual receptor in the lateral eye of *Limulus* in response to low-level x-irradiation. . . . Nineteen single optic nerve preparations were made from the lateral eye of *Limulus*. Sixteen of these were used for the collection of experimental data, and three were used for control. . . . Marked visual sensitization was found and was most pronounced in the lowest dosage levels (1 to 25 r). Complete light adaptation apparently cancelled the effects of irradiation." 2 graphs of dark-adapted threshold measures are presented.—*S. J. Lachman.*

5198. DeMott, Donald W. (U. Rochester) **Direct measures of the retinal image.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Jun), 49, 571-579.—Direct measurement of acuity target images as formed by excised steer and cat eyes indicates the blur of the retinal image to be much greater than theoretically expected. For example, a 3-sec. black line produces a retinal image of maximum contrast 0.5%. The author believes the discrepancy between theory and measurement to be due to the neglect, in theoretical calculations, of entoptic stray light. The measured characteristics of the image are discussed in relation to existing data on entoptic stray light, glare, and acuity.—*F. Ratliff.*

5199. Deutsch, J. A. **The Koehler-Wallach theory and the aftereffect of seen movement.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 393-394.—Further criticism of Spitz's (see 33: 5196) explanation of the aftereffect of seen movement in terms of Koehler's theory of figural aftereffects is presented.—*C. H. Ammons.*

5200. Dodt, E., Copenhagen, Richard M., & Gunkel, R. D. (National Inst. Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Electroretinographic measurement of the spectral sensitivity in albinos, Caucasians, and Negroes.** *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Nov), 62, 795-803.—24 normals were grouped into 5 classes by retinal pigmentation. Relative sensitivities for wavelengths longer than 583 m μ were low in Negroes and high in albinos, while intermediate in light Negroes, dark Caucasians, and blond fundi.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

5201. Doerfler, Leo G., & Kramer, Joan C. (U. Pittsburgh) **Unconditioned stimulus strength and the galvanic skin response.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 184-192.—The GSR in 72 Ss with normal hearing was conditioned to a pure-tone auditory stimulus of 1000 cps using electric shock as the un-

conditioned stimulus. Objective criteria for designation of responses included determination of amplitude, latency, and slope. $\frac{1}{4}$ of group received shock at minimum level, $\frac{1}{2}$ at clinical level, and $\frac{1}{4}$ at maximal level. Once conditioning was established, extinction trials were begun. Greatest resistance to extinction was found in maximal group. No statistically significant difference was found on acquisition of conditioning among the 3 groups.—*M. F. Palmer.*

5202. Dzirinski, Ilse. **Untersuchungen über Bewegungssehen und Optomotorik bei Springspinnen (Salticidae).** [Investigations of the perception of movement and optomotor responses of Salticidae.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 16, 385-402.—The investigation of the visual responses of spiders indicated that they do not react to turning striped cylinders, preferring unmoved striped patterns to moving ones on a white wall. Optomotoric stimulation leads to coordinated nystagmic movements of the main eyes, and gives an indication of the resolving power of the main and lateral eyes.—*A. H. Urmer.*

5203. Ekman, Gösta; Eirler, Hannes, & Künnapas, Theodor. **Monochromatic brightness functions.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 245-253.—7 wave lengths each of 6 stimulus intensities were studied for subjective brightness: to construct a ratio scale; to investigate brightness as a function of wave length; to discuss tentatively certain relations between brightness, hue, and saturation. 3 wave lengths exhibited a sigmoid form; the others were negatively accelerated. The difference in form between brightness functions might explain empirical relations between brightness, hue, and saturation.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5204. Enoch, J. M. (St. Louis, Mo.) **Receptor amblyopia.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Sep), 48(3, Pt. II), 262-274.—Disturbed orientation of retinal receptor elements may produce amblyopia; a clinical instrument of diagnostic purposes is presented.—*D. Shaad.*

5205. Evans, Ralph M. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) **Eye, film, and camera in color photography.** New York: John Wiley, 1959. xii, 410 p. \$8.95.—The author brings together the psychology of visual perception, optics, and color process as they have bearing on photography, black and white as well as color. He writes here for the photographer, "with no attempt to deduct quantitative relationships." Treatment of depth cues, perspective, illusion, form, memory, adaptation, and color perception is standard. He analyses the complex relationship between scene and picture, and how the photographer can manipulate it creatively. More than 1000 illustrations and 16 pages of color plates. Bibliography of 400 titles, 174 on psychology of vision.—*H. Champney.*

5206. Fleming, D. G., & Hall, J. L. (Cleveland, O.) **Enervation of the ciliary body: A modified theory of accommodation.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Sep), 48(3, Pt. II), 287-294.—Evidence for negative accommodation (increase in hyperopia) through stimulation of the sympathetic supply to the ciliary body is presented; the effect may be due to variations in vascular tone and local blood supply.—*D. Shaad.*

5207. Forsyth, D. M., & Brown, Charles R. (Johns Hopkins U.) Flicker contours for intermittent photic stimuli of alternating duration. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Aug), 49, 760-763.—". . . fusion points were measured using trains of light pulses in which alternate periods were of different duration. Fusion points obtained with this type of stimulation are best described by a fusion contour which identifies those combinations of two periods which, when alternated serially, result in a transition point between flicker and fusion. . . . data have been obtained on three flicker contours each of which identifies those combinations of two periods which, when alternated serially, have the same apparent rate of flicker. . . . Data points were obtained from observers who matched the apparent rate of a variable stimulus (composed of two periods of alternating duration) to the apparent rate of a standard stimulus (composed of a single period repeated serially). . . . The fusion and flicker contours are not dichotomous: as the frequency of the standard stimulus is increased, the flicker contours tend to resemble more closely the shape of the fusion contours. The contours illustrate the limiting values within which various combinations of two alternating periods may have the same apparent rate: (1) The sum of the durations of the two alternating periods must be greater than the duration of the period of the standard stimulus. (2) The sum of the durations of the two periods must be less than twice the duration of the period of the standard stimulus."—F. Ratliff.

5208. Fuster, Joaquin M. (U. California School Medicine) Lysergic acid and its effects on visual discrimination in monkeys. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 252-256.—Lysergic acid administered to 5 monkeys who were trained to discriminate visually between geometric objects presented in brief exposures tachistoscopically showed an impairment of such discrimination. A theoretical interpretation of the drug's operation is suggested.—N. H. Pronko.

5209. Galifret, Yves. Les psychophysiques de la saturation chromatique. [The psychophysics of chromatic saturation.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 35-46.—Saturation is linked to purity of color not according to the law of Fechner but according to a law of simple proportionality. Direct estimation, contrary to the production of relation, instead allows the formulation of a law of the same type, the subjective estimation differing little from the objective value.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5210. Gocka, E. F. CFF and phosphene threshold measures as related to age and each other. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 373-374.—"Product-moment correlations based on CFF and phosphene threshold measures, and age for 12 experienced Ss are reported. Each S obtained two scores, each based on 10 determinations for each variable. Correlations for the four measures made on two occasions were small."—C. H. Ammons.

5211. Gocka, E. F. Temperature and the phosphene threshold measure. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 281.—"The findings [for 14 Ss] show that a positive relationship exists between the environmental temperature and the obtained phosphene threshold measures [$r=.50-.58$]; a relationship which must be accounted for in any reports using

values of phosphene threshold determinations."—C. H. Ammons.

5212. Goldstein, A. G. Linear acceleration and apparent distance. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 267-269.—"Forward and backward acceleration from 0 to 60 mph [in 10 sec.] of 33 Os was accomplished in a fluid drive automatic transmission automobile. . . . Os reported changes in perception of an illuminated ring. The ring was at a fixed distance (3 ft.) from O. . . . Of all responses, 52% concerned change in apparent distance, 14% concerned size changes, and 7%, both distance and size changes. There was a reliable relation between perceiving the ring as approaching during forward acceleration and as receding during backward acceleration. Deceleration from a forward motion resulted in more perceptions of stimulus approach, and the deceleration from backward motion led to opposite perceptions."—C. H. Ammons.

5213. Goodside, Victor. (New York) Ocular rigidity. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Nov), 62, 839-841.—The coefficient of ocular rigidity for 1120 eyes was measured by Friedenwald's 2-weight method. The index increased with age above 20 and was higher in the hyperope than in the myope in the 5-20 and 60 plus age groups.—R. L. Sulzer.

5214. Graham, Elaine H., & Landis, Carney. (New York State Psychiatric Inst., NYC) Effect of striated fields on critical flicker frequency. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Jun), 49, 580-585.—Critical flicker frequency measurements were obtained as a function of retinal illuminance for a square, centrally regarded field (8.5 degrees on a side) containing various numbers of vertical stripes. The visual field contained under the different experimental conditions 0, 10, 30, 90, and 250 black lines per inch, corresponding to an angular subtense at the eye of 0.63, 0.21, 0.07, and 0.025 degree, respectively. Results indicate that CFF decreases with increases in the number of stripes, reaching a minimum at approximately 30 stripes per inch, and then may increase with further increases in the number of stripes. Except at the highest illuminances where the curve for the field containing the largest number of stripes (250 per inch) overtakes that of an unpatterned field, all of the striped fields result in lowered CFF vs. log retinal illuminance curves when compared with an unstriped field of the same size.—F. Ratliff.

5215. Granda, Allen Manuel. (Brown U.) The flicker electroretinogram in the human eye. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1448-1449.—Abstract.

5216. Green, Bert F., Jr., Wolf, Alice K., & White, Benjamin W. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology) The detection of statistically defined patterns in a matrix of dots. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 503-520.—". . . the detectability of statistically determined bar-patterns in dot matrices" as obtained from 5 women Ss in 7 experiments is reported. "Exposure-duration below but not above 1 sec. had a differential effect. Individual differences were slight. . . . Over a wide range, visual angle had no significant effect. . . . The curve relating the threshold to the number of bars in the pattern was U-shaped. . . . A small but significant improvement in detectability resulted . . . (under certain conditions)."

Other features of their findings are also given.—R. H. Waters.

5217. Guilford, J. P., & Smith, Patricia. (U. Southern California) A system of color preferences. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 487-502.—The affective value of 316 color (Munsell) specimens as reported by 40 Ss, 20 men and 20 women, are shown in graphic form. Curvilinear functional relationships enabled the construction of isohedonic charts. "Considerable consistency" in affective ratings were found within and across the sexes. Preferences are highest in the green to blue region and lowest in the yellow and yellow-green area when brightness and saturation are held constant. Affective value is positively related to brightness and saturation, all relationships being curvilinear.—R. H. Waters.

5218. Hano, Aiko. (Keio U., Tokyo, Japan) The role of background in brightness constancy. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 30, 189-197.—Wallach's "proportional law," which states that achromatic color constancy results from the "dependence of perceived colors on the ratio of stimulus intensities," was tested by having Os compare the apparent brightness of disks when their background intensity was varied. "The law becomes valid under the condition in which the contrast effect prevails . . . [and] the degree of brightness constancy is greater . . . when the contrast effect of the ring is stronger." English summary.—J. Lyons.

5219. Hastorf, A. H., & Myro, G. (Dartmouth Coll.) The effect of meaning on binocular rivalry. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 393-400.—"Pairs of . . . stamps and photographs containing human faces were presented . . . [one] to each eye, with one face right-side-up, the other upside-down . . . stereoscopically . . . more right-side-up faces were seen than upside-down ones. . . . It appears that the meaningful content of stimuli play a significant role in the organization of experience."—R. H. Waters.

5220. Held, Richard, & Schlank, Melvin. (Brandeis U.) Adaptation to disarranged eye-hand coordination in the distance-dimension. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 603-605.—Results from 15 Ss "support the proposition that re-afferent visual stimulation [resulting from self-produced movement] is a necessary condition for learning the new eye-hand coordination [prisms before the eyes] in the distance-dimension."—R. H. Waters.

5221. Helson, Harry, & Rohles, Frederick H., Jr. (U. Texas) A quantitative study of reversal of classical lightness-contrast. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 530-538.—Assimilation, the lightening of a gray background when overlaid with white lines as compared with the same gray overlaid with black lines, is shown to be amenable to quantitative study in terms of the distance between the vertical lines. ". . . the closer together the lines are spaced, the greater is the lightening effect of the white lines and the greater is the darkening effect of the black lines." This effect is presumably the result of the interaction of a number of other variables not yet systematically studied, e.g., variation in "the areas of the lines and background." At present it does not seem possible "to envisage classical contrast- and assimilation-effects within a single frame of reference."—R. H. Waters.

5222. Hoffman, C. S., Price, A. C., Garrett, E. S., & Rothstein, W. Effect of age and brain damage on depth perception. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 283-286.—"Three groups of 10 Ss, young normal, aged normal, and aged brain-damaged, were given a test for depth perception. Results suggest that the ability to judge depth is related to age, but not to brain damage (as measured here) beyond the limits of expectancy for the typical aging process."—C. H. Ammons.

5223. Howell, William C., & Kraft, Conrad L. (Ohio State U.) Size, blur, and contrast as variables affecting the legibility of alpha-numeric symbols on radar-type displays. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Sep), No. 59-536. iv, 38 p.—12 male university students with vision corrected to 20/20 "served under all 64 conditions obtained by combining factorially four levels of each of three variables: size, blur, and contrast. The stimuli, 36 alpha-numeric symbols, were projected on a ground-glass screen one at a time at a rate controlled by the subject's verbal responses. Instructions stressed equally speed and accuracy." Confusion data were tabulated for all conditions, so alphabets might be selected for legibility under specific conditions. ". . . each of the three variables and two of the interactions (size-x-contrast) significantly influenced legibility. Optimum legibility was obtained at 26.80-min. size (of visual angle), high contrast, and low blur. Larger sizes frequently degraded performance." 17 refs.—M. B. Mitchell.

5224. Hyde, Jane E., & Eason, Robert G. (U. California, Los Angeles) Characteristics of ocular movements evoked by stimulation of brainstem of cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1959 (Nov), 22, 666-677.—Motion picture records of eye movements were obtained. Stimulation of sites produced highly repeatable eye positioning. Cessation of stimulation of some areas resulted in saccadic return movements, called "off-effect" by the authors.—G. Westheimer.

5225. Jacobson, Jerry Hart, & Gestring, Gidon F. (Ear & Eye Infirmary, NYC) Spontaneous retinal electrical potentials. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Oct), 62, 599-603.—Apter and Pfeiffer (see 31: 7084) suggested, contrary to the usual opinion that LSD-25 visual disturbances are central effects, that the drug may have peripheral action on the retina. LSD-25 effects upon ERGs are shown with 45 cats to be similar to potentials observed after heavy blood loss or overdose of anesthesia. Further, potentials are abolished by optic nerve section. Hence, the earlier conclusion that cats may have hallucinations, and the peripheral drug action idea are questioned.—R. L. Sulzer.

5226. Jameson, Dorothea, & Hurvich, Leo M. (New York U.) Note on factors influencing the relation between stereoscopic acuity and observation distance. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Jun), 49, 639.—"When multiple stimulus factors are permitted to vary naturally with changes in object distance, all of these multiple factors seem to contribute cooperatively and in a simple summative fashion to the observer's perceptual sensitivity to distance changes."—F. Ratliff.

5227. Jenkin, N. (U. Sydney, Australia) A developmental study of size-constancy. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 217-218.—Abstract.

5228. Jenkin, Noël. (Vineland Training School, New Jersey) **A relationship between increments of distance and estimates of objective size.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 345-363.—In 4 experiments it was found that, for distances ranging from 20 to 160 in. from S and the standard set at 320 in., the "size of the matches regularly decreased" as the distance of the comparison object increased. The effect is thus in opposition to "size-constancy." Some possible interpretations are suggested.—R. H. Waters.

5229. Kaplan, Ira T. (Columbia U.) **The effect on visual threshold of light outside the test area.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1080.—Abstract.

5230. Kelsey, Patricia A., & Schwartz, Ira. (Medical Research Lab., New London, Conn.) **Nature of the limit of the color zone in perimetry.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959(Aug), 49, 764-769.—Blue and yellow outer color zones on the lower vertical meridian were measured in a Goldmann spherical projection perimeter using 3 different techniques and 4 Os. The limits of the color zones are not smooth but show irregular peaks and dips and do not have sharp cutoffs in sensitivity. The peaks and dips are reliable for any given O, although they do not correspond between Os. The method of constant stimuli, the method of limits, and the clinical 1-directional technique were compared. The method of constant stimuli is the most reliable method, and it gives the most information about the shape and size of the color gradient.—F. Ratliff.

5231. Kornblueth, Walter; Jampolsky, Arthur; Tamler, Edward, & Marg, Elwin. (Stanford U. School Medicine) **Activity of the oculorotary muscles during tonometry and tonography.** *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Oct), 62, 555-561.—Measurements of ocular tension and of electrical activity of the oculorotary and orbicularis muscles were performed on 19 patients aged 10-70. It was found that holding the tonometer near or on the eye caused simultaneous cocontraction of the oculorotary muscles. This fright reaction is of central origin and depends upon sight. It was absent in the blind or in patients under general anesthesia. Protective reactions of the sort demonstrated may introduce inaccuracies in tonometry.—R. L. Sulzer.

5232. Krus, Donald, & Wapner, Seymour. **Effect of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) on perception of part-whole relationships.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Jul), 48, 87-95.—To test a hypothesis that under LSD, an individual would operate at a less mature level in the perception of part-whole relationships, 3 illusions were used: Müller-Lyer, Titchener circles, and Heiss-Sander. Ss were normal volunteers, aged 19-54, mean 29.5. The hypothesis was borne out only in the case of the Heiss-Sander illusion.—R. W. Husband.

5233. Künnapas, Theodor M. **Visual field and subjective center of a diamond.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 47, 305-316.—An attempt is made to investigate whether and to what extent the shape of our monocular visual field influences the interocular differences as well for the horizontal as for the vertical diagonal distances which may be found in the bisection of these distances by the center point of the diamond. In the natural visual field there were found

considerable interocular differences in bisection of the horizontal diagonal distance of the diamond, corresponding to the different position of this diagonal in relation to the shape of the monocular visual fields. In the vertical diagonal, interocular differences were not significant. The circular shape of the artificial visual field reduced significantly the interocular differences in the bisection of the horizontal distance, more in the left eye and less in the right eye. In the bisection of the vertical diagonal distance the interocular differences remained very small. The remaining interocular difference in the artificial visual field in the case of the horizontal diagonal distance, and great interindividual differences indicate the influence of other factors beside the shape of the visual field. 16 refs.—R. W. Husband.

5234. Lesser, John, Jr. (U. Maryland) **The effects of shape and closure on the time-error.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1081.—Abstract.

5235. Levitt, Melvin. (Michigan State U.) **Some parameters of visual apparent abient movement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1450-1451.—Abstract.

5236. Linkz, A. (New York) **Aniseikonia.** *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Oct), 48, 441-463.—The Jackson Memorial Lecture reviews the subject with emphasis on its clinical significance often in the absence of refractive errors.—D. Shaad.

5237. Lit, Alfred. (U. Michigan) **Depth-discrimination thresholds as a function of binocular differences of retinal illuminance at scotopic and photopic levels.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959(Aug), 49, 746-752.—The precision of depth discrimination has been measured in a 2-rod test apparatus involving real-depth cues. The effects of 2 variables have been studied: (a) the level of equal retinal illuminance presented to the 2 eyes, and (b) the difference in the level of the retinal illuminance presented to the 2 eyes. Depth discrimination in this test varies as a function of the level of equal retinal illuminance presented to the 2 eyes in much the same way that acuity or intensity discrimination vary with luminance. Stereoscopic threshold angles vary more than 19:1 over some 5 log units of variation in illuminance. Unequal retinal illuminance presented to the 2 eyes at any given illuminance level has a comparatively small deleterious effect upon the precision of depth discrimination. This effect progressively increases as the inequality of retinal illuminance is increased. These results have significance for photochemical theories of vision and for the classical theory of binocular space discrimination.—F. Ratliff.

5238. Lit, Alfred. (U. Michigan) **The effect of fixation conditions on depth discrimination thresholds at scotopic and photopic illuminance levels.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 476-481.—"In this study the precision of depth discrimination has been measured in a two rod test apparatus involving real-depth cues. Effects due to different methods of fixating the rods have been assessed at each of a number of levels of equal illuminance presented to the two eyes. It was found that for all three methods of fixation, the precision of depth discrimination increased by about 20:1 as the level of illuminance was increased over a range of some five log units. . . . These results have a significance for photochemical theories of vision and for the current controversy con-

cerning the role of convergence cues in stereoscopic acuity."—*J. Arbil.*

5239. Lovekin, Louise G., & Chandler, Margaret R. (Fairfield, Conn.) The range of normal for visual fields by flicker fusion. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Oct), 62, 588-598.—51 Ss with normal vision were tested with a stroboscopes to determine the range of CFFF for 3 sizes of test object in the center, the 10 degree, 17½ degree, and 25 degree perimeters.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

5240. Lyons, Joseph. (VA Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) A new size-distance illusion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 461-462.—The illusion consists in the apparent increased size of an object following the view of it through a tube with a small aperture at the distal end.—*R. H. Waters.*

5241. McCaslin, Murray F. (Eye & Ear Hosp., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Effects of "invisible" lens aberrations. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Sep), 62, 434-437.—13 patients were given 2 pairs of glasses each, one with genuinely 1st-quality lenses, and one with substandard quality lenses, to discover what percentage could detect any difference. It was concluded that the 2nd-quality lenses were safe, but 38% rejected the lenses possessing "invisible" surface grooves as vaguely bothersome.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

5242. Madison, Harry Lee. (Indiana U.) A statistical learning analysis of figural after-effects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1451-1452.—Abstract.

5243. Marshall, A. J. (U. Western Australia) Functional unit reception area in dim lighting. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 11, 221.—Abstract.

5244. Miller, J. W., & Ludvig, E. J. Time required for detection of stationary and moving objects as a function of size in homogeneous and partially structured visual fields. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1959(May), Proj. No. NM 17 01 99, Sub. 2, No. 15. ii, 18 p.—Several experimental determinations were made of the time necessary for detecting spherical targets of various sizes in homogeneous and partially structured visual fields. As the size of test object was increased, the likelihood of locating it in a given interval of time increased. Although the measured acuity threshold was 3 minutes of arc, a substantial period of time was needed (20 seconds) to locate test objects as much as 6 times this size. Hypotheses were discussed.—*L. Shatin.*

5245. Miller, James E. (St. Louis) The electromyography of vergence movement. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959(Nov), 62, 790-794.—To help resolve some of the diversity of views about asymmetric convergence, recordings were obtained from 6 normal persons. 10 figures illustrate degrees of convergence, divergence, and asymmetric convergence; and 5 conclusions are stated.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

5246. Mishkin, Mortimer; Gunkel, Ralph D., & Rosyold, H. Enger. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Contact occluders: A method for restricting vision in animals. *Science*, 1959(May), 129, 1220-1221.—"Preliminary observations show that contact occluders can be used to produce temporary 'blindness' in monkeys. This report also describes how such occluders can be made." A pair of large-sized translucent cups inserted in the eyes of

an adolescent monkey remained in place for 9 months before the monkey succeeded in removing one of them. A photograph of the monkey with occluders is presented. During the period of induced "blindness" the animal was trained to perform a delayed-alternation task, a tactual roughness discrimination, and an auditory discrimination. Shortly before vision was restricted, it had been trained to make a fairly difficult discrimination between two visual patterns. When after 9 months the contact occluders were removed, it showed complete retention of the visual habit. Results of post-occlusion ophthalmological examination are reported. Occluders can be formed from any thermosetting plastic such as Plexiglas or Lucite.—*S. J. Lachman.*

5247. Moed, George. (Children's Seashore House, Atlantic City, N.J.) Satiation-theory and the Müller-Lyer illusion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 609-611.—Results from 60 Ss show that a very short exposure time is "the only necessary condition for the reduction of the illusion. . . . The data . . . provide scant support for satiation-theory."—*R. H. Waters.*

5248. Ohwaki, Sonoko. (Tohoku U.) [On the effect of knowledge of the stimulus orientation upon the shape of afterimage: Experiment on shape constancy.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 254-261.—The following results were obtained with 5 Ss: (a) When a luminous square and 2 rectangles were presented, 1 at a time, in such a way that their widths were retinally the same, and the S was told that their widths were objectively the same, the widths of their afterimage did not differ significantly. (b) Using the same stimulus condition as above, when the S was told the objective shape of the stimuli, the widths of their afterimage were significantly different from each other corresponding to the objective shape. (c) When 3 squares were used and S was told those being the same stimuli as above, the widths of afterimage significantly differed from each other. These results may suggest that, assuming afterimage an index of retinal excitation, "retinal excitation is regulated by central processes."—*S. Ohwaki.*

5249. Onizawa, Tadashi. (Shōkei Coll.) Zanzō no teni ni tsuite. [Concerning transfer of afterimage.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 183-193, 265-266.—Necessary conditions producing transferred afterimage were analyzed and compared with those for negative and positive afterimages. Some role played by background was pointed out. It was concluded that "the condition producing the transferred afterimage is just like that of peeping into an empty long tube with the one eye while the other opened or closed." English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5250. Parducci, Allen. (U. California, Los Angeles) An adaptation-level analysis of ordinal effects in judgments. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 58, 239-246.—"Judgments of length were studied using the method of successive intervals, modified to permit independent manipulation of the order of stimulus presentation and the order of judgment. For both positively- and negatively-skewed distributions of stimuli, the judgment scales shifted toward the values of the stimuli presented first and also toward those judged first. The effects of both skewness and order of judgment were interpreted as consistent with adaptation-level theory, but the presentation effects

required some additional assumptions concerning the occurrence of covert judgments." Adaptation-level theory may have to be elaborated in order to account for additional findings regarding repeating and switching judgments. 15 refs.—*J. Arbib*.

5251. Piéron, Henri. L'état actuel du problème de la vision chromatique. [The present state of the problem of color vision.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 81-90.—Recent research is presented and evaluated. Some suggestions for further study are made.—*C. J. Adkins*.

5252. Potts, Albert M. (University Hosp., Cleveland) Physiological chemistry of the eye. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Oct), 62, 702-728.—This review of papers published in 1958 has sections on the cornea, aqueous, uvea, lens, vitreous, retina, and tears.—*R. L. Sulzer*.

5253. Rhule, W., & Smith, K. U. Effect of visual pretraining in inverted reading on perceptual-motor performance in inverted visual fields. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 327-331.—Two experiments studied the effects of visual pretraining in perceptual inversion on perceptual-motor performance under inverted vision. A total of 24 Ss participated. It was found that the mean inverted reading score on the fifth and final day was almost double that attained on the first day. Females performed significantly more poorly. Marked practice effects in contact movements were found for the two more difficult tasks, i.e., writing 'a's' and drawing triangles, but not for writing dots. Controls without pretraining performed better. Data for duration of travel movements were similar. Results are related to previous findings.—*C. H. Ammons*.

5254. Riggs, Lorrin A., & Tulunay, Ulker S. (Brown U.) Visual effects of varying the extent of compensation for eye movements. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Aug), 49, 741-745.—The effects of small, involuntary eye movements have been counteracted by an optical system that fixes a test image at a given point on the retina. This causes the test object to disappear. The relative amount of image motion has been varied over a wide range, with special attention to the condition of nearly complete absence of image motion. The disappearance is greatest for low contrast images with minimal amounts of motion.—*F. Ratliff*.

5255. Ripps, Harris. (Columbia U.) The influence of extra-test stimuli on the critical flicker frequency of the human fovea. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1082.—Abstract.

5256. Roehrig, William C. The influence of area on the critical flicker-fusion threshold. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 317-330.—The effect of area on CFF was investigated, using foveally-fixed test patches considerably larger than heretofore used, and with diurnal and day-to-day variability eliminated from the measurements. When the data were plotted in the form of $F \log I$ contours, it was seen that the larger the test patch, the lower was I_c at a given F , and the less increase in I_c with F . When the data were plotted with $\log I_c$ as a function of $\log A$, it was seen that $\log I_c$ decreased linearly with increase in $\log A$, and at an increasing rate with increase in F . At a given F , the rate of decrease in $\log I_c$ with increase in $\log A$ differed slightly among the 3 Os,

but for each the relationship was linear over the range of A investigated. It was demonstrated in a 2nd experiment that with a test patch of 49.6 va, CFF values considerably above the commonly accepted top value of 82 cps could be obtained. 25 refs.—*R. W. Husband*.

5257. Roehrig, William C. The influence of the portion of the retina stimulated on the critical flicker-fusion threshold. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 57-63.—An experiment was performed to demonstrate that the entire area of a foveally fixated test patch is not effective in determining CFF. By systematically removing increasingly large central portions from 4 foveally fixated patches subtending 6.9, 17.4, 33.3, and 49.6° va, it was determined that central portions comprising from about 20% of the smallest patch to about 66% of the largest, could be removed without affecting CFF. This was demonstrated for 3 Os and at frequencies of 30, 50, and 70 cycles per second. It was concluded that CFF is determined not by the total area of the retina illuminated but by that portion of the retina stimulated which is capable of the best temporal resolution.—*R. W. Husband*.

5258. Roelofs, C. Otto. Considerations on the visual egocentre. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 226-234.—Under normal conditions, the egocentre is localized in the subjective median plane in the vicinity of the turning point of the head. The author sounds a warning against confusing the objective optic center of direction and the subjective egocentre.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

5259. Rosenbaum, Gerald; Dobie, Shirley I., & Cohen, Bertram D. (Wayne State U.) Visual recognition thresholds following sensory deprivation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 429-433.—"The results of the present study indicate that periods of visual deprivation up to 30 min. produce no appreciable decrements in visual thresholds of recognition."—*R. H. Waters*.

5260. Self, Herschel Clayton. (U. Texas) A quantitative study of colored shadows. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1880-1881.—Abstract.

5261. Singer, J. R. (U. California, Berkeley) Information theory and the human visual system. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Jun), 49, 639-640.—"This paper views the human visual system within the frame of reference of a digital computer. . . conclusions . . . are (1) that it is plausible to believe that the neural interconnections are analogous to differentiating circuits such as photocell bridges, (2) that the input circuit (which includes the retina and the optic nerve) is capable of transmitting data at an enormously greater rate than the brain is capable of processing this data. That is, the recognition procedure for reading or other visual tasks is not limited by the retina or optic nerve, but is limited by the time of processing which is the function of the brain."—*F. Ratliff*.

5262. Smith, A. H. Outline convergence versus closure in the perception of slant. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 259-266.—"Eleven Os viewed monocularly and binocularly four each of outline rectangles and trapezia, with three degrees of impoverishment of their borders and with their homogeneous interiors indistinguishable from the surround. . .

Results showed that closure of figure was not directly related to accuracy in judging slant and that the slant of the most open figure was judged most accurately, that of the complete figure next. In general, retinal gradient of convergence was the most effective factor in perceiving slant.—C. H. Ammons.

5263. Soltz, Donald F., & Wertheimer, Michael. (U. Colorado) The retention of "good" and "bad" figures. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 450-452.—Results from 60 women students "support the hypothesis that 'good' figures are easier to recognize [the retention test employed] than 'bad' ones."—R. H. Waters.

5264. Spitz, H. H. Formulas for measuring recovery from figural aftereffects. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 253-254.—2 formulas for estimating rate of recovery from figural aftereffects are presented and discussed.—C. H. Ammons.

5265. Sprague, Robert L. (Indiana U.) Effects of differential training on tachistoscopic recognition thresholds. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 227-231.—Used 45 Ss in 3 groups: a "pronounce" group read and pronounced words, a "read" group read nonsense words silently to themselves, and a "verbal" group pronounced nonsense words after hearing E pronounce the word. Tachistoscopic recognition thresholds on these words was then determined. Visual training ("pronounce" and "read") significantly lowered thresholds, but oral training ("verbal") did not reduce thresholds significantly. 15 refs.—J. Arbit.

5266. Stern, Alexander. (U. Connecticut) The latency of the spiral effect and aftereffect as a function of illumination and speed of rotation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1442-1443.—Abstract.

5267. Tamler, Edward; Jampolsky, Arthur, & Marg, Elwin. (Stanford U. School Medicine) Electromyographic study of following movements of the eye between tertiary positions. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Nov), 62, 804-809.—The vertical recti are consistently more active in abduction than adduction, whereas the reverse is true for the inferior oblique. The horizontal recti manifest no consistent pattern between subjects in vertical tertiary plane following movements.—R. L. Sulzer.

5268. Tamler, Edward; Marg, Elwin; Jampolsky, Arthur, & Nawratzki, Ilse. (Stanford U. School Medicine) Electromyography of human saccadic eye movements. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Oct), 62, 657-661.—During a rapid version movement of the eye, there is a heightened burst of activity of the agonist, inhibition of the antagonist, and coactivity of the auxiliary extraocular muscles. Duration of these movements of different degrees of excursions has been measured by simultaneous electro-oculography and electromyography, and the movements are shown not to be ballistic.—R. L. Sulzer.

5269. Terrace, Herbert S. (Harvard U.) The effects of retinal locus and attention on the perception of words. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 382-385.—"An experiment was conducted to test the presence of any differential recognition effects for tachistoscopically presented words to the right and the left of a centrally located fixation point when the set for the type of stimulus to be presented was con-

trolled by the inclusion of geometric stimuli in the test series. The results of this experiment, which showed that more words were recognized in the right visual field, are in agreement with those of Heron's study (see 33: 387) in which only the side on which a stimulus appeared was controlled. The role of postexposural attentional processes was discussed as a possible explanation for the differential recognition effects observed."—J. Arbit.

5270. Valsi, Edward; Bartley, S. Howard, & Bourassa, Charles. Further manipulation of brightness enhancement. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 47-55.—A further attempt to determine whether brightness enhancement is increased as PCF (pulse-to-cycle fraction) of intermittent stimulation is decreased below 0.3, and whether using the one eye for the reference target and the other for the comparison target is more effective than when using the same eye for both. It was found that the PCF reductions were not effective in the manner expected, and that in some cases using both eyes as just indicated was more effective than using only one. The failure to obtain the expected PCF results was discussed, with certain plausible reasons given for the obtained results. 20 refs.—R. W. Husband.

5271. von Noorden, Gunter K. (Iowa City, Ia.) Treatment of squint amblyopia with the afterimage method. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Jun), 47, 809-815.—After classification of the type of fixation with an ophthalmoscope which projects an asterisk in the foveal region (visuscope) selected Ss, who are subjected to occlusion of the amblyopic eye before and during intervals between treatments, may show improvement in visual acuity as a result of training macular fixation with afterimages formed by stimulation with a euthyscope. This is a modified ophthalmoscope producing peripheral retinal stimulation with a resulting negative afterimage in the central area. Application is limited as the Ss must be intelligent and the therapist must be experienced in the use of ophthalmoscopy.—D. Shaad.

5272. von Noorden, Gunter K., & Burian, Hermann M. (University Hosp., Iowa City, Ia.) Visual acuity in normal and amblyopic patients under reduced illumination: Part II. The visual acuity at various levels of illumination. *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Sep), 62, 396-399.—(see 34: 1944) Tested for acuity after dark adaptation eyes with strabismic amblyopia perform as well as normal eyes. In contrast, eyes with organic amblyopia show decreased acuity even with slight reductions in illumination. Additional tests such as vernier acuity should be made.—R. L. Sulzer.

5273. Vurpillot, Éliane. Piaget's law of relative concentrations. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 403-430.—Centration: the deformation of the visual field as a function of the point of fixation. Basic is the postulate of the heterogeneity of the spatio-temporal visual field. The progression of the degree of an illusion as a function of the relative dimensions of a figure has been measured with about 10 opticogeometric illusions, and all the results are in agreement. Other postulates have not yet been subjected to experimental test.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5274. Vurpillot, Éliane. Vers une psychophysique de la forme. [Toward a psychophysics of form.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 117-142.—American Army

psychologists and the development of radar have given impetus to the study of forms, de-emphasizing the previous concern with form. 40 studies are critically reviewed covering the perception of natural forms, point and geometric forms, and the nature and theoretical frame of the problems posed. The problem has not been resolved. The study of the interrelations and interdependences among the diverse dimensions of form will prove more productive than the study of direct relation between cause and effect in the variation of an isolated stimulus dimension and the S's behavior.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5275. Wapner, Seymour, & Krus, Donald M. (Clark U.) Behavioral effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): Space localization in normal adults as measured by the apparent horizon. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 1, 417-419.—Because LSD-25 is held to operate as a "primitivizing agent" and because children characteristically locate the apparent horizon higher than the objective horizon, 24 adult Ss were tested with and without drug administrations in reference to this variable in space localization. Ss with the drug were found to have their apparent horizons located higher than normal Ss without LSD-25. This finding is discussed in relation to the assumption of primitivization and to the literature in which the S's mood has been found to influence perceptions of space.—L. A. Pennington.

5276. Whiteside, T. C. D., & Campbell, F. W. (Cambridge U., England) Size constancy effect during angular and radial acceleration. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 11, 249.—A clarification of a previous paper by Gregory, Wallace, and Campbell (see 34: 2479) on apparent change of size of afterimages carried out in a human centrifuge.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5277. Woolfson, M. M. (IBM Research, Yorktown Hts., N.Y.) Some new aspects of color perception. *IBM J. Res. Developm.*, 1959 (Oct), 3, 313-325.—A mathematical analysis is made of Land's recent experiments which showed that fully colored pictures can be produced by a two color projection system. Although Land's results had apparently been at variance with the classical theories of color perception, it has now been found possible to explain the experiments within the framework of those theories and in conjunction with well known phenomena in the field of experimental psychology. The results are interpreted in terms of a mechanism of color transformation.—W. R. Uttal.

5278. Wyszecki, Günter. (National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada) A measure for the total difference of two sets of color-mixture functions. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1959 (Aug), 49, 811-814.—Using a large number of specially selected imaginary object colors which are metameric with respect to 1 set of color-mixture functions, the spatial distribution of these colors with respect to the other set of color-mixture functions provides an illustrative means of measuring the total difference of the 2 sets of color-mixture functions. The spatial distribution follows a normal trivariate distribution law which allows the computation of an ellipsoid that is expected to contain 95% of all theoretically and practically possible object colors of the same class used to calculate that ellipsoid. A numerical example involving the color-mixture functions of the 1931 CIE standard observer

and the color-mixture functions derived from the Stiles 10° pilot data demonstrate the theory.—F. Ratliff.

(See also Abstracts 4958, 4963, 4979, 5148, 5158, 5170, 5287, 5307, 5397, 5411, 5414, 5424, 5529, 5548, 5656, 6488)

AUDITION

5279. Angell, David. (U. Connecticut) Some effects of combining certain acoustic cues for the perception of the stop consonants. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1445.—Abstract.

5280. Atkinson, Chester J. (Southern Illinois U.) The use of the eyelid reflex as an operant in audiometric testing. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jul), 2, 212.—Using mentally retarded and normal children, the Ss were told that if they blinked upon presentation of a tone they could avoid a puff of air to the cornea. The intensity of tone that no longer occasioned a blink was determined by the descending method of limits. The advantages of this method to the previous method whereby eyeblink was a respondent are noted.—J. Arbit.

5281. Chaiklin, Joseph B. (VA Hosp., San Francisco) The conditioned GSR auditory speech threshold. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 229-236.—16 males and 14 females with normal hearing were conditioned to produce GSRs to a stimulus of the tape-recorded sentence, Now you hear me. After conditioning, threshold was assessed by systematic sampling with conditioned stimulus. Speech detection threshold, speech reception threshold, and threshold of perceptibility for running speech were also measured as part of experimental procedure. Statistical comparisons between GSR threshold and each other threshold revealed significant differences for all comparisons. The effects of intensity generalization were sufficiently strong to cause some subjects to produce GSRs at levels where conditioned stimulus was not intelligible to them. An incidental finding was that females appeared to be more difficult to condition than males.—M. F. Palmer.

5282. Chaiklin, Joseph B. (VA Hosp., San Francisco) The relation among three selected auditory speech thresholds. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 237-243.—16 males and 14 females with normal hearing were given a speech detection threshold, a speech reception threshold, and a threshold of perceptibility for running speech. Statistical analyses revealed significant differences and low positive correlations for all threshold comparisons.—M. F. Palmer.

5283. Chase, Richard Allen. (Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, NYC) Effect of delayed auditory feedback on the repetition of speech sounds. *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 583-590.—20 normal Ss repeated the speech sound (b) as many times as possible in a 5-second period under controlled conditions, and then under auditory delayed conditions of .216 second. 15 of the 20 Ss repeated the sound from 2 to 7 more times under delay than under control conditions. Hypotheses are presented concerning the dynamics of the facilitating effect and applications of this research to the problem of stuttering.—M. F. Palmer.

5284. Clarke, Frank Russell. (Indiana U.) Confidence ratings, second-choice responses, and con-

fusion matrices in intelligibility tests. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1446.—Abstract.

5285. Davidson, G. Don. (Florida State U.) **Sidetone delay and reading rate, articulation, and pitch.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 266-270.—24 college-age males with normal hearing were studied for effect upon oral reading of 3 sidetone transmission times: shorter-than-normal or 0.0005 sec., normal or 0.0010, and longer-than-normal or 0.0015. Measures were taken of reading rate, precision of articulation, and pitch variability. Observed reading time increased with each increase in delay; extent and rate of inflection were significantly greatest for shorter-than-normal delayed time. There was no evidence that other variables were effected by the changes.—M. F. Palmer.

5286. Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U.) **The development of context effects in half-loudness judgments.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 58, 212-219.—Half-loudness judgments with a method of constant stimuli were made. 3 variables were studied: the range of intensities of comparison stimuli in the main series of judgments, the range of intensities in a preliminary series of judgments, and the length of the preliminary series. Only the intensity of the final series was a significant variable in determining number of "more-than-half-as-loud" responses. Ss are highly reliable in their responses; reliability is produced primarily by a response set rather than by a true stimulus content. Half-loudness judgments are of dubious validity, since response sets operate most strongly with ambiguous stimulus situations.—J. Arbit.

5287. Gebhard, J. W., & Mowbray, G. H. (Johns Hopkins U.) **On discriminating the rate of visual flicker and auditory flutter.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 521-529.—"Four sets of measurements were made of the ability of O to match rates of intermittent white light and white noise. Cross-sensory rate matching is less accurate than intra-sensory rate matching. . . . Matches are more accurate when flicker is matched to flutter and simultaneous presentation of the stimuli gives smaller matching errors than successive presentation."—R. H. Waters.

5288. Gibbons, Edward W., Winchester, Richard A., & Krebs, Donald F. (VA Regional Office, Los Angeles, Calif.) **The variability of oral reading rate.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 591-593.—58 men and 2 women randomly selected from the caseload of the Audiology and Speech Correction Clinic of the VA Regional Office at Los Angeles who had normal hearing read 2000 syllables of neutral expository prose taken from a 5th-grade reader. Sustained oral reading under silent headphones does not result in statistically significant temporal variation.—M. F. Palmer.

5289. Grimm, William A., & O'Neill, John J. (Ohio Dept. Health) **The Ohio hearing cruiser.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 620-623.—Description of the audiological traveling cruiser utilized by the Ohio Department of Health.—M. F. Palmer.

5290. Ingham, J. G. (Medical Research Council Neuropsychiatric Research Unit, Cardiff, Wales) **Variations in the cross-masking with frequency.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 58, 199-205.—Studied

the differential masking effect of 1 tone upon another in the opposite ear when the frequency separation of the 2 tones was varied. Found that the masking effect decreased as the frequency separation of the tones increased. Low frequency tones seemed to mask a wider range of test frequencies (on the high frequency side of the masking tone) than masking tones of 800 cps upwards. The results may be explained in terms of either a mutual inhibition or overlapping patterns of activity hypothesis. A statistical hypothesis is also tenable.—J. Arbit.

5291. Jerger, James F., Carhart, Raymond; Tillman, Tom W., & Peterson, John L. (Northwestern U.) **Some relations between normal hearing for pure tones and for speech.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 126-140.—The intensity difference between normal hearing for spondee words and for 1000 cps pure tone was measured in 10 audiolgically sophisticated and 106 naive listeners. Threshold for 1000 cps was found to be relatively independent of the sophistication factor, but prior familiarity with spondee words exerted a significant influence on thresholds. Results indicate intensity difference between normal hearing for 1000 cps pure tone and spondee words is considerably larger than 6 db. A difference of 13 db is approximately median, and represents a value which might properly be selected as the relationship to be specified for audiometric standards.—M. F. Palmer.

5292. Kinney, Jo Ann Smith. (U. Connecticut) **Temporal discrimination in different types of auditory patterns.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1450.—Abstract.

5293. Le Ny, Jean-Francois. **Similitude conditionnelle et illusion auditive après une association sone-lettres.** [Conditioned similarity and auditory illusion, using a sound-letter association.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 47-60.—The similarity obtained is proved conditional, since, in contradiction both to the physical similarity of the stimulus and the psychological similarity observed in the group, it can be ascribed to an illusion. Can other illusions not be explained similarly by learning?—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5294. Morikiyo, Yoshiyuki. (Kyoto U., Japan) **Time-order error in the successive comparison of tones: An examination by adaptation level theory.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 30, 198-207.—In the 1st experiment, 24 Ss compared tones varying in frequency with a standard stimulus when both the time intervals and the order of presentation of stimuli were varied. In the 2nd experiment, 16 Ss made similar judgments of tones varying in intensity. "We can conclude that a systematic time error was shown in loudness but not in pitch by the application of adaptation level theory." English summary.—J. Lyons.

5295. Owens, Elmer. (U. Pittsburgh) **A study of the effects of filtering upon the intelligibility of words varying the frequency of usage.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1879-1880.—Abstract.

5296. Pedley, Philip E., & Harper, Robert S. (Knox Coll.) **Pitch and the vertical localization of sound.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 447-449.—Tones of high, intermediate, and low pitched tones were presented to 12 Ss. Results indicate that the Ss judged the tones of higher pitch as originating higher in space than the lower tones.—R. H. Waters.

5297. Sherrick, C. E., Jr., & Bilger, R. C. Auditory sensitivity of the guinea pig to low frequency tones. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 339-344.—"A method is described for determining the sensitivity of the guinea pig to pure tones of low frequency, the energy levels of which are referred to currently accepted reference values. Illustrative data for conditioned regularity of breathing pattern are presented for 300, 600, 1200, and 2000 cps, following the conditioning procedure of Kappauf and Schlosberg."—C. H. Ammons.

5298. Sherrick, Carl E., Jr. (Washington U., St. Louis) Some factors affecting auditory detection of amplitude-modulation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 606-608.—Results from 5 Ss indicate that the DL of intensity varies with the rate and duration of the intensity increment. Implications for audiometric measures of the hard-of-hearing are pointed out.—R. H. Waters.

5299. Thurlow, W. R., & Hartman, T. F. The "missing fundamental" and related pitch effects. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 315-324.—"The aim of this experiment was to explore further the conditions under which perception of the 'missing fundamental' occurs, and with particular reference to the number of individuals in a sample who perceive the 'missing fundamental.'"—C. H. Ammons.

5300. Thurlow, W. R., & Rawlings, I. L. Recognition thresholds for simple tonal patterns. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 295-301.—"A series of experiments was performed to determine duration thresholds for several one and two-tone patterns. The two-tone patterns sampled several common musical intervals. Results showed that duration thresholds for identification of two-tone patterns overlapped those for one-tone patterns. It is concluded that there is no break in thresholds of identification between one and two-tone patterns."—C. H. Ammons.

5301. Tillman, Tom W., & Jerger, James F. (Northwestern U.) Some factors affecting the spondee threshold in normal-hearing subjects. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 141-146.—2 spondee thresholds were obtained for each of 30 Ss under varying experimental conditions utilizing recorded List E of CID Auditory Test W-1. Short-term practice in the task of responding to spondee words at threshold intensities exerts no important influence on spondee threshold SPL in normal-hearing Ss. Normal-hearing Ss given prior knowledge of test vocabulary yield spondee threshold SPLs 4-5 db lower than those yielded by Ss not given such knowledge.—M. F. Palmer.

5302. Tolhurst, Gilbert C. The effects of signal-to-noise ratios and peak clipping upon a time accelerated multiple-choice intelligibility test. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1959 (Jan), Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 83. ii, 15 p.—A multiple-choice test was constructed in which $\frac{1}{2}$ the items had a progressively accelerated presentation. "The accelerated portions of the test resulted in a more difficult listening task, compared with the regularly spaced items. The total test did not significantly differentiate among favorable S/N ratios but did among levels of peak clipping."—L. Shatin.

5303. Tolhurst, Gilbert C. Speaker intelligibility: A note on the effect of monaurally delaying

airborne side-tone. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1959 (Jan), Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 84. ii, 8 p.—10 different monaural delay times were experienced by 48 speakers. Their associated speaker intelligibility scores were unaffected except by delays to the left ear of 0.11, 0.17, and 0.18 second and delay of 0.16 to the right ear. 16 refs.—L. Shatin.

5304. Trittipoe, William J. (George Washington U.) Post-exposure residual effects of low-level noise. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 336-339.—7 normal-hearing young adults were studied in an effort to answer the question of whether a sound, in itself insufficient to produce a temporary threshold shift, can modify the recovery threshold to a more intense sound. A control condition in which a period of silence followed a broad-band noise exposure, an experimental condition in which the same exposure was followed by noise at levels which alone produce no measurable threshold shift, a 3-minute exposure to a noise level of 120 db was followed in the control conditions by a 3-minute exposure to silence and in the experimental condition by a 3-minute exposure to noise of 70 and 80 db. The experimental condition did modify the recovery threshold.—M. F. Palmer.

5305. Ventry, Ira M., & Newby, Hayes A. (Stanford U.) Validity of the one-frequency screening principle for public school children. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 147-151.—The single-frequency principle was evaluated for school children by conducting pure-tone air-conduction tests on every 4th S failing a standardized 5-frequency sweep test. Of 1517 1st-, 3rd-, and 5th-grade children, threshold results were obtained on 90 ears in 62 Ss. There were significant differences between the mean threshold losses from 500 through 8000 cps, for the loss at 4000 cps is greater than the mean threshold loss at any of the other 4 frequencies. The validity of the single-frequency principle, at least under the conditions of this study, appears to be established.—M. F. Palmer.

5306. Wing, Kempton G. (USN Medical Research Lab.) Studies of basic cochlear physiology and the energy-metabolism of the cochlear response in the cat. *USN Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 18(6-311). 97 p.—Experiments were performed to delineate the types of metabolic activity underlying the ante- and postmortem cochlear response (CR) at the round window of the cat. A steady, 4 kc tone was employed as a stimulus and CR voltages were measured at 15-60 second intervals. During life most of the CR energy can be attributed to aerobic processes. Most of the postmortem CR is generated metabolically and aerobically, but there is probably some dependence upon anaerobic glycolysis. With severe O_2 deprivation it can be demonstrated that the middle ear may serve as a source of O_2 supply to the cochlea via the membrane of the round window. Pure O_2 and pure N_2 introduced alternately to the middle ear can reversibly raise and lower the size of the CR. This procedure abolishes and restores the postmortem CR at the round window within a gradually declining envelope.—J. L. Brown.

(See also Abstracts 5042, 5043, 5148, 5158, 6290, 6500)

OTHER MODALITIES

5307. Amir, N., & Kugelmass, S. The kinaesthetic estimation of distances in relation to the midline of the body in normal persons. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 235-244.—The group indicated slight underestimation (with substantial individual variation) of distances in relation to the midline of the body. Location of the reference point as well as the introduction of vision systematically and significantly influenced this function.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5308. Anderson, Richard J. (U. Florida) The taste of water. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 462-463.—Reports from Ss in threshold tests indicate that water, whether distilled or tap, is not tasteless and hence cannot be used without prior test in taste research.—R. H. Waters.

5309. Hawkes, Glenn Russell. (U. Virginia) Cutaneous discrimination of electrical intensity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1449.—Abstract.

5310. Korin, Hyman, & Fink, Max. (Glenn Oaks, Long Island) The role of set in the perception of simultaneous tactile stimuli. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 384-392.—Psychotic patients were asked to report "one" or "two" after tactile stimulation. After each report an inquiry, "anything else?" was made. This inquiry resulted in an increase in the number of "two" responses following the application of a single stimulus, a result also produced by brain injury. The opposite type of error was unaffected by the inquiry.—R. H. Waters.

5311. Yensen, Roy. (Cambridge U., England) Some factors affecting taste sensitivity in man: I. Food intake and time of day. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 11, 221-229.—A reliable method for measuring taste sensitivity to the 4 basic taste qualities is described. Results indicate "that in the fasting state slight fluctuations occur during the day in sensitivity to all four taste qualities with greatest sensitivity at the 11.30 a.m. session. Systematic fluctuations also occur under conditions of normal intake of food. In the hour or so following a normal meal sensitivity is significantly depressed and increases again after 3 to 4 hr. The degree of decrease following a normal meal appear to be related to the caloric value of the meal. The smaller the caloric value, the less is the decrease in sensitivity."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5312. Yensen, Roy. (Cambridge U., England) Some factors affecting taste sensitivity in man: II. Depletion of body salt. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 11, 230-238.—(see 34: 5311) Taste sensitivity was assessed in 2 Ss who were depleted of body salt by reduced sodium chloride intake and forced sweating. Loss of body salt increased the Ss' sensitivity to salt but did not affect the thresholds for the other 3 basic taste qualities.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5313. Yensen, Roy. (Cambridge U., England) Some factors affecting taste sensitivity in man: III. Water deprivation. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 11, 239-248.—(see 34: 5312) 2 taste thresholds were measured in 4 Ss depleted of body water by having them refrain "from any deliberate intake of water coupled with a diet of very low water content over treatment periods of up to 66 hr." Loss of body water produced a significant decrease in sen-

sitivity to salt but had no effect on the threshold to sour.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also Abstracts 4970, 5112, 5170, 5542)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

5314. Barch, Abram M. (Michigan State U.) Replication report: Work and rest as variables in cyclical motor performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 415-416.—A previous study (see 23: 4647) using the Minnesota Rate of Manipulation Test found that lengthening the trial period produced an immediate and constant performance decrement. However, certain groups had a qualitative as well as quantitative difference in task activities. All the statistical findings of the previous study were supported despite procedural changes.—J. Arbit.

5315. Bindra, Dalbir, & Baran, Daniel. (McGill U., Canada) Effects of methylphenidylacetate and chlorpromazine on certain components of general activity. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Oct), 2, 343-350.—Studies the effects of different doses of 2 drugs upon 3 aspects of general activity: sniffing, lying, and grooming responses in rats. Methylphenidylacetate increased sniffing and activity changes, decreased lying, but did not affect grooming; chlorpromazine decreased sniffing and activity changes, but did not affect lying or grooming. Concludes that the selected components of general activity are sensitive and meaningful dependent variables in the study of behavioral effects of drugs.—J. Arbit.

5316. Bliss, William D. (U. Florida) The role of perceptual cues in the delayed reaction. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1078.—Abstract.

5317. Chzhi-an', L. (2nd Moscow State Medical Inst.) O vzaimodeistvii korkovykh punktov uslovno i bezuslovno razdrzhitel'. [On the interaction between the cortical points of conditioned and unconditioned stimuli.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 578-584.—Conditioned alimentary reflexes to electrical stimulation of the paw were elaborated in 3 dogs. An influence, stemming from alimentary stimulation, on defensive motor reaction was noted in the course of elaborating the conditioned reflex. It was thus shown that "during the formation of a conditioned connection the [representative] points of conditioned and unconditioned stimuli in the cerebral cortex act on one another" so that a "connection is made, conveying excitation from the point of the conditioned, that is, the preceding stimulus to the point of the unconditioned, that is, the subsequent stimulus." But a reverse effect, making itself felt from the point of subsequent excitation to the point of the preceding one, can take place. Such a reverse effect is of a temporary nature and appears only at a certain phase in a relatively early period of elaboration of the conditioned connection.—I. D. London.

5318. Deane, George Edward. (U. Connecticut) Human heart rate during experimentally induced anxiety. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1446-1447.—Abstract.

5319. Dember, William N., & Fowler, Harry. (Yale U.) Spontaneous alternation after free and forced trials. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 13, 151-154.—For the study of spontaneous alternation behavior rats may be given successive free trials, or

the 1st-trial response of each pair of trials may be "forced" (only 1 alternative available). The hypothesis was confirmed that there is more alternation following a forced trial to 1 arm of a T-maze than following a free trial. With 2-min. intertrial intervals there was more alternation than with longer intervals.—R. S. Davidson.

5320. Fleishman, Edwin A. Le pronostic des niveaux élevés d'aptitude dans des tâches complexes. [The prediction of high levels of proficiency in complex tasks.] *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1959 (Jul-Dec), 8(2), 26-43.—A review of some recent studies comparing aptitude patterns at early and advanced performance levels in psychomotor tasks with a view to establishing the kinds of abilities and measures which best predict higher levels of proficiency in such skills.—C. J. Adkins.

5321. Forbes, Alexander; Milburn, Nancy, & Fox, Sally. (Harvard U.) Electoretinogram of fresh-water turtle: Selective adaptation to colored light. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1959 (Nov), 22, 704-713.—Exposure to red adapting light depresses subsequent response to a red test flash more than response to a green or greenish-yellow test flash. Conversely, exposure to greenish-yellow light depresses subsequent response to the same color more than does exposure to red light. The curves show alternately steep gradients and shoulders.—G. Westheimer.

5322. Gauthier-Pilters, H. Einige Beobachtungen zum Droh-, Angriffs- und Kampfverhalten des Dromedarhengstes, sowie über Geburt und Verhaltensentwicklung des Jungtieres, in der nordwestlichen Sahara. [Some observations of threatening, aggressive, and fighting behavior of male dromedaries, as well as birth and behavioral development of the young animal, in the northwestern Sahara.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 16, 593-604.—The aggressive and fighting behavior of male dromedaries, usually in protection of his females, is described. The birth of the young, as well as the temporal sequence of behavioral development, is reported.—A. H. Urner.

5323. Gerbner, M., & Kovacs, M. B. (National Inst. Sport Hygiene, Budapest, Hungary) Effect of stimuli of variable intensity on urine output in unanaesthetized dogs. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Aug), 4, 24-31.—"In 6 unanaesthetized dogs, stimuli (sound, light, electricity, strangers) of medium intensity may lead to an increase in urine output both during water restriction and after water intake. This effect decreases, then disappears on repeated stimulation. A stimulus enhancing urine output at medium intensity has the opposite effect at high intensity." Gerbner's theory of cerebral inhibition is invoked to explain this. (see 34: 5324) 43 refs.—W. G. Shipman.

5324. Gerbner, M., Kovacs, M. B., & Altman, K. (National Inst. Sport Hygiene, Budapest, Hungary) The effect of habituation to the environment and to its alterations on water diuresis in unanaesthetized dogs. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Aug), 4, 17-23.—In a nonstimulative environment with complete rest and repeated trials water diuresis in 6 unanaesthetized dogs is reduced, but increases again if stimulation is applied. This and related chemical findings are used to suggest that the reaction of the hypothalamic centers involved in the diuretic reflex

are inhibited and the production of the antidiuretic hormone is not diminished, although the organism is hydrated. This is ascribed to a spread of cerebral inhibition to the hypothalamic centers. 31 refs.—W. G. Shipman.

5325. Gill, Merton M., & Brenman Margaret. Hypnosis and related states: Psychoanalytic studies in regression. New York: International Univ. Press, 1959. xxiv, 405 p. \$5.00.—An extensive presentation of a psychoanalytic theory of hypnosis, its relationship to other altered states of consciousness, and its use in psychotherapy. The basic theoretical premise of the book is "hypnosis is a particular kind of regressive process which may be initiated either by sensori-motor ideational deprivation, or by the stimulation of an archaic relationship to the hypnotist." The hypnotic state is defined as "an induced psychological regression, issuing, in the setting of a particular regressed relationship between two people, in a relatively stable state which includes a subsystem of the ego with various degrees of control of the ego apparatuses." In Part I the theory of hypnotic induction and the hypnotic state, and the metapsychology of regression and hypnosis are discussed. Part II relates hypnosis to sleep, somnambulism, dreaming, fugue, traumatic neurosis, brain washing, and trance in Bali. Part III surveys the use of hypnosis in psychotherapy.—S. E. Pulver.

5326. Goodrich, Kenneth P. (State U. Iowa) Runway performance and rate of drinking as functions of sucrose concentration and amount of consummatory activity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1448.—Abstract.

5327. Groth, Hilde, & Lyman, John. (U. California, Los Angeles) Effects of massed practice and thickness of handcoverings on manipulation with gloves. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 154-161.—"This study was designed to evaluate the importance of surface friction and thickness of hand-covering materials during prolonged manipulatory performance. . . . Manipulatory skill was evaluated by three criterion measures: mean prehension force, total number of transports, and mean time per transport. The measures were taken at three-minute intervals. Twenty-four male Ss performed a simple manipulation task of 30 minutes' duration. The Ss were randomly divided into four groups of six Ss each. Each group performed with one type of hand-covering only. . . . All three criterion measures were directly affected by change in surface friction, and to a lesser extent by thickness of the material." Practical implications for the design of protective hand-gear were discussed.—J. W. Russell.

5328. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr. The effects of various shock-stress conditions upon a complex perceptual-motor task. *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 285-299.—"In order to evaluate the effects of three stress conditions upon performance of a block design retention task, 64 male college Ss were assigned to three groups based upon initial performance on a matched block design task. Of this number, 18 received the second test under identical, nonshock conditions (C); 17 received threat of shock but were not shocked (UPS); and 29 were threatened and did receive shock. The performance of the latter group was analyzed by trials upon which shock was delivered (physiological stress [PS]) and nonshock

trials which were anteceded by shock trials (reinforced psychological stress [RPS]). When the originally constituted groups were compared for speed and errors, only the difference between RPS and PS for time was significant. The RPS group showed a decrement in speed under stress while the PS Ss improved in speed of performance. Based on these results, it was concluded that it would be safer to use unreinforced shock threat as a stress condition only with a response-defined confirmation of stress, and to make a separate analysis of physiological and psychological stress when possible." 28 refs.—A. Rosen.

5329. Hinton, J. M., & Marley, E. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) The effects of meprobamate and pentobarbitone sodium on sleep and motility during sleep: A controlled trial with psychiatric patients. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1959(May), 22, 137-140.—"Eleven psychiatric patients with marked insomnia were prescribed in random order 400 mg., 800 mg. meprobamate, and placebo (Series 1), and 200 mg. pentobarbitone sodium, 800 mg. meprobamate, and placebo (Series 2). Measurements of motility during sleep were obtained from an electronic recording unit attached to the bed. The patients' sleep was rated also by the nurses and the patients themselves. Meprobamate, 800 mg., but not 400 mg., significantly reduced motility scores in Series 1. In Series 2, both 200 mg. pentobarbitone sodium and 800 mg. meprobamate significantly diminished restlessness during sleep. From the nurses' ratings, 200 mg. pentobarbitone sodium and 400 mg. and 800 mg. meprobamate exerted a significant hypnotic action as compared with placebo. As judged by the patients' total ratings, 400 mg. and 800 mg. meprobamate improved sleep in Series 1 but only pentobarbitone in Series 2. Analysis of individual items from the sleep questionnaire indicated that all drugs used prolonged sleep as compared with placebo, but that sleep was only sounder after 800 mg. meprobamate or 200 mg. pentobarbitone sodium. It is contended that both 400 mg. and 800 mg. meprobamate possess weak hypnotic activity, that 800 mg. reduces restlessness, but that in both respects 200 mg. pentobarbitone is superior."—M. L. Simmel.

5330. Hoenigsberg, H. F., & Santibanez, S. K. Courtship elements involved in sensorial discrimination in inbred and outbred *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959(Oct), 16, 403-409.—Observation of courtship behavior of 3 inbred and 1 outbred line of *Drosophila* is described.—A. H. Urmer.

5331. Hoffman, Carl S. (Florida State U.) Effect of early environmental restriction on subsequent behavior in the rat. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 171-177.—3 groups of naive albino rats were raised in (a) large, unrestricted, complex, (b) small, community cage, and (c) isolated environments respectively. Both (b) and (c) conditions were barren cages. Beginning at 70 days of age all groups were tested for "emotionality, exploratory behavior, variability, and the ability to formulate and break a set." The group raised in the unrestricted environment scored significantly better on the last 2 tests. No differences were obtained on emotionality and exploratory behavior.—R. J. Seidel.

5332. Hoffman, H. S., & Fleshler, M. (Pennsylvania State U.) Aversive control with the pigeon.

J. exp. Anal. Behav., 1959(Jul), 2, 213-218.—The present report focuses upon the reinforcing effects of the removal of aversive stimulation. The sequence of studies reveals the simultaneous refinement of techniques in 3 general problem areas: the method of aversive stimulation, the response measured, the actual experimental manipulations. Employed shock delivered to aluminum wire permanently fastened to the base of the wing and the response of headlifting to interrupt a light-beam photocell arrangement.—J. Arbit.

5333. Johnson, John I., Jr., & Michels, Kenneth M. (Marquette U.) Mirror-tracing: Handedness, scoring, and set. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 417-422.—Results from 60 Ss on 8 star-tracing trials are interpreted as showing: (a) Ss starting with the preferred hand required more time and fewer errors than those starting with the nonpreferred hand (after the first trial the hands were used alternately), (b) time and error scores were negatively correlated, (c) variation in direction (clockwise or the reverse) was of no significance.—R. H. Waters.

5334. Kling, J. W., Williams, J. P., & Schlosberg, H. Patterns of skin conductance during rotary pursuit. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 303-312.—3 groups of 16 Ss practiced on the pursuit rotor under various degrees of massing of practice and length of work block. Interblock pauses were 5 min. Performance scores were obtained for successive 45-sec. work periods; plantar conductance readings at 15-sec. intervals throughout both work and rest. Data suggest the following: "Conductance rises over the session. . . . Within the second and third blocks of practice, there is a tendency for conductance and performance to be negatively correlated. Prior to resumption of practice, there is a sharp rise in conductance. . . . There is no evidence that general . . . reduction in tension, is a necessary condition for the benefits to performance resulting from a rest pause. . . . There is no clear evidence for any optimal level of tension for rotary pursuit performance."—C. H. Ammons.

5335. Larsson, Knut. Effects of prolonged postejaculatory intervals in the mating behavior of the male rat. *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959(Nov), 16, 628-632.—Controlling the postejaculatory interval of male rats resulted in copulation behavior changes which led to the conclusion that ejaculation is followed by an absolute refractory phase during which the male is incapable of achieving intromission and a relative refractory phase during which intromission may occur but with lowered excitatory effects.—A. H. Urmer.

5336. Levitt, E. E., Lubin, B., & Zukerman, M. Note on the attitude toward hypnosis of volunteers and nonvolunteers for an hypnosis experiment. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 712.—No differences between attitudes of volunteers and nonvolunteers for an hypnosis experiment were found when the indices of attitude toward hypnosis were evocation of an hypnotic theme to TAT Card 12M and the affective tone of the theme.—C. H. Ammons.

5337. Lewis, D. J., & McIntire, R. A control for the direct manipulation of the fractional anticipatory goal response. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 753-756.—"Activity measures were taken on 12 rats

under five different drug conditions. These conditions were (1) .20 cc. of pilocarpine in water, (2) .20 cc. of benzocaine in 64% alcohol, (3) .20 cc. of 64% alcohol, (4) .20 cc. water, and (5) a sham administration. All drugs were administered orally. Activity wheel revolutions were recorded for periods of one-half hour before and after the drug was administered. Activity did not decrease differentially under any of the five conditions."—C. H. Ammons.

5338. Lewis, Melissa. (U. Connecticut) Salt drive and its properties in adrenalectomized rats. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1451.—Abstract.

5339. Makokina, S. M., & Kholodov, I. U. A. (Moscow State U.) Uslovnoe tormozhenie i uslovnoe rastormazhivanie u shimpanze, pavianov-sfinksov i sobaki. [Conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition in chimpanzees, sphinx baboons, and a dog.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 555-560.—The possibility of elaborating conditioned inhibition and conditioned disinhibition, utilizing the same supplementary stimulus, was investigated. Employing Voronin's food-procuring method, conditioned inhibition, disinhibition, and differentiation were elaborated in 2 chimpanzees, 2 sphinx baboons, and a dog. It proved possible to elaborate conditioned inhibition and disinhibition by applying the same supplementary stimulus when elaboration of conditioned disinhibition was begun after the conditioned inhibition had become firmly established. "Comparison of relationships between the elaborated conditioned connections points to the development of analytical-synthetic properties of higher nervous activity in the series: dog, baboon, chimpanzee."—I. D. London.

5340. Napalkov, A. V. (Moscow State U.) Tsepi dvigatel'nykh uslovnykh refleksov u golubei. [Chains of conditioned motor reflexes in pigeons.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 615-621.—The formation in pigeons of conditioned reflex chains was shown to be possible, provided each of the newly elaborated conditioned reflexes is reinforced by a conditioned stimulus, associated with a previously elaborated conditioned reflex, and the entire chain of reflexes is reinforced by an unconditioned stimulus. Chains, consisting of 8-9 links of conditioned reflexes, were rapidly elaborated. Elaboration also was possible, utilizing a 2-min. interval between the separate links of the chain. By using intermediate conditioned stimuli of the reflex chain as reinforcement, it proved possible to form reflex systems of a more complicated type.—I. D. London.

5341. Orne, Martin T. The nature of hypnosis: Artifact and essence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 277-299.—An experimental analysis of the part played by preconceived ideas about the phenomenon and the motivation of the S in hypnosis. The difference between genuine and feigned trances is discussed along with a discussion of the theoretical application of the present and previous research. 33 refs.—G. Frank.

5342. Patel, A. S. (U. Baroda, India) Warm-up effects in post-rest performance as a function of effort, distribution of pre-rest practice and sex differences. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1959(Oct), 17, 169-183.—120 men and 120 women from an introductory psychology class used a modified multiple

serial discriminator to provide data warranting these conclusions. Warm-up decrement: (a) was greater following higher amounts of effort during pre-rest practice, especially in the most distributed practice condition; (b) was an inverse function of the degree of distribution during pre-rest practice; (c) was greater for men at the 2 lower levels of effort, was greater for women at the 2 higher levels of effort. 28 refs.—D. Lebo.

5343. Perry, Daniel J., Mount, George F., & Hull, Chester D. The effect of varying intramuscular dosages of atropine and banthine on the galvanic skin response. *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 47, 219-222.—10 normal males were given intramuscular injections of atropine sulfate, banthine, and a placebo. Order, sequences, and time of injection were varied. The results of the present study are similar to those previously reported (see Perry et al., *J. invest. Dermatol.*, 1955, 25, 179-185) with orally administered banthine, pro-banthine, and prantal. Regardless of whether the anticholinergic drug is administered orally or intramuscularly, the GSR level 45-60 minutes later is significantly lower (decreased sweating) than the placebo. These findings suggest that the GSR technique used in these studies may be used to compare dose response effects of different anticholinergic drugs.—R. W. Husband.

5344. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Michigan) A study of disjunctive reaction time. *Behav. Sci.*, 1959(Oct), 4, 299-315.—4 types of models are employed to predict reaction times of male college students under various experimental conditions. These models attempt to account for the observed statistical distributions of reaction times associated with the recognition of the stimulus and the decision to act. Contaminations in the design were noted as having implications for further research in this area.—J. Arbib.

5345. Shephard, A. H., & Cook, T. W. Body orientation and perceptual-motor performance. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 271-280.—"An attempt was made to study changes in performance with changes in the orientation of S's body to a particular control-display relation on the Toronto Complex Coordinator. The results indicated that differences both in number of matches and in error-match ratios were associated with different body orientations. The amount of change in performance from one body position to the next adjacent one was not the same for all positions."—C. H. Ammons.

5346. Siipola, Elsie, & Basseches, Harriet. The relation of color-form incongruity and maladjustment to reaction time. *J. Pers.*, 1959(Sep), 27, 324-345.—"The primary aim . . . was to subject to direct experimental test a previously proposed theory concerning the effects of color-form congruity and incongruity upon reaction time. The specific hypotheses were: (a) incongruent stimulus forms will produce longer reaction times than matched congruent forms; and (b) incongruent achromatic forms will fail to produce longer latencies than matched congruent forms. Comparison of the results for independent groups (N = 135 female undergraduates) presented with the same stimulus forms in either congruent or incongruent colors supported both experimental hypotheses."—A. Rosen.

5347. Smith, Gudmund, J. W. (U. Lund, Sweden) Comparisons between adaptive patterns in two serial experiments. *Nord. Psykol.*, 1959, 11, 250-263.—This research was aided by a grant from the Swedish Medical Research Council. The investigation consisted of a comparison of results of an adaptation of Stroop's Color-Word test to serial scoring with those of a serial mirror-drawing test. Most correlations were according to predictions and expectations, but the difference between the 2 test situations could not be completely bridged. On the whole, correlations were highly significant in dimensions where mirror-drawing had previously been proved to correspond to well-defined clinical syndromes.—O. I. Jacobsen.
5348. Stevens, Joseph C., & Mack, Joel D. (Harvard U.) Scales of apparent force. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 405-413.—By 3 types of direct scaling procedures, it was demonstrated that the apparent magnitude of handgrip grows approximately as a power function of the force exerted on a hand dynamometer. The apparent magnitude of a force applied to the passive skin grows roughly proportionally to the physical force. Equal-sensation functions were determined where Ss exerted forces on a dynamometer equal to a force applied to the palm. The matching procedure was also used to compare the scale of apparent handgrip with the veg scale of apparent heaviness.—J. Arbit.
5349. Stresemann-Deninger, E. B. Autogenes Training zur Bekämpfung des Schnupfens. [Self-training in the prevention of coryza.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 9, 122-123.—It is possible to suppress oncoming coryza with a technique of autosuggestion by inducing hyperemia in the palate region. These findings were confirmed by the author and 2 of his patients, who did not contract coryza for 2 years.—E. Schwerin.
5350. Van Bergeijk, W. A., & David, E. E., Jr. Delayed handwriting. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 347-357.—Two experiments were performed to test S's ability to write words with a delay inserted between the act of writing and the appearance of the script. In Exp. I [6] Ss were told to write 'the best they could,' and in Exp. II they were told that their performance would be rated in terms of writing speed, neatness, and errors. Results show that the delay-induced disturbances, affecting S's ability to produce smooth letters, are independent of instructions, but that speed of writing and number of errors can be traded, depending upon instructions. . . the behavior evident in the production of letters is not under S's voluntary control, while his ability to order letters in a word is under control of volition.—C. H. Ammons.
5351. Wallraff, Hans G. Über den Einfluss der Erfahrung auf das Heimfindevermögen von Brieftauben. [Regarding the effect of experience on the homing behavior of homing pigeons.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 16, 424-444.—Generally, experience increases the speed and success of homing pigeons. The learning follows a negatively accelerating curve.—A. H. Urmer.
5352. Wallraff, Hans G. Örtlich und zeitlich bedingte Variabilität des Heimkehrverhaltens von Brieftauben. [Space and time determined variability in the homing behavior of homing pigeons.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 16, 513-544.—The homing behavior of 3000 flights is analyzed and an annual cycle is found as to variability of behavior. Hourly, daily, and yearly variations in initial direction as well as homing ability are reported without any overt conditions being able to account for the variations. Visual landscape or celestial orientation is not sufficient to explain the homing ability.—A. H. Urmer.
5353. Wechkin, Stanley. (U. Tennessee) The effect of stabilized and nonstabilized hunger drive, age, and situation complexity upon exploratory behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1457.—Abstract.
5354. Welker, W. I. Genesis of exploratory and play behavior in infant raccoons. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 764.—The behavior of four infant (2 male, 2 female) raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) was observed for a period of 36 consecutive days after removal from their mother at two weeks postpartum. . . Early actions appear to consist of individuated stimulus-oriented responses. They are vastly unlike those gross total body actions which have preceded them in ontogeny. Their sudden appearance suggests the maturation of a new set of functional connection within the central nervous system.—C. H. Ammons.
5355. Werner, William E. F. (Rockaway Beach Hosp., N.Y.) Hypnosis from the viewpoint of obstetrics and clinical demonstration of the training of patients under hypnosis. *J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent. Med.*, 1959 (Oct), 6, 127-133.—A detailed account of the use of hypnosis in conditioning a patient for obstetrical procedures.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.
5356. Wickler, Wolfgang. Vergleichende Verhaltensstudien an Grundfischen: III. Die Umpezialisierung von *Noemacheilus kuiperi* De Beaufort. [Comparative studies of cichlid behavior: Part III. The adaptation of *noemacheilus kuiperi* De Beaufort.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 16, 410-423.—The territorial and fighting behavior of cichlids is described.—A. H. Urmer.
5357. Winokur, G., Stern, J., & Taylor, R. (Washington U. School Medicine) Early handling and group housing: Effect on development and response to stress in the rat. *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Aug), 4, 1-4.—Differential amount of handling (10, 5, or 0 minutes a day) of 35 male albino rats during infancy in group housing did not produce the weight and body length changes reported by Weininger. In response to stress of 48 hour immobilization, the non-handled animals showed greater gastrointestinal damage. No differences in heart size were noted.—W. G. Shipman.
5358. Wittenborn, J. R., & Kline, Nathan S. Drive strength and symptom manifestations. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 300-304.—Behavior ratings of patients in a psychiatric hospital were used to test the Hullian principle: reaction potential of a response is a function of habit strength and drive strength. Given equality of one factor, individual differences in reaction potential may be attributed to the other. Assuming equality of the habit strength of 3 classes of behavior, 9 submeasures of reaction potential were correlated with these behaviors in 4 diagnostically differentiated groups. Hypotheses were formulated, tested, and the results

discussed in regard to an understanding of the patients as well as the research methodology employed.—G. Frank.

5359. Wurtman, R. J., Frank, M. M., Morse, W. H., & Dews, P. B. (Harvard Medical School) **Studies on behavior: V. Action of l-epinephrine and related compounds.** *J. Pharmacol. exp. Ther.*, 1959, 127, 281-287.—(see 33: 2948) "The output of behavior of pigeons working on a fixed-interval schedule of positive reinforcement is reduced by intramuscular doses of 30 to 100 μ g of l-epinephrine. Larger doses were required to suppress behavior on a small fixed-ratio schedule. The potency of l-nor-epinephrine in suppressing behavior was about one-third, and the potencies of d-epinephrine and d-nor-epinephrine about one-tenth, that of l-epinephrine. The suppressing action of l-epinephrine was greatly reduced by phenoxybenzamine."—G. A. Heise.

(See also Abstracts 4953, 4965, 4972, 5041, 5070, 5124, 5202, 5514)

COMPLEX PROCESSES & ORGANIZATIONS

5360. Aronson, Elliot. (Stanford U.) **The effect of effort on the intrinsic attractiveness of a stimulus.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1445.—Abstract.

5361. Behar, Isaac. (Emory U.) **Intramodal and heteromodal anchor effects in the absolute judgment of duration.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1874-1875.—Abstract.

5362. Bourne, Lyle E., Jr., & Haygood, Robert C. (U. Utah) **The role of stimulus redundancy in concept identification.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 232-238.—The task was to learn the correct method of classifying visually presented geometric figures. Reports 2 experiments using various levels of redundant information, nonredundant irrelevant information, and problems. In general the results were compatible with the effects of redundancy observed in other tasks and were interpreted within the theoretical framework of Restle (see 29: 8397; 32: 5164).—J. Arbit.

5363. Brehm, Jack W. **Increasing cognitive dissonance by a fait accompli.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 379-382.—Festinger's theory (see 32: 347) states "that a person who is completely forced to behave in a manner he would avoid if possible, experiences no dissonance. On the other hand, a fait accompli—i.e., an event outside of the person's control—might conceivably create dissonance if that same event would have led to the opposite behavior had it been predictable at a prior choice point." An experiment is reported in which a fait accompli does appear to have increased cognitive dissonance.—G. Frank.

5364. Brehm, Jack W., & Cohen, Arthur R. **Choice and chance relative deprivation as determinants of cognitive dissonance.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 383-387.—While the limits of conditions that create dissonance may be greater than those stipulated by Festinger (see 32: 347), just where these limits lie is not yet known. An experiment was designed to reveal whether: (a) a chance event can affect the magnitude of dissonance, and

(b) the effect of such a chance event depends upon there having been a prior choice in commitment to the event.—G. Frank.

5365. Brehm, Jack W., & Cohen, Arthur R. **Re-evaluation of choice alternatives as a function of their number and qualitative similarity.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 373-378.—6th-grade school children were given systematically varied choices from among several toys in order to test 2 derivations from Festinger's theory of psychological dissonance (see 32: 347). This theory states: "the magnitude of dissonance and consequent amount of increased liking for the chosen alternative and decreased liking for the unchosen alternative increases with (a) the qualitative dissimilarity of alternatives, and (b) the number of alternatives."—G. Frank.

5366. Broadhurst, P. L. **The interaction of task difficulty and motivation: The Yerkes-Dodson law revived.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 321-338.—The law: an easily acquired habit may be readily formed under strong stimulation, whereas a difficult habit may be acquired readily only under relatively weak stimulation. The law, though important, has been neglected for 3 reasons: lack of recognition by original workers of its potential importance, the climate of theoretical opinion prevalent in American psychology in the early decades of the century, the complexity of the phenomenon involved. 63 references to older and current research in motivation are discussed in terms of the Yerkes-Dodson law.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5367. Broen, W. E., Jr. **Anxiety, intelligence, and achievement.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 701-704.—"The relation of anxiety to intelligence test performance and achievement was studied in intelligence test situations. It was concluded that anxiety is a variable which, because it has similar effects on intelligence test performance and achievement, aids in the prediction of achievement. Because of this, procedures for suppressing anxiety during intelligence testing are seen as decreasing the relationship between intelligence test performance and school achievement."—C. H. Ammons.

5368. Buckner, Donald N. (U. Southern California) **Human performance as a function of the joint effects of drive and incentive motivation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1078-1079.—Abstract.

5369. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois) **The dynamic calculus: Concepts and crucial experiments.** In Marshall R. Jones (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1959* (see 34: 5385). Pp. 84-134.—Summarizes research of the past decade at the Laboratory of Personality Assessment, University of Illinois, pointing out some of the quantitative regularities which are turning up and which give promise of some mathematical laws in the field of motivation. New data are presented in 2 categories: (a) the strength of motives, or motivation measurement research; and (b) dynamic structure research, or the relationships existing between interests, attitudes, and emotional attachments. The author feels that the dynamic calculus is especially useful in the fields of clinical and social psychology and learning theory. Comments by T. C. Schneirla and Eckhard H. Hess. 47 refs.—M. F. Estep.

5370. Clarke, A. D. B., & Clarke, A. M. Recovery from the effects of deprivation. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 137-144.—Most studies of deprivation deal with young children and adolescents. Little attention has been paid to these same persons as adults. The deprivation characteristic of the feeble-minded is both maternal (separation) and environmental (adverse nurture). The latter is more common, but may include parental cruelty and neglect. The whole problem of individual differences in susceptibility to psychological damage and differences in the amount of recovery thereafter requires intensive investigation. Only those showing damage are investigated; a larger group suffering damage, but unaffected or recovered, never come to attention.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5371. Clarke, Robert Brasher. (Stanford U.) The effects of individual response sets on measures of mental speed. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1427.—Abstract.

5372. Cohen, Arthur R. Communication discrepancy and attitude change: A dissonance theory approach. *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 386-396.— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 undergraduates were told that they would have to exert great effort in comprehending some material opposed to views they had previously expressed, whereas the other $\frac{1}{2}$ were told they would need to exert little effort. "The results indicate an interaction such that under conditions of low effort, a direct resistance effect occurred: Ss' attitudes toward the issue changed more in line with the new information, the less the discrepancy between the information and their initial opinion. However, under conditions of high effort, expectations from dissonance theory were fulfilled: Ss' attitudes changed more, the more the discrepancy between the information and their initial opinion."—A. Rosen.

5373. Cohen, Arthur R., Terry, Herbert I., & Jones, Charles B. Attitudinal effects of choice in exposure to counterpropaganda. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 388-391.—Conditions are explored "under which exposure to information discrepant from one's own opinion produces cognitive dissonance and consequent attitude change. . . . The results were discussed in terms of the importance of prior choice in exposure in creating dissonance."—G. Frank.

5374. Davitz, Joel R., & Davitz, Lois Jean. Correlates of accuracy in the communication of feelings. *J. Commun.*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 110-117.—"The results of this experiment support the general hypothesis that the accuracy of the content-free communication of feelings is related to the subjective similarity and the strength of the feelings expressed. . . . The data do not support the hypothesis that accuracy of communication is related to either the activity or the valence of the feeling expressed."—D. E. Meister.

5375. Enticknap, L. E. (U. Queensland, Australia) The problem of timing. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 215-216.—Abstract.

5376. Feather, N. T. (U. New England, New South Wales, Australia) Success probability and choice behavior. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 257-266.—"The effect of varying S's subjective probability of attainment in a choice situation involving

different goal objects was determined for ego-related vs. chance-related situational conditions, and for achievement-oriented vs. relaxed situational conditions, with attainment attractiveness (defined in terms of S's stated wishes with respect to attainment, in a situation free from commitment) and choice potential (defined by a stated choice in a situation implying commitment) as dependent variables. . . . It is suggested that theories of choice behavior should take account of the situational context in which the choice occurs and the extent to which the choice involves commitment." 22 refs.—J. Arbit.

5377. Foley, P. J. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Canada) The expression of certainty. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 614-615.—29 RCAF cadets and 9 professional people were asked to rate the degree of subjective certainty of the occurrence of an event implied in 5 words. The words and the order for increasing certainty were: suppose, think, sure, certain, positive.—R. H. Waters.

5378. Goldstone, S., Jernigan, C., Lhamon, W. T., & Boardman, W. K. A further note on intersensory differences in temporal judgment. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 252.—Visual and auditory Second Estimation Points (SEP) were obtained in that order from 21 Ss' judgments of ascending and descending durations as more or less than a clock second. Results showed that a "longer visual than auditory duration is likely to be judged . . . as one clock second."—C. H. Ammons.

5379. Gordon, Jesse E. The stability of the assumed similarity response set in repressors and sensitizers. *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 362-373.—Ss were 54 undergraduate males characterized psychometrically as repressors, sensitizers, or neutrals. Each S predicted the psychometric responses of another S following a 45-minute interaction. Sensitizers assume similarity with partner less often than do repressors or neutrals. Differential characteristics of predictees did not produce differences in assumed similarity. The assumed similarity response set is relatively stable.—A. Rosen.

5380. Graebner, Oliver E. Children's concepts of God. In Inter-Institutional Seminar in Child Development, *Collected papers: Inter-Institutional Seminar in child development, 1957* (see 34: 5667). Pp. 84-92.—A picture-booklet containing a series of cartoon-like drawings depicting "Ideas about God" was given to 58 Lutheran and Catholic 8th-grade children. To test certain hypotheses concerning the nature and origin of their ideas about God and to determine factors associated with the level of conceptualization. There was considerable uniformity in the responses to many of the questions. Age and intelligence made no difference as to the kinds of replies given.—H. Angelino.

5381. Hashimoto, Juji. (Yokohama National U.) Test no yokoku kōka ni tsuite. [The effect of announcement of the coming test.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 6, 217-222, 265.—4 experiments were conducted using experimental and control groups (a) a test in Japanese was given to 60 children in 3rd grade, (b) an arithmetic test was given to 60 4th graders, (c) an English spelling test was given to 58 8th graders, (d) a Japanese test was given to 60 7th graders. In all experiments the

classes which received preannouncement of test showed higher performance in the test. It was concluded that announcement of the forthcoming test had a motivation power that has a positive effect on performance. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

5382. Heath, Douglas. (Haverford Coll.) **Stimulus similarity and task familiarity as determinants of expectancy generalization.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 289-294.—S stated an expected percentile score on a vocabulary test, took the test and was given a prearranged score which was either below or above his initial expectancy. Then each estimated his performance on 5 or 6 randomly presented tests that varied in degree of similarity to the vocabulary. It was concluded that Rotter's theory of expectancy generalization (see 17: 597; 29: 3999) needs to be revised to take into account determinants other than goal relatedness that affect the shape of the generalization gradient.—J. Arbit.

5383. Heilizer, Fred. (U. Rochester) **A note on the postural sway distribution.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 493-495.—Ss were female college volunteers. Postural sway distribution was not normal. Careful interpretations of negativistic attitudes or personalities should be made.—A. A. Kramish.

5384. Hess, Eckhard H. (U. Chicago) **The relationship between imprinting and motivation.** In Marshall R. Jones (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1959* (see 34: 5385). Pp. 44-77.—Presents new research on the relatively new problem of imprinting. Imprinting is contrasted with associative learning by pointing out that there is a "critical period" in which imprinting must take place, that imprinting is superior when trials are massed rather than spaced, that imprinting follows a law of effort, that primacy is more important than recency in imprinting, and that punishment tends to enhance imprinting. Also reports on drug effects on the imprinting process. Comments by T. C. Schneirla and Raymond B. Cattell. 29 refs.—M. F. Estep.

5385. Jones, Marshall R. (Ed.) (U. Nebraska) **Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1959.** Lincoln, Nebr.: Univer. Nebraska Press, 1959. ix, 243 p. \$4.25.—(see 32: 1262) Based on papers presented at the annual Nebraska Symposium on Motivation. (see 34: 5369, 5384, 5408, 5566, 5627, 5838)—M. F. Estep.

5386. Kausler, Donald H. (U. Arkansas) **The effects of a qualitative frame of reference on level of aspiration.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 217-221.—"Qualitative information about the difficulty of a group perceptual learning test (disguised as an intelligence test) was given to two experimental groups. One of the groups was made to believe that the test was very easy; the other . . . that it was very difficult. The mean aspiration scores and variabilities of these scores were compared between each of these groups and a control group given no qualitative information about test difficulty. It was found that the qualitative information did not affect the mean aspiration level but did increase significantly the variability of these scores. This increase in variability was not eliminated when a personal frame of reference . . . was added to the already existing qualitative social frame of reference."—J. C. Franklin.

5387. Kausler, Donald H. **Aspiration level as a determinant of performance.** *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 346-351.—The motivational properties of level of aspiration were studied. "3 groups of Ss performed on a simple arithmetic test under varying level of aspiration conditions. They were: (a) group C, without instructions to express an aspiration level; (b) group L, with instructions to express an aspiration level; and (c) group LR, similar to group L but with the additional information of a reference score (average performance achieved by group L). It was found that expressing an aspiration level served to increase performance level on the subsequent task."—A. Rosen.

5388. Lemaire, Jean-Marie. **L'empathie et les problèmes de la perception d'autrui.** [Empathy and problems in the perception of another person.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 143-161.—In the several areas of perception of other persons only 1 is here reviewed: the prediction of character and verbal behavior. The 76 titles deal with empathic aptitude, customary variables in research in empathy, empathy and social accomplishments, empathy and interpersonal relations, and interpersonal and social correlates of the supposition of similarity.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5389. Littig, Lawrence William. (U. Michigan) **The effect of motivation on probability preferences and subjective probability.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1885.—Abstract.

5390. Llewellyn-Thomas, E. **Successive time estimation during automatic positive feed-back.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 219-224.—"A method of applying automatic positive feedback to time estimation studies is described, and the necessary apparatus is described. It is suggested that compounding of error in this way will amplify any consistent tendency to over or underestimate time periods. Thus, such a tendency may become apparent much earlier than with the use of statistical analysis in long runs. It is also suggested that any Indifference Interval may be found more quickly. The results of a trial series used to test the techniques support these postulates. It is suggested that the shape and direction of the response curve may have some clinical significance."—C. H. Ammons.

5391. Maranell, Gary M. (State U. Iowa) **Role-taking: Empathy and transparency.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1087-1088.—Abstract.

5392. Martuscelli, Carolina. **Os experimentos de interrupção de tarefa e a teoria de motivação de Kurt Lewin.** [The experiments of interrupted task and Kurt Lewin's theory of motivation.] São Paulo, Brasil: Univer. São Paulo, 1959. 160 p.—A systematic survey of the experiments which followed Zeigarnik's research (see 1: 2365). These experiments are related to the theories of motivation, particularly Lewin's.—H. B. English.

5393. Meade, Robert D. (Trinity Coll.) **Time estimates as affected by motivational level, goal distance, and rate of progress.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 275-279.—The following hypotheses were tested: "(a) For Ss not motivated to reach the end of a task, perceived duration is unrelated either to rate of locomotion or to distance from the end of the task, and (b) for Ss motivated to reach the end of the task, perceived duration is inversely related to

rate of progress and distance from the goal." Ss were given either low or high motivation instructions and contrived scores about their rate of advancement to the goal in a stylus maze. After 6 min. of practice Ss estimated the time they had been working on the task. The hypotheses were supported.—*J. Arbib.*

5394. Moore, Harry Estill, & Friedsam, H. J. Reported emotional stress following a disaster. *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Dec), 38, 135-139.—Interviews of tornado victims support "the thesis that natural disasters lead to more long-run emotional stress than is commonly supposed [and] suggests some very real differences" between those so affected and other victims.—*A. R. Howard.*

5395. Nash, Harvey. The behavioral world. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 277-288.—The writer points out that the behavioral world is an entity invoked by the O to help account for S's behavior. Such accounts have been largely intuitive. It is hoped that better ways can be found to relate this inner world and events in the real world, independent of the whims of the O, and free from circular reasoning.—*R. W. Husband.*

5396. Naylor, G. F. K. (U. Queensland, Australia) The influence of stress situations on the subjective assessment of physical direction and magnitude. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 222-223.—Abstract.

5397. Noble, Clyde E., Alcock, Wayne T., & Frye, Roland L., Jr. The joint influence of practice and instructions on discrimination reaction time. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 125-130.—An experiment was performed on a visual discrimination reaction apparatus to test the hypothesis that specificity of instructions is a relevant variable in the acquisition of perceptual motor skill. 2 groups of 52 Ss received 160 practice trials (N) under different instructions (I) designed to vary the number of competing responses in the task. In agreement with predictions, there were significant effects on reaction time due to N, I, and the $N \times I$ interaction. Evidence that the inferior nonspecific group was approaching the level of the specific group was attributed to decreasing amounts of interference as a function of increasing habit strength for the correct responses.—*R. W. Husband.*

5398. Orbeli, L. A. Osobennosti razvitiia vysheĭ nervnoi deiatel'nosti rebënka. [Features of development of higher nervous activity in the child.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 311-318.—After discussing developmental problems in terms of Pavlovian theory, the author concludes that, "if physiologists and pediatricians work together, they will be able to create the conditions for the correct understanding of the formation of man and of the complex social relations between people" and that "only on the basis of verbal communication between adults and children can there be built up those interrelations which distinguish man from the animal world."—*I. D. London.*

5399. Pavlis, Elisabeth. (U. Vienna, Austria) Aufmerksamkeitschwankungen in kurzen Reaktionsreihen. [Fluctuations in attention during short reaction series.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 775-782.—89 students had to judge whether the right half of the test card contained the same or different

letters as the left half. The error rate served as measure of attention. No periodicity of fluctuation could be detected. Attention deteriorated faster when presentation of stimuli followed in quick succession and when the amount of information on each half of the test card was increased.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

5400. Podell, Lawrence. (City Coll. New York) An alternative view of female role conflict. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1959, 7, 546-555.—The problem of female role conflict, as stated in the sociological literature, is restated in terms of a particular conceptual framework, namely, the structural-functional theoretical one. As restated, the problem is seen to be a lack of congruence between internalized values and normative role expectations.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

5401. Rabbie, Jacob M., Brehm, Jack W., & Cohen, Arthur R. Verbalization and reactions to cognitive dissonance. *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 407-417.—"The purpose of the present study was to show that (a) the decision to take the discrepant stand is sufficient to produce dissonance and consequent attitude change, and (b) the more the individual verbalizes in favor of the discrepant stand, the more inhibited will be his attitude change. 60 college students were individually asked to write essays against their private attitudes. High and low dissonance was created by giving them few or many justifications for taking the discrepant stand. Attitudes of half of the subjects in each of these conditions were measured before they wrote the discrepant essay (but after the decision) while those of the other half were measured after they wrote the essay. The results indicated that the decision to take a discrepant position is sufficient to produce dissonance and consequent attitude change in the direction of that position. However, verbalizing the discrepant stand before or after attitude measurement neither inhibited nor facilitated the attitude change."—*A. Rosen.*

5402. Robinson, J. S. Light onset and termination as reinforcers for rats living under normal light conditions. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 793-796.—"Light onset had a significant reinforcing effect on the bar pressing behavior of 28 hooded rats, but light termination was not reinforcing. Illumination differences during operant level pretest sessions had no effect on subsequent responsiveness to light change during test sessions. It is concluded that a comprehensive account of the motivational effects of dim light change must consider not only the reward value of response-produced light change itself, but also the reinforcement value of stimulus change contingent upon S's scanning of the visual inhomogeneities in a lighted environment."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5403. Rommetveit, Ragnar, & Svalheim, Roar. (U. Oslo, Norway) Selectivity in person perception in different experimental settings. *Nord. Psychol.*, 1959, 11, 238-249.—In person perception there is a distinction between situational, personal, and stimulus determinants of selectivity, varying with motivational tendencies or recent experiences of the perceiver. The experiment dealt with conditions of personal and stimulus determinants. Findings show that stimulus determinants may effect selectivity by changing the motivational relationships between the perceiver and the stimulus person. Moral judgment may influence selectivity also, in both "good" and "bad" characteristics presented, and influence the

choice of friend or mate in perception selectivity.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

5404. Rommetveit, Ragnar, & Svalheim, Roar. Selectivity in person perception in different experimental settings. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 290-301.—(see 34: 5403).—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5405. Royce, Joseph R. The search for meaning. *Amer. Scientist*, 1959 (Dec), 47, 515-535.—A trait that marks man as distinctly human is his insistent quest for the meaning of things. Royce opines that the way in which contemporary man is clutching at straws in his search for meaning is symptomatic both of the depth of his concern and of the inadequacy of the answers which are emerging. This theme is developed primarily by elaboration of relevant material on the problems of reality and value, and the psychology of perception and personality.—*M. C. Benton.*

5406. Schachtel, Ernest G. (William Alansen White Inst.) *Metamorphosis: On the development of affect, perception, attention, and memory.* New York: Basic Books, 1959. viii, 344 p. \$6.00.—Focuses on the factors of affect, perception, attention, and memory in human growth and development from birth to adulthood. The 12 chapters of the book are organized under the following 3 major rubrics: affect, anxiety, and the pleasure principle; the 2 basic perceptual modes (autocentricity and allocentricity); attention and memory.—*H. Feifel.*

5407. Schlosberg, H., & Kling, J. W. The relationship between "tension" and efficiency. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 395-397.—"Earlier results suggesting a curvilinear relation between level of activation and efficiency of performance were not reproduced. The effects of suggestion and the need for multiple indices of activation level are possible reasons for the discrepancy in results."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5408. Schneirla, T. C. (American Museum Natural History) An evolutionary and developmental theory of biphasic processes underlying approach and withdrawal. In Marshall R. Jones (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation*, 1959 (see 34: 5385). Pp. 1-42.—Present hypotheses, supported by research data, on such topics as the effects of stimulus intensity on behavior, qualitative differences in the learning processes at different phylogenetic and ontogenetic levels, and the relative usefulness of James-Lange and Cannon type theories of emotion for explaining different levels of behavior. An analysis of the development of smiling and reaching in man is used to illustrate this theory of a biphasic process. Comments by Raymond B. Cattell and Eckhard H. Hess. 125 refs.—*M. F. Estep.*

5409. Schwaab, Edleff Helmut. (Boston U.) Dependency factors in relation to recall of dependency material. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1441-1442.—Abstract.

5410. Schwesinger, Gladys C. Twentieth century Robinson Crusoe. *J. Hered.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 50, 55-58.—Surveys of intelligence in remote rural areas nearly always show retardation which increases with age. Such surveys have never included pioneers, a selected group who migrate to hinterlands to improve their lot. Outlined here is the remarkable

achievement story of 1 such pioneer and his family, which suggests that innate capacity and motivation, even in a culturally deprived environment can result in a high level of mental accomplishment. It is urged that scientifically controlled research be conducted on other rurally remote pioneers and their children, reared without benefit of formal schooling, as the opportunity to measure their mental level and accomplishments will be lost as progress brings education and culture to their doorstep.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

5411. Tajfel, H., & Cawajee, S. D. (Oxford U., England) Value and the accentuation of judged differences: A confirmation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 436-439.—"Subjects were requested to estimate the diameter of two coins differing in size and value, and presented successively. Unfamiliar coins of identical sizes, similar design, and identical texture and brightness were used as control stimuli. The results show that judged differences between the current coins are significantly larger than the judged differences between the control stimuli, and provide evidence that this phenomenon is much more consistent and clear-cut than simple overestimation due to value."—*G. Frank.*

5412. Traugott, N. N. Osobennosti slovesnogo otcheta pri vnov' obrazuemymkh dvigateľnykh usloviykh refleksakh u detei doskol'nogo vozrasta. [Features of verbal account of conditioning with newly formed motor conditioned reflexes in children of preschool age.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 328-334.—The ability of children 2-7 years of age to describe the course of motor conditioning depends on the methods used, the stimuli applied, and on whether elaboration and stabilization of the conditioned motor response was possible. Description of the various elements of the conditioning process is shown to appear in uniform sequence with 1st reference to "unconditioned reinforcement and natural stimuli" and final "connection of the stimulus with the response and reinforcement. . . . The older the child, the sooner the account appears in the course of elaborating the conditioned reflex. Before the conditioned reflex is elaborated, children under 3 years of age cannot always give an account even of the stimuli. Children of 3 to 5 years can give no account of the conditioned connection before the reflex is stabilized. In children over 5 years of age, the account may precede the appearance of conditioned motor reflexes. However, if the task becomes more complicated, dissociation between the account and conditioned motor reflexes may be displayed even in children of senior preschool age."—*I. D. London.*

5413. Tresselt, M. E., & Mayzner, M. S. A further study in the consistency of judgments in categorizing verbal material. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 337-341.—This study was designed to discover the consistency between 2 different judgmental techniques employed in categorizing verbal stimuli, and the reliability of 1 of these techniques. In 1 technique Ss were asked to judge whether words did or did not belong to given conceptual categories, and in the 2nd technique Ss expressed their judgments on a 7-point rating scale. The results clearly demonstrated the high consistency between the 2 techniques, with a rank difference correlation of .86 being obtained, and the high reliability of 1 of them (the 7-

point rating scale), with Pearsonian r 's ranging from .64 to .91.—R. W. Husband.

5414. Vurpillot, Eliane. L'aspect fonctionnel de la signification et son influence sur l'illusion de Delboeuf. [The functional view of meaning and its influence on Delboeuf's illusion.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr.), 4, 127-132.—3 hypotheses were studied with 50 psychology students as Ss: (a) Given a knowledge of some functional connection between the 2 concentric circles, there will be a reduction in the amount of illusion—rejected. (b) Ss permitted training by trial-and-error would learn to correct their errors—confirmed. (c) Training on this illusion will transfer effectively to other materials—rejected.—C. J. Adkins.

5415. Welford, A. T. (Cambridge U., England) Evidence of a single-channel decision mechanism limiting performance in a serial reaction task. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov.), 11, 193-210.—"An experiment is described in which the subject sat facing a display of two neon bulbs" to which he responded by depressing keys placed under each hand. A response "to a signal arriving during the reaction time to a former signal will be delayed by an amount approximately equal to the time elapsing between the arrival of the signal and the end of the reaction time to the former signal" except when they arrive close together and are reacted to as a group. "Delays can be occasioned by the monitoring of responses as well as by reactions to signals. 'Grouping' of signal and monitoring may occur when a signal arrives close to the beginning of the movement made in responses to a previous signal."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5416. Zedek, Meira Ellen. (Boston U.) The conditioning of verbal behavior with negative cultural connotations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov.), 20, 1873-1874.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4951, 4959, 4964, 5066, 5078, 5154, 5248, 5566, 5627, 5664, 5674, 5677, 5702, 5748, 5869, 5884, 6222)

LEARNING & MEMORY

5417. Adamson, Robert. (Emory U.) Inhibitory set in problem solving as related to reinforcement learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 280-282.—On the assumption that the development of inhibitory set proceeds according to the principles of reinforcement learning, it was predicted that intermittent success of a solution method should cause greater resistance to extinction of the method in inappropriate problem situations than should every-trial success. 3 series of anagrams were presented to 32 college students: set-induction, extinction and reinstatement. The hypothesis was supported.—J. Arbit.

5418. Agathon, M., & Lelord, G. F. Comparison of child and adult EEGs during sound-light conditioning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 612.—N. A. Popov's method was used to present the CS (sound of a flute) and US (a pencil of bright light) to study the duration of the cortical response: the flattening of the EEG recording after the stimulus (alpha blocking time). The responses of 28 children, aged 7-14.6 years, were compared with those 35 adults, aged 23-35 years. Ss' IQs (measured by the Binet-Simon or Wechsler-Bellevue) ranged from 90 to 135.

All were normal socially and had no physical deficiency or psychiatric disease. The number of sound-light pairings necessary to obtain a CR to sound was slightly smaller for adults. "The results might be understood in light of Pavlovian theory and utilized in the study of psychiatric groups."—C. H. Ammons.

5419. Androsova, Z. G., Ginetsinskii, A. G., Gnedina, T. N., Kurduban, L. I., Natchin, I. V., & Tolkunov, B. F. Ob uslovnykh reaktsiakh, obrazuiushchikhsia pri deistvii gumoral'nykh faktorov. [On conditioned reactions formed under the action of humoral factors.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 388-397.—Following repeated injection of adrenalin into a dog, a conditioned reaction is formed, which is expressed in a decrease in the number of eosinophils in the blood and in rate of heart beat. Repeated injection of water into the animal's stomach brings about a conditioned polyuria, hydrema, and a higher osmotic blood pressure. No conditioned reflex change in the activity of the kidneys was observed, resulting from the action of the neurohypophysis hormones. It is concluded that "conditioned reflexes repeat the unconditioned reaction to a reinforcing stimulus, provided it acts on the central nervous system. . . . In cases where the central action of the stimulus is not pronounced and it acts directly on the effectors, the conditioned reflex is displayed as a compensatory reaction and assumes a form opposite to the peripheral action of the stimulus. In cases where the humoral factor depresses the central nervous system (neurohypophysis hormones), no conditioned reflex is formed."—J. D. London.

5420. Asratian, E. A. Novye dannye o znachenii sily i poriadka sochetaniia razdrazhitel' dlia formirovaniia i sokhraneniia uslovnoreflektornykh svyazel. [New data on the significance of strength and order of pairing of stimuli in the formation and maintenance of conditioned reflex connection.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 409-419.—After a certain number of pairings of selected stimuli in accordance with the classic method of conditioning, each of them acquires the property of producing the effect of the partner as a conditioned reflex. In 1 set of experiments, 2 different stimuli of "similar strength" (sound and passive raising of paw) were paired; in another, 2 unconditioned stimuli of "similar strength" (food and electrical stimulation of paw); in yet another, 1 unconditioned stimulus (food) and 1 indifferent stimulus (passive raising of paw, local cooling of skin area). When pairing stimuli with each other in random sequence, both conditioned connections are about equivalent. When pairing in a fixed sequence, the conditioned connections differ substantially from one another.—J. D. London.

5421. Azrin, Nathan H. (Anna State Hosp., Ill.) Punishment and recovery during fixed-ratio performance. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Oct), 2, 301-305.—"The effect of punishment during fixed-ratio reinforcement is to increase the pause in performance following reinforcement. No reduction of the ongoing rate of responding occurs, almost regardless of the punishment intensity. This reduction of responding by punishment is most pronounced during the initial introduction or increase in punishment. Recovery from the effects of punishment occurs as a function of continued exposure to the punishment conditions."—Author abstract.

5422. Baggaley, A. R., Havas, F. W., & Stan-
ners, R. F. Effects of stimulus complexity and
discriminability on concept learning. *Psychol.*
Rep., 1959, 5, 757-763.—"Concept learning was stud-
ied by means of a card classification task. Various
numbers and sizes of circles were drawn on each card,
and the concepts were defined by the circles in two
crucial positions on the cards. The independent vari-
ables were Es, number of sizes of circles, number of
irrelevant circles per card, and discriminability of the
circle sizes. The dependent variable was solution
time, and S set his own pace. Sixty-four college stu-
dents served as Ss. The problems with two irrelevant
circles per card were significantly more difficult to
solve than those with one irrelevant circle per card.
The other main effects and all the interactions were
nonsignificant. These results were discussed in con-
nection with Ss' retrospections and with the re-
sults of previous experiments on concept learning."—
C. H. Ammons.

5423. Barnett, Charles D. (George Peabody Coll.
Teachers) Stimulus generalization in normals and
retardates on a visual-spatial task requiring a
voluntary response. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep),
20, 1078.—Abstract.

5424. Beatty, Frank S., Dameron, Lawrence E.,
& Greene, Joel E. An investigation of the effects
of reward and punishment on visual perception.
J. Psychol., 1959(Apr), 47, 267-276.—The purpose
of this study was to determine: (a) whether Ss who
had been rewarded upon the presentation of certain
profiles perceived those profiles at significantly lower
illumination thresholds than when punished upon the
presentation of other profiles; (b) to determine
whether money served as reward and punishment.
The experiment consisted of presenting 4 vertical,
outline, contour, facial profiles tachistoscopically, to
24 undergraduate college students. The profiles and
their names were learned during a pretraining series,
associated with reward and punishment during a
training series, and presented during a posttraining
series to determine the effects of reward and punish-
ment on the Ss' involvement concerning the accept-
ance and return of money. No significant differ-
ences were found between all profiles which had been
rewarded and all which had been punished. The use
of money as reward and punishment, as far as the
conditions of this experiment are concerned, appears
to mediate some kind of set to achieve rather than to
serve directly as a reinforcing agent.—R. W. Hus-
band.

5425. Berry, R. N. Effects of varying percent-
ages of reinforcement in an unrelated interpolated
task. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 669-674.—"Two ex-
periments, in which the same number-matching task
was interrupted, presented varying ratios of rein-
forcement in an interpolated task. In Exp. I the
number-matching task was interrupted after the first
two of the seven columns, and a perceptual discrimi-
nation task was interpolated. Percentage of verbal
reinforcement in this interpolated task varied from 0
to 83%; there was also a rest group, not given the
interpolated task. In Exp. II the number-matching
task was interrupted after the first of the four col-
umns that were used; the interpolated activity con-
sisted of relating samples of handwriting to person-
ality descriptions; verbal reinforcement was 10, 50,

or 90%, and given at the end of the interpolated task.
In both Exps. . . the E who ran the Ss in the num-
ber-matching task did not know . . . which reinforc-
ment group [Ss were in] . . . (a) Trend analyses
. . . reveal significant differences between high and
low reinforcement groups in both experiments. (b)
The major change in the effect of the reinforcement
ratio is between 17% and 33%. (c) The effect of
50% reinforcement is the same as the effect of larger
percentages. (d) The data are interpreted in terms
of non-specific effects of reinforcing events."—C. H.
Ammons.

5426. Birch, Herbert G., & Demb, Howard.
(Metropolitan Medical Center, NYC) The forma-
tion and extinction of conditioned reflexes in
"brain-damaged" and mongoloid children. *J. nerv.*
ment. Dis., 1959(Aug), 129, 162-170.—Comparison
is made of the conditionability and rate of extinction
of a conditioned galvanic skin reflex in 2 groups of
brain injured children, a group of mongoloid, and a
group of normal children. Hyperactive and/or dis-
tractible brain injured children required more trials
to reach criterion than brain injured children not so
characterized. The mongoloid Ss required a longer
conditioning period than the group of nonhyperactive
and/or distractible brain injured children. While the
number of extinction trials was not significantly dif-
ferent for the 3 groups, there were differences in the
extinction process itself. These results are related
to conditioned reflex theory.—N. H. Pronko.

5427. Blough, Donald S. (Brown U.) Gen-
eralization and preference on a stimulus-intensity
continuum. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Oct), 2,
307-317.—6 pigeons were trained on single stimulus
intensities; 4 were reinforced at all stimulus intensi-
ties. Responses of all birds were subsequently re-
corded at 11 stimulus intensities, spanning a range
of 3.6 log units. Birds trained at single intensities
produced consistent generalization functions around
the training stimulus. Birds reinforced at all in-
tensities gave a relatively large number of responses
in the lower-middle intensity range. This intensity
preference may account in part for the shape of the
generalization curves. However, the observed pre-
ference may derive from a summation of generaliza-
tion functions around the several stimuli.—J. Arbit.

5428. Bolles, Robert C. (Hollins Coll.) The ef-
fect of altering the middle of the list during serial
learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 577-
580.—Altering the middle of a serial list of nonsense
syllables, either by interchanging old syllables or by
substituting new ones, does not affect the rate of
learning the list nor the shape of the serial position
curve.—R. H. Waters.

5429. Bower, G. H., Fowler, H., & Trapold, M.
A. (Yale U.) Escape learning as a function of
amount of shock reduction. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959
(Dec), 58, 482-484.—Rats ran from an alley where
they received a continuous shock of 250 v. to a goal-
box where they received a continuous shock of either
50, 150, or 200 v. for 20 sec. Escape performance
was an increasing function of amount of shock reduc-
tion. The results are analogous to those obtained by
Crespi (see 17: 1494) and Zeaman (see 24: 1733)
with appetitive rewards and suggest that similar be-
havioral laws underlie both instrumental appetitive
and escape conditioning.—J. Arbit.

5430. Brown, D. G. Recall of an event by kindergarten children four years later. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 313.—4 years after taking the It Scale for Children twice, "38 of the 44 girls (86%) and 42 of the 50 boys (84%) did not remember 'playing the game' with It, while 6 of the girls (14%) and 8 of the boys (16%) indicated they remembered (or thought they remembered, i.e., 'I think so,' etc.) playing the game with It."—C. H. Ammons.

5431. Brown, W. Lynn; Overall, John E., & Gentry, George V. (U. Texas) "Absolute" versus "relational" discrimination of intermediate size in the rhesus monkey. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 593-596.—In 2 experiments it is shown that the 9 adult male monkeys employed learned "both 'absolute' and 'relational' cues during training in a single stimulus-situation and that there is a strong tendency to respond to 'absolute' stimulus-values whenever feasible."—R. H. Waters.

5432. Budylin, V. G., & Levshunova, N. A. (Stavropol Medical Inst.) *Obrazovanie i techenie uslovykh refleksov pri nalichii v kore mozga travmaticheskoi dominanty*. [Formation and course of conditioned reflexes in the presence of a traumatic dominant in the cerebral cortex.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 573-577.—Traumatization of the sciatic nerve in 4 dogs led to formation of a locus of excitation in the cerebral cortex exhibiting the basic feature of a dominant: that is, stability, inertness, and concomitant inhibition of other nerve centers. The formation of this dominant disturbed the course of formerly elaborated conditioned reactions and the formation of new conditioned reflexes. Conditioned reflexes were periodically inhibited and restored. Inhibition of conditioned secretion from the left parotid was accompanied by conditioned secretion from the right parotid, and vice versa.—I. D. London.

5433. Buss, Arnold H. (U. Pittsburgh) *Supplementary report: Maintenance of a previously learned concept as a function of partial reinforcement*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 414-415.—A previous study (see 28: 471) attributed the slowness of nonreversal shift to partial reinforcement of the previously acquired concept. The present experiment varies partial reinforcement of the previous concept after a shift is required, during learning of the 2nd concept. If the original analysis is correct, the greater the percentage of reinforcement, the more the previously learned concept will be maintained. Partial reinforcement of the old concept during the learning of a new concept impedes its learning.—J. Arbit.

5434. Campbell, Samuel Lewis. (Indiana U.) *Sequences of behavior in shock-escape training*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1875-1876.—Abstract.

5435. Carlin, Jean Effal. (U. Minnesota) *Word-association strength as a variable in verbal paired-associate learning*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1876.—Abstract.

5436. Champion, R. A. (U. Sydney, Australia) *Reinforcement and learning theory*. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 214.—Abstract.

5437. Cieutat, Victor J. (Louisiana State U.) *Supplementary Report: Stimulus and response meaningfulness (m') in paired-associate learning*

by hospitalized mental patients. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 58, 490.—An extension of a study by Cieutat, Stockwell, and Noble (see 33: 9797) on the effects of meaningfulness of the stimulus and response upon acquisition rates. Replicated the findings of the previous report and concludes that "these results constitute an extension of earlier findings to a population of hospitalized mental patients, illustrating the within-species generality of certain functions in the area of human learning."—J. Arbit.

5438. Clements, Jacquelyn Starken. (Indiana U.) *Selective recall of tasks in relation to manifest anxiety, recall orientation, and forewarning of completion or incompletion*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1435-1436.—Abstract.

5439. Cook, T. W. *Cumulative transfer in the reproduction patterns on the Toronto Peg Board*. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 375-385.—"Five groups of five Ss each learned to reproduce five patterns of 25 colored pegs after 5-sec. presentation. Successive presentations and attempts at reproduction were continued until each S made an errorless trial. The rest interval between learning periods was 5 min. Each pattern included one of five variations of spatial position, form, color, and orientation. A given color and orientation were always associated, but spatial position, form, and color-orientation were arranged to balance effects, pattern differences, and S differences. The patterns produced were scored both for errors in placement of individual pegs and for form, orientation, color, placement, and spacing of color groups. . . . All measures show cumulative but decreasing amount of transfer from task to task. . . . Except [for] time, the transfer is closely associated with decrease in number of trials. Time scores show, in addition, speeding up at the beginning of each new task. The difficulty of learning increases and the relative amount of transfer decreases with spatial position of the peg color groups. Transfer is negatively related to a few fairly obvious similarities between errors and display forms and orientations. Errors most similar to the display in form and orientation increased and errors dissimilar to the display decreased with learning within tasks."—C. H. Ammons.

5440. Cronholm, Börje, & Lagergren, Ake. (Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, Sweden) *Memory disturbances after electroconvulsive therapy*. *Acta psychiat. neurol. Scand.*, 1959, 34, 283-310.—1 group of 83 patients learned a number 5 sec. before shock; 2 other groups of 97 and 50 learned it 15 and 60 sec., respectively, before shock. Recall was most complete in the 60-sec. group. Recovery is a linear function of log t—where t is time after an ECS—during about 160 min. after ECS. 10 tables, 58 refs.—R. Kaelbling.

5441. Dallett, Kent M. (U. California, Berkeley) *Retention of remote associations*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 252-255.—"In an attempt to test the differential forgetting hypothesis, remote associations were obtained by the Association Method 30 sec., 20 min., or 48 hr. after a 14-syllable list of low intralist similarity had been learned to a criterion of 11/14 correct anticipations. In terms of the proportion of adjacent forward associations, there was no differential forgetting; however, there was a decrease in the frequency of the more remote associations which barely missed significance at the .05 level."—J. Arbit.

5442. Dan'ko, I. I. *Kinesteticheskoe (proprioceptivnoe) razdrazhenie kak uslovnyi signal vegetativnoi reaktsii u cheloveka.* [Kinesthetic (proprioceptive) stimulation as a conditioned signal of autonomic reaction in man.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 500-507.—Changes in the amplitude of arm or leg movements in the adult can be made conditioned signals for salivary reaction, provided changes in movement are reinforced—in these experiments, by oral administration of a solution of cranberry extract. The conditioned reflex to this proprioceptive stimulation is rapidly formed and stable. Conditioned inhibition, as well as "differentiation within the motor analyzer," is formed still more rapidly. "Rapid cortical switch-over" of the elaborated conditioned salivary reactions is observed when the other leg or arm is made to perform similarly.—I. D. London.

5443. de Montpelier, Gérard. *Théories de l'apprentissage et conditions de la performance.* [Theories of learning and conditions of performance.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 107-116.—Learning theories according to Thorndike, Hull, and Tolman are reviewed, and in terms of the latter, the conditions of performance.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5444. DiMascio, A. *Learning characteristics of nonsense syllables: A function of letter frequency.* *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 585-591.—"This study was undertaken to test the relationship between the association values of consonant nonsense syllables and frequency values of these syllables obtained by summing the logarithms of the frequency of occurrence in the English language of the letters composing the syllables. A high correlation between them was found. In the second phase, association value was held constant and consonant nonsense syllables of varying log frequency value were used in order to test the effect of frequency, per se, on recall ability over a 60-sec. interval. A high positive relationship was found, indicating that nonsense syllables with letters of high log frequency value were recalled more often. Next, the log frequency value was held constant and syllables of varying association value were used to determine the effect of association value, per se, on recall ability. No relationship was found between recall and association value when the log frequency value was held constant. It was concluded that frequency is an important variable [which] . . . should . . . be corrected for or controlled. It was also concluded that association value is related to the frequency of occurrence value and that frequency of occurrence is a more parsimonious and fundamental concept."—C. H. Ammons.

5445. Feldman, M. J., Lang, P. J., & Levine, B. J. *Word association disturbance, learning, and retention.* *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 607-608.—"Differences in paired-associate learning and retention over 1 hr. and 1 wk. of six words showing association disturbance (loaded words) and six comparable neutral words" for 43 Ss were studied. Ss were asked to recall response members of a 12-item list and then to relearn the list. There were "no significant differences in learning [recall, or relearning] attributable to either the loaded-neutral or pair-order variables," although "pair order was significant for the 1-hr. relearning group, confirming . . . a trend favoring more rapid learning and relearning when the nonsense

syllable was the stimulus member of the pair. . . . Frequency of usage (Thorndike-Lorge) proved to be unrelated" to Laffal's measure of association response frequency or "the frequency with which a word was chosen as loaded."—C. H. Ammons.

5446. Ferdinand, Willi. (U. Münster, Germany) *Experimentelle Untersuchungen über den Einfluss der persönlichen Wichtigkeit des Materials auf das Behalten.* [Experimental studies of the personal importance of content on retention.] *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1959 (Jun), 25, 455-517.—In a replication of J. F. Brown's studies the retention of interrupted ego-involving tasks was compared with the retention of interrupted "indifferent" tasks. Ss were school children of 10 and 14 years. Retention was the same for completed tasks, whether ego-involving or indifferent. Completion of a task depended on "inner" factors not always identifiable with "outer" task completion. For ego-involving tasks the "inner" factors assumed even greater importance than for the indifferent tasks. By the same token such ego-involving tasks were less likely to be experienced as "completed," and were thus better remembered.—E. W. Eng.

5447. Frankmann, Judith Parker. (Indiana U.) *Discrimination learning with single, compound, and alternate stimulus sets.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1876-1877.—Abstract.

5448. Frankmann, Raymond Winter, Jr. (Indiana U.) *Effects of forced rewarded and nonrewarded trials in T maze learning.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1447.—Abstract.

5449. Gentry, George V., Overall, John E., & Brown, W. Lynn. (U. Texas) *Transpositional responses of rhesus monkeys to stimulus-objects of intermediate size.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 453-455.—"When response tendencies based upon 'absolute' stimulus-values are equated, rhesus monkeys demonstrate significant 'relational learning' . . . [thus confirming] results obtained . . . with chimpanzees and [extending] the findings to a lower primate form."—R. H. Waters.

5450. Gewirtz, Hava Bonné. *Displacement of preference as a function of avoidance-avoidance conflict.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 395-398.—"An earlier study [see 34: 804] . . . has demonstrated that approach and avoidance gradients of preference could be obtained from children, following positive or negative reinforcement (success or failure) applied to their response to a training task." This experiment is an extension of that study, and attempts to establish a condition under which preference displacement may occur.—G. Frank.

5451. Goldberg, Irving A. (Columbia U.) *Relations of response variability in conditioning and extinction.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1448.—Abstract.

5452. Goodrich, K. P., Ross, L. E., & Wagner, A. R. (State U. Iowa) *Supplementary report: Effect of interpolated UCS trials in eyelid conditioning without a ready signal.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 319-320.—A further study (see 32: 2585) of whether UCS-alone trials interspersed in the middle of a series of CS-UCS conditioning trials produces a performance increment in eyelid conditioning. The present results, as previous findings by the

authors, do not show this effect for either of 2 independent interpolated-UCS groups.—*J. Arbit.*

5453. Green, Edward J., Sanders, Richard M., & Squier, Roger W., Jr. (Dartmouth Coll.) Schedules of reinforcement and discrimination learning. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Oct), 2, 293-299.—"A visual discrimination in the operant behavior of human subjects was studied as a function of various basic schedules of reinforcement. Speed of formation and accuracy of the discrimination were found to vary systematically as a function of the schedules, demonstrating that behavioral control by external stimuli can be modified by various reinforcing contingencies."—Author abstract.

5454. Guttman, Norman. (Duke U.) Generalization gradients around stimuli associated with different reinforcement schedules. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 335-340.—7 pigeons were reinforced on a 1-min. schedule in the presence of 550 mμ, and on a 5-min. schedule in the presence of 570 mμ. A test of stimulus generalization in the wavelength continuum revealed a gradient essentially the same as that obtained after discrimination training involving complete extinction of responding to 570 and intermittent reinforcement of 550. "It is concluded that the stimulus associated with the weaker of two reinforcement schedules possesses inhibitory properties in common with the extinguished stimulus of the ordinary discrimination situation."—*J. Arbit.*

5455. Hanson, Harley M. (Duke U.) Effects of discrimination training on stimulus generalization. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 321-334.—33 pigeons were trained in a Skinner-type situation to study the generalization gradient produced by differential reinforcement of 2 monochromatic stimuli and the changes in the gradient after discrimination training. Highly ordered generalization gradients (number of responses vs. wavelength) were obtained. The postdiscrimination gradients showed displacement away from the negative stimulus in the direction of the positive. Time to the criterion of discrimination was found to decrease with increasing S₊, S₋ differences. These results were compared with an analysis of discrimination in terms of gradients of excitation and inhibition. 16 refs.—*J. Arbit.*

5456. Harlow, Harry F. The development of learning in the Rhesus monkey. *Amer. Scientist*, 1959(Dec), 47, 459-479.—Much can be learned from the Rhesus monkey about the development of learning. This article reports data assembled and analyzed during an integrated series of researches on learning capabilities conducted for a 5-year period. Since there are limits beyond which it is impossible or unjustifiable to use the human child as an experimental subject, the monkey is the S ideally suited for studies involving neurological, biochemical, and pharmacological correlation of behavior.—*M. C. Benton.*

5457. Hatfield, Robert O. - (U. Denver) The influence of an affective set on disyllable recognition thresholds. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 439-441.—"The present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that there is a relationship between motivational factors and perception. Electric shock was employed to induce anxiety provoking conditions in relation to the perception of certain verbal symbols, and changes in their speed of

perception were noted." The words were associated with a conditioned response and conditioning was more rapid with shock than nonshock syllables.—*G. Frank.*

5458. Hickson, Robert Hugh. (Indiana U.) Response probability in a two-choice learning situation with varying probability of reinforcement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1449-1450.—Abstract.

5459. Ishihara, Iwataro, & Morimoto, Hiroshi. (Kanseigakuin U.) Imiteki hanka jigen no kettei. [Determination of the dimension of generalization in meaning.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 120-132, 270.—Based on our generalization-differentiation assumption, it was hypothesized that "the dimension generalization would be determined upon the learning of the second word." 3 lists of pair-association learning were performed by 4 groups of 40 college students. Some 12 nonsense syllables were used as stimulus words in 3 lists. The response words were verbs each of which has 2 meanings and has some sort of interlist similarity. The order of learning 3 lists and different meanings were varied to the 4 groups. The results supported the hypothesis. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5460. Iwahara, Shinkuro, & Sugimura, Takeshi. (Nara Women's U., Japan) Tenkan gakushū ni kansuru kenkyū: I. Senkō gakushū no kunrenryō no kōka. [Studies on shifts of discrimination learning: 1. The number of trials during prior learning.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958(Oct), 6, 106-112, 135-136.—A position discrimination learning task was given to 150 children from 4 to 6 years of age. After reaching 5, 10, 15, 20, or 30 successive correct responses, the learning task was replaced by a color discrimination task. It was found that up to a certain point, the difficulty in shift of discrimination increases with higher level of the first learning. 2 factors (response habit and discrimination set) were suggested as affecting difficulty in shift of learning. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5461. Jäger, Adolf Otto. (Beethovenstr. 58, Göttingen, Germany) Einige emotionale, conative und zeitliche Bedingungen des Erinnerns. [Some emotional, conative, and temporal factors of memory.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 737-765.—The memory experiment was incorporated into the civil service examination of 203 applicants without their knowledge. Emotional factors were evaluated from a self-rating success-failure scale against which the Ss marked their impressions after every subtest. The results indicate that material connected with success experience in the long run increases in reminiscence, while material connected with failure is better remembered immediately after learning but decreases then more and more. 71 refs.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

5462. Kanai, Tatsuzo. (Yokohama National U.) Teni to sono jikan kankaku tono kankei: Ruijido to daini gakushū no gakushūdo no kansū to shite. [The relation between transfer and its time intervals: As a function of similarity and degree of learning in second learning.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959(Mar), 6, 223-228, 266.—Nonsense syllables were memorized by 691 8th-grade children. The paired-associates method was used. At the 2nd learning, degree of similarity of syllables and time interval from the 1st

learning were varied to 24 groups. To varied time intervals, 3 kinds of transfer curve—retention, positive and negative transfer—were obtained. "The relations between transfer and time intervals is a function of degree of similarity and of learning in the 2nd task." English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

5463. Kanfer, Frederick H., & Matarazzo, Joseph D. (Purdue U.) **Secondary and generalized reinforcement in human learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 400-404.—54 female Ss first learned a paired adjective list and were given poker chips for correct responses. All Ss then learned a 2nd task, a nonsense syllable list, to the same criterion. 1 group exchanged tokens for 1 of 3 types of reward between Tasks 1 and 2 (generalized reinforcement), a 2nd group received only 1 type of reward (secondary reinforcement), and a 3rd could not exchange the tokens. Generalized reinforcement is somewhat more effective than secondary reinforcement in human verbal learning.—J. Arbit.

5464. Kausler, Donald H., Trapp, E. Phillip, & Brewer, Charles L. (U. Arkansas) **Intentional and incidental learning under high and low emotional drive levels.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 452-455.—In Experiment I, the drive manipulated was intrinsic-score on the Taylor FAS. In Experiment II, drive was induced by differential instructions. In both experiments the high drive group was superior to the low drive group in intentional learning but did not differ in incidental learning. The results indicate that emotional motivation is more situationally oriented than incentive oriented motivation and less confined to the relevant task.—J. Arbit.

5465. Keehn, J. D. **A proactive restatement of the law of effect.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 709-711.—"Critical examination of the law of effect is found to result in the statement of three laws of behavior. (a) Given a particular 'need' an organism will engage directly in consummatory behavior which alleviates this need. (b) If the consummatory activity is prevented or blocked in some way an organism will learn to engage in some other activity which effectively allows the consummatory behavior to continue. (c) The more frequently the consummatory behavior is interrupted, or prevented, the more frequently will the learned effective behavior occur."—C. H. Ammons.

5466. Kelleher, Roger T., & Cook, Leonard. (Smith, Kline & French Lab.) **An analysis of the behavior of rats and monkeys on concurrent fixed-ratio avoidance schedules.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Jul), 2, 203-211.—Albino rats and squirrel monkeys pressed a lever to concurrently obtain food on a fixed-ratio schedule and avoid shock on a Sidman avoidance schedule. The results with both species show that performance on the concurrent schedule is characterized by avoidance behavior immediately after reinforcement and fixed-ratio behavior just before reinforcement. Interactions between these 2 components are slight.—J. Arbit.

5467. Kendrick, D. C. **Inhibition of, or with reinforcement?** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 639-640.—"Two groups of 3 albino rats each were brought to the point of extinction by 25 massed practice trials per day on successive days for a water reward. Both groups ran under 23-hr. water deprivation level, ran

a horseshoe shaped runway 10' long, and to obtain a reward of $\frac{1}{4}$ cc. per trial had to depress a lever with a 60-gm. downward thrust 3 times in succession. Group A received 100% reinforcement and Group B, 60%, i.e., 15 of the 25 trials were rewarded in a randomized order. . . . It was found that (a) Group B extinguished significantly faster (in days) and took significantly fewer trials to extinguish than Group A. A χ^2 test was carried out on both the running and bar pressing times of Group B to see if there was a constant speed up of times following a non-reinforced trial. Results were negative." The concept of inhibition of reinforcement was not supported, and the mechanism of inhibition with reinforcement could account for these results.—C. H. Ammons.

5468. Kidd, J. R. **How adults learn.** New York: Association Press, 1959. 324 p. \$4.75.—Defining learning as reorganization or change, not mere accretion the author criticises the mythic obstacles to learning in adult life. The differences in the learning of adult and child lie not in the learning process but in the matrix of the learning—the matrix of the life situation and also the matrix of the learner's personality. In succession are considered the adult's physical and sensory capacities, intellectual capacities, feelings and emotions, and motivations, interests, and attitudes. 1 chapter summarizes the major learning theories. Another describes certain fields in which the learning of adults has been studied. Under "Environment for Learning" are included physical conditions, special devices, social structures. Concluding chapters are "The Teacher Learning Transaction" and "The Teacher in the Learning Transaction."—H. B. English.

5469. Kimmel, Herbert D. (U. Southern California) **Amount of conditioning and intensity of conditioned stimulus.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 58, 283-288.—The palmar GSR, produced by electric shock to the forearm, was conditioned to a 1000 cps tone of 3 intensities: 35, 75, and 115 db. "The results showed that conditioning occurred only in the group receiving paired presentations of the 35 db CS and the shock UCS. The more intense CSs failed to be conditioned. Sensitization occurred in the groups receiving the 115 db CS, whether or not it was paired with shock. The results were interpreted as supporting Razran's theory of classical conditioning." (see 32: 2622)—J. Arbit.

5470. Kinney, Glenn C. (U. Washington) **A sequential analysis of bar-pressing behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1080.—Abstract.

5471. Klein, Richard M. (Boston U.) **Intermittent primary reinforcement as a parameter of secondary reinforcement.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 58, 423-427.—6 groups of Ss were trained to run an alleyway for intermittent reinforcement. The groups differed as to frequency of primary reinforcement. On every training trial a potential secondary reinforcer was present. Using a T maze, the strength of secondary reinforcement increased as number of reinforced trials given during acquisition decreased. These findings may help to explain the observation that resistance to extinction is greater following intermittent reinforcement than following continuous reinforcement.—J. Arbit.

5472. Knapp, Robert K., Kause, Richard H., & Perkins, Charles C., Jr. (Kent State U.) Immediate vs. delayed shock in T-maze performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 357-362.—Rats were run in a single choice-point maze with food reward delayed 45 sec. on every trial. One response was followed by immediate shock, the other by shock delayed 30 sec. Animals showed a significant preference for immediate shock. In a comparable design, a signal either preceded or followed the shock depending upon the choice the animal made. Animals learned to run to the signal-shock side on free-choice trials. The data are compatible with the assumption that delay of reward or punishment as such has no effect on choice performance after extensive training when distinctive cues are present during the delay.—*J. Arbit.*

5473. Komorita, S. S. (Vanderbilt U.) Factors which influence subjective probability. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 386-389.—3 variables were studied: the number of outcomes or events which could occur in the game, estimation using numbers vs. using monetary values, and probability value. An analysis of variance design was used with 72 male undergraduates. Results indicate least accuracy in estimating probability of events when the number of events which can occur is large, and when probability values deviate from .50. No significant differences were found between using numbers or monetary values in the estimation.—*J. Arbit.*

5474. Koyanagi, Kyōji. (Tohoku U.) Kōka no hakyū ni tsuiteno kenkyū: II. Hannō-hampuku no oukei oyobi totsukei kōbai no kisei. [Studies on the spread of effect: II. The mechanism of the convex and the concave gradients of the response-repetition.] *Tohoku J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 45-50.—In Experiment I, the effect of time interval and set upon the gradient of spread of reward was investigated. 30 high school students were to give a digit to nonsense syllables. The time intervals between the responses and instructions were varied to 3 groups. In Experiment II, the spread of punishment was investigated. 2 groups of 8 college students were used. The same task as Experiment I was given except that the response to a particular syllable was always rejected. The result indicated that the spread of reward and punishment is possible by the sequence habit of the learner, and its gradient is determined by the interaction of the strength of the sequence habit and special difference of response-recall. 29 refs.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5475. Koyanagi, Kyōji. (Hokkaido Gakugei U.) Gūzenteki gakushū ni tsuiteno kenkyū: III. Gunka hannō to rensō hannō. [Studies in incidental learning: III. Clustering responses and associative responses.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 172-182, 266-267.—Under the condition of intentional learning, the syllables with high and low intralist similarities were recalled to the equal amount. While under the incidental learning condition, high similarity syllables were recalled more than low similarity ones. "Intentional and incidental learners showed greater recall scores for the items with high association value than those with low association value. . . . Under intentional learning condition, the association group which was required to note association-words, recalled less than the control group." The results were opposite under

the incidental learning condition. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5476. Koyanagi, Kyōji. (Hokkaido Gakugei U., Japan) Gūzengakushū ni tsuite no kenkyū: VI. Shigeki teiji no sokudo oyobi kaisū no kōka. [Studies in incidental learning: VI. The effects of rate and number of stimulus-presentation.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 6, 100-105, 134-135.—12 nonsense syllables, presented one at a time, were copied by 2 groups of Ss, 60 in each group. The incidental group was instructed to regard the task as a personality test, whereas the intentional group was to memorize the syllables. The number of syllables recalled did not differ between the 2 groups when presented once, but it was greater in the intentional group when presented once with a slower speed or 3 times with the same speed. Thus intentionality does not always facilitate learning. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5477. Kupalov, P. S., & Murav'eva, N. P. O patologicheskoi irradiatsii tormoznogo protsesssa. [On pathological irradiation of the inhibitory process.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 374-382.—The conditioned reflex method was applied to 2 dogs in studying pathological irradiation of the inhibitory process, displayed through long delayed onset of unconditioned salivation during eating. After a delayed reflex, unconditioned salivation was observed to set in 10-25 sec. after the beginning of eating or it was altogether absent, indicating pathological irradiation of the inhibitory process. In some cases inhibition of subsequent positive conditioned reflexes and of unconditioned reflexes was also observed. "Pathological irradiation of inhibition was observed episodically or chronically for several months afterwards." In the latter case, not only does pathological irradiation of inhibition appear to be involved, but also pathological inertness of the inhibitory process.—*J. D. London.*

5478. Lohr, Thomas F. (Muhlenberg Coll.) The effect of shock on the rat's choice of a path to food. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 312-318.—2 experiments were performed in an apparatus which offered rats a choice of equivalent right and left pathways to a goal box containing food. Shock was either introduced into the preferred alley after nonshock trials or gradually increased in intensity from the onset of training. In many cases the animals continued taking the shock turn. Data are interpreted in terms of secondary reinforcing properties acquired by the shock as a result of having been followed by food. This hypothesis is also applied to other studies in which the aversive effects of punishment seem to be reversed.—*J. Arbit.*

5479. Lotsof, Erwin J. (U. California, Los Angeles) Expectancy for success and certainty of response. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 600-602.—90 Ss were asked to guess which of 2 lights would appear and to rate the degree of certainty they felt in their choice. Results indicate "significant difference in certainty . . . and a strong association between frequency of reinforcement and certainty of response."—*R. H. Waters.*

5480. McGuigan, F. J., Calvin, Allen D., & Richardson, Elizabeth C. (Hollins Coll.) Manifest anxiety, Palmar Perspiration-Index, and stylus maze-learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 434-438.—"The results of this experiment [56 women

students on a 10 choice-point maze] do not indicate a relationship between anxiety . . . and performance."—*R. H. Waters.*

5481. Mackworth, Jane F. (Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, England) **Paced memorizing in a continuous task.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 206-211.—An investigation was made to discover the number of stimuli that Ss could usefully remember in a simple stimulus-response task. The problem was to press a button at the right time in relation to the stimulus. S had to remember a continually changing small groups of letters. Ss required approximately 1 sec. per stimulus for each member of the group which they had to hold in memory.—*J. Arbit.*

5482. McMurray, Gordon A., & Jaques, L. B. (U. Saskatchewan, Canada) **The effects of drugs on a conditioned avoidance response.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 13, 186-192.—After training in a 2-compartment avoidance-escape box, using shock, rats were each given a drug injection and further trials run. Chlorpromazine and reserpine significantly reduced the percentage of successful avoidance responses although the escape was still made effectively by most animals. Scopolamine also reduced avoidance responses but markedly increased the percentage of escape failure. Pentobarbital and secobarbital had little effect on avoidance behavior as long as the animal could respond. Atropine, dibenzylamine, and ethyl alcohol, in given dosages, had little effect on either avoidance or escape. When chlorpromazine or reserpine were given before training, it was difficult to establish a conditioned avoidance.—*R. S. Davidson.*

5483. McReynolds, Paul, & Acker, Mary. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) **Serial learning under conditions of rapid presentation of stimuli.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 589-592.—36 men and 14 women learned "nonsense syllables under conditions of very rapid presentation of the stimulus-materials . . . rate of presentation varying from 2-12 syllables per sec." Results showed that "amount learned increases logarithmically as the rate of presentation decreases."—*R. H. Waters.*

5484. Maltzman, I., & Simon, S. **A recency effect between word-association lists.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 632.—"This note reports additional evidence on the interaction of word associations in the form of a recency effect. Three groups were given a 25-word free association list in group form, and a different list of the same length after varying intervals of time: immediately, Group O (N = 54); 1 hr. later, Group I (N = 58); two days later, Group 48 (N = 30). . . . Norms indicating the frequency with which different responses occurred to each stimulus word on the two lists were used to score the obtained responses. Each S was assigned a score for each list which was the mean frequency of his responses. A high score represented high communality of his responses. . . . An analysis of covariance of the final list . . . [indicated] that the more recent are associations to a prior list of words the more uncommon are responses to subsequent words, at least with the words in these lists."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5485. Mangan, G. L. (Victoria U., Wellington, New Zealand) **The role of punishment in figure-**

ground reorganization. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 369-375.—An attempt was made to establish gradients between degree of firmness of external structure and amount and intensity of punishment in producing figure-ground shifts and to investigate whether punished or neutral material dominates under conditions of mild, severe, and beyond-tolerance shock. Ss judged figural dominance in patterns of bottles and faces ranging from marked figural dominance to figure-ground ambiguity. Before judging, they were shocked whenever 1 of the 2 series (face or bottle) was presented. When shock was above pain threshold or above sensitivity threshold, responses were in the direction of vigilance; where above tolerance, defense. After shock conditioning there were increases in number of figure-ground shifts.—*J. Arbit.*

5486. Millenson, J. R. (Columbia U.) **Some behavioral effects of a two-valued, temporally defined reinforcement schedule.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jul), 2, 191-202.—An approach to the experimental specification of variable-interval (VI) reinforcement schedules has been outlined in which such schedules are cast into a temporally defined framework of experimental variables. 2 temporal variables associated with differential probabilities of reinforcement enter into the specification of a schedule which may be considered as the simplest and limiting case of VI schedules. An experiment was described in which the rate of key pecking of pigeons exposed to such 2-valued schedules containing intervals of 2 min. and 0.5 min. were measured as a function of 2 of the possible parameters.—*J. Arbit.*

5487. Millenson, John R. (Columbia U.) **Some behavioral effects of a randomly alternating two-valued temporally defined schedule of reinforcement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1453.—Abstract.

5488. Montague, William Edward. (U. Virginia) **Stimulus generalization in complex verbal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1453-1454.—Abstract.

5489. Moore, Mary E. (Rutgers U.) **Isolation as a factor in immediate recall.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 626-628.—Results from 54 Ss and an analysis of a number of other studies support the role of isolation as a factor in immediate recall.—*R. H. Waters.*

5490. Morikawa, Yasuo. (Kyoto U., Japan) **Studies in paired-associate learning: III. The influence of meaningfulness and familiarity of stimulus and response on learning and recall.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 30, 153-167.—It was hypothesized that in regard to the response, meaningfulness and familiarity are associated with a lesser number of trials to criterion, and that in the case of the stimulus they are associated with an increase of forward over backward recalls. Using both nonsense syllables and meaningful words, learned by the anticipation method, the results appeared to support the hypothesis, all criteria indicating that difficulty of learning was determined by the meaningfulness or familiarity of response. English summary.—*J. Lyons.*

5491. Murphy, J. V., & Miller, R. E. (School Medicine, U. Pittsburgh) **Spatial contiguity of cue, reward, and response in discrimination learning by children.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 58, 485-

489.—32 Ss in Grades 1-4 who were employed on the discrimination problem with the cue, reward, and response contingencies improved at successive grade levels with more than 50% of Grade 4 achieving the criterion. Of an additional 9 Grade 4 Ss who were started directly on the cue-separated problem, only 3 met the criterion. The cue-separated condition was found to retard the discrimination of these school children.—*J. Arbit.*

5492. Mysliveček, I. A. B. Otrazhenie tonkoi differentsirovki i otnosheniia mezhdru razdrzhitel'm i reaktsiei vo vtoroi signal'noi sisteme. [Reflection in the second signal system of fine differentiation and relationships between stimulus and reaction.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 364-373.—Results are detailed of experiments, aimed at disclosing the kinds of verbal accounts that accompany the elaboration of fine differentiations. It was shown, for example, that "children, 6 to 7 years of age, distinguish stimuli of different strength and frequency, depending on their sequence, but in reverse order as compared with adults. In children, 10 to 11 years of age, some changes occur in discriminating stimuli in the direction typical of adults."—*I. D. London.*

5493. Neimark, Edith D., & Rosenberg, Seymour. (New York U.) The effect of "social" discriminative cues on probability learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 302-311.—"The effect upon verbal conditioning of the introduction of a probabilistic cue with a social connotation was studied by means of a factorial design comprising three values of event probability (E_1) and five values of cue reliability. One hundred and thirty-five Ss received 200 trials in a modified verbal-conditioning situation. Two-thirds of the Ss (Social group) were told that the cue represented choice of a partner; the rest (Nonsocial) were not. . . . In the case of E_1 predictions, the theoretical curves provided a fairly accurate description of the data when extremely small θ values were used. The model was inadequate for description of agreement with cue in the case of the Social groups." 17 refs.—*J. Arbit.*

5494. Noble, Clyde E. Ability vs. practice in paired-associate learning. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 331-335.—The study attacked the problem of initial ability and rate of learning. 70 Ss were given 20 trials of practice on a paired-associate verbal list of low meaningfulness ($m = 0.29$). After dividing the sample into different ability levels based on proficiency during Trials 1-8, the acquisition curves of 4 homogeneous subgroups of 10 Ss each were examined for the presence of an ability by practice interaction. Analysis of variance indicated that the effects of practice, initial ability level, and their interaction were all significant. These data confirm previous experiments on classical conditioning and selective learning which show Ss' acquisition rates to be positively correlated with initial levels of ability.—*R. W. Husband.*

5495. Noble, Clyde E., & Taylor, Anthony. (Montana State U.) Influence of work distribution upon complex learning by the noncorrection and modified-correction methods. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 352-356.—40 undergraduates, divided into 4 groups, practiced a sequence of 10 pushbutton responses for 15 trials. As expected from Hull's theory of inhibition (see 18: 22) proficiency was su-

perior under massing early in training but under distribution later. Confirming earlier research, the noncorrection groups were generally superior to the modified-correction groups. The hypothesis of error generalization is still tenable as an explanation for the inferiority of the modified-correction method in paced complex learning. 17 refs.—*J. Arbit.*

5496. Notterman, J. M. (Princeton U.) Force emission during bar pressing. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 341-347.—"A detailed description . . . of the emission of forces by rats during acquisition (regular reinforcement) and extinction of the bar pressing response. . . . the distribution of forces emitted during acquisition peaked at a value approximately twice that of the force required for reinforcement, and . . . both magnitude and variability of force decreased during acquisition and increased during extinction. The implications of an observed increase in bar pressing rate during acquisition, well after force stabilization had occurred, were examined."—*J. Arbit.*

5497. Overton, R. K. The calcium displacement hypothesis: A review. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 721-724.—"Although indirect evidence [summarized in the review] favors the hypothesis, no E has directly verified the hypothesis that the displacement of calcium coincides with learning. Loss of memory has been produced experimentally by the placement of calcium in the brain. Finally, because of the difficulty of research in this area, future experiments should be cooperative ventures between psychologists, physiologists, chemists, etc. The use of radioactive calcium as a tracer and a very simple organism is also recommended."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5498. Paul, Irving H. Studies in remembering: The reproduction of connected and extended verbal material. *Psychol. Issues*, 1959, 1(2), 152 p.—The monograph reports a series of experiments on how people reproduce stories, with the goal of learning about processes of schema formation and operation. Explication and importation served to integrate and consolidate schemas. Skeletonization and fragmentation served to simplify and articulate schemas. Explication, familiarity, and coherence facilitated learning and remembering. Explications and importations enhance connectedness and thereby enhance meaningfulness. When a schema organization depends upon explications, it has less chance of surviving than if it depends upon already existing schemas. Retention ability and importation tendency proved to be relatively stable and relatively independent properties of Ss. Cognitive style is the temporal-sequential and structural patterning of schemas. Schemas may be conceived of as ego apparatuses or as structures in the realm of conflict-free ego functioning in Hartmann's sense of the term. 65-item bibliog.—*D. Prager.*

5499. Peterson, Lloyd, & Peterson, Margaret Jean. (Indiana U.) Short-term retention of individual verbal items. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 193-198.—The investigation is concerned with individual items instead of lists. "Forgetting over intervals measured in seconds was found. The course of retention after a single presentation was related to a statistical model. Forgetting was found to progress at differential rates dependent on the amount of controlled rehearsal of the stimulus. A portion of the

improvement in recall with repetitions was assigned to serial learning within the item, but a second kind of learning was also found."—*J. Arbit.*

5500. Plonskaia, E. I. (Inst. Higher Nervous Activity) **K voprosu o fiziologicheskomekhanizme mezhsignal'nykh dvizhenii.** [On the physiological mechanism of intersignal movements.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 593-601.—In 3 dogs in which stable conditioned motor-alimentary reflexes (flexion of the right forepaw) were developed, it was observed that "intersignal motor activity in the form of the elaborated movement" depends on whether the movement is discontinued or proceeds during eating. In the former case, intersignal activity takes place; in the latter, it does not. It is thought that (a) "the display of intersignal movements may be accounted for by the state of increased excitability in the kinesthetic center controlling the elaborated reaction" and that (b) "this state may set in after eating as a result of successive positive induction."—*I. D. London.*

5501. Polin, A. Terrence. **The effects of flooding and physical suppression as extinction techniques on an anxiety motivated avoidance locomotor response.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 235-245.—This study tested the relative effectiveness of extinguishing an instrumental avoidance response by massed and blocked extinction trials. It was argued that applying only Pavlovian extinction by physical blocking of responses represses rather than permanently weakens instrumental avoidance strength. Rats were conditioned to avoid electric shock by jumping from 1 compartment to another in a Miller-Mowrer box. Then they were divided into 3 groups: control, barrier, and flooding (100-sec. buzzer). Blocking of avoidance responses resulted in fewer hurdle crossings than in the control group. Flooding led to fewer hurdle crossings during the extinction trials. More rapid and stable extinction occurs when the organism is free to emit the instrumental avoidance responses without reinforcement.—*R. W. Husband.*

5502. Postman, Leo, & Riley, Donald A. **Degree of learning and interference in retention: A review of the literature and an experimental analysis.** *U. Calif. Publ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 8, 271-396.—Retroactive and proactive inhibition were studied as a function of the number of learning trials on lists of nonsense syllables. Groups of 10 Ss represented all combinations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 trials on the 2 successive serial lists. Retention was measured by recall and relearning. The results "support the conclusion that all observed interference results from either direct or indirect effects of competition between the two response systems." 40-page review of RI and PI literature. 85 refs.—*D. S. Blough.*

5503. Ratner, K. S. **Nekotorye osobennosti dvigatel'nykh uslovnykh reaktsii cheloveka na slovesnyi razdrazhitel'.** [Some features of conditioned motor reactions to the verbal stimulus in man.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 508-515.—Utilizing speech reinforcement, a conditioned connection to a verbal stimulus was formed in 4 groups of Ss: 110 normal adults, 21 children (4-7 years), 30 oligophrenics in the debilitated stage, and 22 reactive depressives. Subsequent to stabilization of the conditioned connection, the degree of generalization of

similar words was tested, differentiation elaborated, and finally extinction of the conditioned connection brought on. Differences among the 4 groups of Ss were detected.—*I. D. London.*

5504. Ratner, S. C. **Partial reward in a bar pressing-goal responding situation with humans.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 657-664.—"This study was designed to investigate the effects of fixed-ratio reward (25%) and continuous reward (100%) on the learning and extinction of bar pressing and goal responses. An analogue of a Skinner box was used with normal adult humans who had to press a bar to turn on a light, the reward, and open a door, goal approach, to see the light. Results showed that the 100% group made single bar presses while the 25% group made single and multiple bar presses during learning. The groups also differed in rate of bar pressing early in learning. During extinction, the 25% group made significantly more bar presses and goal approaches than the 100% group and in different patterns. As expected from earlier work, both groups showed 'exploding' of the bar press sequence into long flurries of bar presses during extinction. Patterns of goal responses during extinction were different for the two groups. The patterns of responses and changes in them during extinction are interpreted in terms of an interfering response arising from nonreward."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5505. Ray, Oakley S., & Stein, Larry. (VA Research Lab. Neuropsychiatry, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Generalization of conditioned suppression.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Oct), 2, 357-361.—Working for milk on a variable-interval schedule, 3 rats were trained to discriminate between a high-frequency tone which was paired with shock and a low-frequency tone not associated with shock. Stimuli of intermediate frequency were then presented for generalization testing. The amount of responding in these test frequencies was an inverse function of their similarity to the conditioned stimulus.—*J. Arbit.*

5506. Reventlow, Iven. (Dumex, Ltd., Copenhagen) **The influence of benactyzine on learning in cats.** *Acta pharmacol. tox., Kbh.*, 1959, 16, 136-143.—4 cats were given benactyzine for various periods of time while they were being trained to press a pedal, open a box, and extract food in a Masserman-type box. In 2 cats that usually showed hesitation in opening the food box, benactyzine improved performance. Benactyzine did not affect performance in one cat who failed to learn, and in another cat that learned rapidly. It is concluded that benactyzine may facilitate learning that is inhibited by emotional factors.—*G. A. Heise.*

5507. Rickard, Henry C. (U. Tennessee) **Partial reinforcement and generalization.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1455.—Abstract.

5508. Rosenberg, Leonard I. (U. Kansas) **A study of verbal conditioning and its relation to dependency.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1862-1863.—Abstract.

5509. Rosenberg, S. **Exposure interval in incidental learning.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 675.—"Forty senior high and freshman elementary psychology students were randomly assigned to two groups of 20. All Ss received a one-trial presentation, in the same order, of 12 pictures of common objects,

each of which was accompanied by a different two-digit number. All Ss were instructed to learn the names of the objects (intentional task) regardless of order, with no mention made of the numbers (incidental task). A free recall test was employed for the objects and a recognition test for the numbers. . . . The mean and SD for the 2-sec. intentional condition were 7.45 and 1.10, respectively; for the 6-sec. condition, 8.25 and 1.21 ($t = 2.16$, $p < .05$). For the 2-sec. incidental condition, the mean and SD were 1.67 and 1.25, respectively; for the 6-sec. condition, 3.03 and 1.05 ($t = 3.68$, $p < .01$). These data show that an increase in presentation interval significantly facilitates both intentional and incidental learning."—C. H. Ammons.

5510. Runquist, W. N., & Spence, K. W. (State U. Iowa) Performance in eyelid conditioning related to changes in muscular tension and physiological measures of emotionality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 58, 417-422.—86 college students were given 80 eyelid conditioning trials. Pulse rate changes, skin conduction, and muscle action potential (MAP) were recorded. Emotionally responsive Ss gave significantly more CRs than the nonemotional Ss. Mean number of CRs was found to be an increasing function of MAP response. Results support a theory that drive level in classical aversive conditioning is a function of the magnitude of the emotional response to a noxious UCS, and that the magnitude of MAP response is a direct function of drive level. 22 refs.—J. Arbit.

5511. Saltz, Eli, & Newman, Slater E. (Wayne State U.) The von Restorff isolation effect: Test of the intralist association assumption. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 58, 445-451.—"Comparison of controlled association vs. recall data after a single presentation of the list, indicated: isolated terms do not occur as correct responses significantly more frequently than nonisolated terms, but are emitted significantly more frequently than nonisolated terms. Results were interpreted as indicating that intralist facilitation theories, as a class, are probably inappropriate for explaining the von Restorff effect."—J. Arbit.

5512. Schaefer, Halmuth H., & Steinhorst, Roger A. (Loyola U.) The effect of changing the schedule of reinforcement upon duration of responding. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Oct), 2, 335-341.—"White laboratory rats were given different schedules of reinforcement and other disturbances during normal bar-pressing behavior sequences. Measurements on the duration of lever depression were taken. It was found that the duration of lever depression increases temporarily when new schedules of reinforcement are introduced."—Author abstract.

5513. Schneider, Marvin. (U. Nebraska) The effects of drive level upon performance in a competing-response task. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1880.—Abstract.

5514. Sergeev, B. F. Obrazovanie vremennykh svyazei mezhdru "indifferentsnymi" razdrashiteliami u zhivotnykh v periody tekhi, beremennosti i laktatsii. [Formation of conditioned connections between "indifferent" stimuli in animals during heat, pregnancy, and lactation.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 445-450.—The maintenance of previously

developed conditioned connections and the formation of new conditioned connections between a pair of indifferent stimuli during heat, pregnancy, and lactation are the subject of a study conducted on 12 dogs. It was found that conditioned connections between indifferent stimuli are preserved during heat, pregnancy, and lactation, except for a short period immediately after parturition when they are sharply disturbed or even absent. New conditioned connections can be formed between such stimuli during these times. It is concluded that hormonal shifts in the organism, occurring during heat, pregnancy, and lactation, exert an influence on conditioned connections formed on the basis of alimentary or defensive reflexes, and the orienting reflex.—I. D. London.

5515. Sherman, J. Gilmour. (Columbia U.) The temporal distribution of responses on fixed interval schedules. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1455-1456.—Abstract.

5516. Shichko, G. A. Obrazovanie vremennykh svyazei putem posledovatel'nogo sochetaniia neskol'kikh indifferentnykh razdrashiteliei. [Formation of conditioned connections by means of successive pairing of several indifferent stimuli.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 516-525.—Conditioned connections, formed when 2 or 4 indifferent stimuli are successively paired, were studied in an experiment with 11 adults. In order to exhibit the conditioned connections, a conditioned reflex was elaborated to 1 of the associated stimuli; and the direct and verbal stimuli, functionally connected with them, were tested without reinforcement. It was shown that, when indifferent stimuli are successively paired, corresponding conditioned connections are formed in the 1st and 2nd signal systems and are marked by high stability. These may be elaborated even after preliminary extinction of the orienting reaction to the paired stimuli. Accordingly, as a result of the formation of a conditioned reflex to 1 of the stimuli, the direct and verbal stimuli, functionally connected with them, acquire conditioning properties. The mechanism of forming conditioned reflexes is, in the main, the same for both reinforced and nonreinforced functionally connected stimuli.—I. D. London.

5517. Skipin, G. V. O vzaimodeistvii razlichnykh form dvigatel'nykh oboronitel'nykh uslovykh reflektorov u zhivotnykh. [On the interaction between different forms of conditioned motor defensive reflexes in animals.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 429-435.—Electric stimulation, applied to the hind right paw in a dog for 5-10 sec., causes first a local motor reflex of the stimulated paw and then movements of all the extremities, so that breaking of the electric circuit occurs on accidental raising of the left forepaw. Simultaneous recording of the movements of the hind and forepaws showed that formation of the motor reflex of the forepaw inhibits the unconditioned motor reflex of the hind paw. An originally indifferent photic stimulus was made to evoke at first a conditioned defensive reflex of the hind paw. Later a conditioned defensive reflex of the forepaw was elaborated in response to the light. The latter conditioned reflex was found to inhibit the former conditioned reflex. It is concluded that "conditioned reflexes which appear later and help an animal to adapt itself better to environmental conditions inhibit the less perfect reflexes which are less fit for

equilibrating the organism with the environment."—*I. D. London.*

5518. Slamecka, Norman J. (U. Vermont) **Studies of retention of connected discourse.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 409-416.—3 experiments indicate that the verbatim recall of connected discourse increases with degree of original learning and decreases with increasing similarity and degree of learning of interpolated material.—*R. H. Waters.*

5519. Spence, Kenneth W., & Ross, Leonard E. (State U. Iowa) **A methodological study of the form and latency of eyelid responses in conditioning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 376-381.—"... 80 Ss were given 100 conditioning trials with a relatively strong air puff as the UCS. A large number of responses judged to be voluntary in form were elicited and were found to fall predominantly in the interval 200-300 msec. following the onset of the CS. Dropping from the data Ss who had given 50% or more of their responses in this interval eliminated the majority of voluntary responses. . . . The percentage of response acquisition curves of the voluntary and nonvoluntary Ss were found to differ, the curve for the voluntary Ss starting at a higher level and reaching the asymptote sooner than that of the nonvoluntary Ss."—*J. Arbit.*

5520. Stebbins, W. C., Mead, P. B., & Martin, J. M. (Hamilton Coll.) **The relation of amount of reinforcement to performance under a fixed-interval schedule.** *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Oct), 2, 351-355.—Food-deprived rats were exposed to a 2-min., fixed-interval schedule with 32.0, 5.0, 50.0, and 12.7% sucrose solutions as reinforcement. "The present evidence suggests that the function which best describes the relationship between response rate and the logarithm of the percentage sucrose concentration is exponential, within the range of values used, rather than linear, as has been previously suggested. Decreases in rate at higher concentrations which were found in earlier studies are probably due to satiation within the limits of the experimental session. Differences were found in the interval-response distributions obtained under different concentration values. Possible reasons for these differences were discussed."—*J. Arbit.*

5521. Strong, Paschal N., Jr. (Wake Forest Coll.) **Effects of age, education, and brain damage on a learning digit symbol test.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 1, 506-512.—The test consists of 8 digits, each with a different associated symbol, 4 of which are geometric and 4 of which are mirror images of capital letters. When given to 2 groups of patients (with and without brain damage) and to a group of college sophomores, significant differences were found between the undamaged and the organic groups. A combination of 4 measures (visual-motor speed, learning, memory, and ability to shift a motor set) identified 56% of the brain damaged, "while yielding a 17% of false-positive discrimination." Age and education were found to affect the scores. Additional research is planned.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5522. Strouthes, Andrew, & Hamilton, Hughbert C. **Fear conditioning as a function of the number and timing of reinforcements.** *J. Psychol.*,

1959(Jul), 48, 131-139.—In order to find whether increasing the number of reinforced trials in the fear conditioning study by Mowrer and Aiken (see 29: 476) would make a difference in the conditioned fear response, 24 male albino rats were divided into 2 groups and were trained to respond to a blinking light which was paired with a shock at delays-in-reinforcement of 10 and 13 seconds. It was found that the 2 groups acquired different amounts of fear habit strength. Contrary to the Mowrer and Aiken interpretation of their own results in terms of the two-factor theory, the findings in the present study and those by Mowrer and Aiken as well as those by Mowrer and Solomon (see 29: 477) are viewed as being explainable in terms of drive-reduction theory of reinforcement. 15 refs.—*R. W. Husband.*

5523. Takeuchi, Terumune. (Hirotsaki U.) **Meian benbetsu gakushū ni oyobosu dengeki no kōka ni tsuite: I. Sentakuten tsūkago no dōitsu hikendōbutsu ni taisuru seigo ryōhannō eno dengeki.** [The effect of electric shock on visual discrimination learning: I. Electric shock for right and wrong responses in the same subjects at after-choice.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 152-159, 268-269.—Using 20 white rats, the effect of electric shock given after the choice point in a T maze was tested. The number of trials before reaching the learning criterion was less in shock group than in nonshock group in corrective and noncorrective situations. "... this result shows the electric shock has a facilitating effect on the learning even in the situation in which the shock cannot be a differential cue of secondary reinforcement of both right and wrong responses." English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

5524. Thompson, Robert. (Southeast Louisiana Hosp., Mandeville) **Learning in rats with extensive neocortical damage.** *Science*, 1959(May), 129, 1223-1224.—"Albino rats with as much as 99 percent damage to the cerebral cortex were trained on a position habit in a simple T-maze. The operated rats were found to learn the problem as efficiently as normal animals even when a 30-second delay was imposed between the response and the food." Diagrams indicating cortical destruction of brains of rats involved in the 30-second delay problem are presented. "It is intriguing that the decorticate rats were not inferior to the controls in learning the position habit involving delayed reinforcement. . . . In this experiment, both the cortical and control rats required more than twice as many trials to reach the criterion with a 30-second delay than they did with no delay. This reduction in learning speed is generally attributable to the decaying memory trace of the response. Apparently the neocortex is not necessary to mediate this function in the rat." The "strength of the memory trace left by a single position response seems to be undiminished by the removal of the cerebral cortex."—*S. J. Lachman.*

5525. Thorpe, J. G. (Banstead Hosp., Surrey, England) **Learning ability during a course of 20 electroshock treatments.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959(Oct), 105, 1017-1021.—Spaced treatments do not seem to interfere with patients' learning of nonsense syllables.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5526. Timmons, Edwin O. (U. Tennessee) **Experiments in conditioning operant verbal behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1456.—Abstract.

5527. Trapp, E. Philip, & Kausler, Donald H. (U. Arkansas) A revision of Hull's table of associative values for 320 nonsense-syllables. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 423-428.—Percentage association values as obtained from 353 (259 men and 94 women) students for the 320 syllables are presented in tabular array.—R. H. Waters.

5528. Tsz-ytsiao, Ch. (2nd Moscow Medical Inst.) Perekluchenie korotkootstavlenykh uslovykh refleksov v zapazdyvaiushchie. [Switching over of briefly delayed conditioned reflexes to ones that are retarded.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 585-592.—Switching over of briefly delayed conditioned alimentary reflexes to retarded ones was elaborated in 3 dogs with the same conditioned stimulus reinforced with food after 15 sec. in one chamber, but after 60 sec. in another. The following 3 phases were established in the process of elaborating the conditioned reflex switchover. (a) predominance of a briefly delayed conditioned reflex, (b) predominance of a retarded conditioned reflex, and (c) adequacy of conditioned reactions. Switchover turned out to be a difficult task for the dog and tends to induce a neurotic state.—I. D. London.

5529. Turnbull, John Wilson. (U. Nebraska) Learning factors in size accentuation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1864-1865.—Abstract.

5530. Tyler, D. W., Marx, Melvin H., & Collier, George. (U. Missouri) Frustration stimuli in discrimination. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 58, 295-301.—The purpose of the experiment was to evaluate the role of assumed frustration stimuli in discrimination learning. 3 groups of 12 rats were trained on discrimination problems in a T maze. The animals required to turn right in the T whenever fed just prior to the choice point and to turn left when not fed learned more rapidly than either of the other groups during discrimination. These results could be accounted for in conventional discrimination terms without recourse to the concept of frustration stimuli.—J. Arbit.

5531. Valenstein, Elliot S. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research) The effect of reserpine on the conditioned emotional response in the guinea pig. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jul), 2, 219-225.—Guinea pigs were trained in a conditioned emotional response procedure wherein shock, at the termination of a critical stimulus, was superimposed upon a variable interval reinforcement schedule. Various dose levels of reserpine were administered and the results compared with data obtained from rats under similar conditions. Rats tend to show near complete suppression of responses during the critical-stimulus period. Guinea pigs show only a partial suppression of response rate. During the critical period rats start to press the lever under the influence of reserpine; guinea pigs tend to remain immobile.—J. Arbit.

5532. Verhave, Thom. (Lilly Research Lab., Indianapolis, Ind.) Technique for differential reinforcement of rate of avoidance responding. *Science*, 1959 (Apr), 129, 959-960.—"A new avoidance conditioning procedure generates high rates of responding compared with previously used procedures. The effect of manipulation of one of the important temporal parameters in the procedure is reported." The RS interval is the time interval between a response and shock; responses had to be emitted within

the time of the RS interval to avoid shock. Data are reported on a single male hooded rat. "The general features of these data have been confirmed with several other animals."—S. J. Lachman.

5533. Verhave, Thom. (Lilly Research Lab.) Avoidance responding as a function of simultaneous and equal changes in two temporal parameters. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Jul), 2, 185-190.—"The nature of the relationship between rate of responding and the interval by which each response postpones an electric shock is reported. Throughout the experiment the shock-shock interval was varied simultaneously and kept equal to the response-shock interval. Certain features of the inter-response-time distributions were also reported."—Author abstract.

5534. Vinnik, P. L. (Inst. Higher Nervous Activity) Znachenie "zakona sily" dlia dvigatel'nykh uslovykh refleksov. [Significance of the "law of strength" for motor conditioned reflexes.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 602-605.—Conditioned secretory and motor reflexes (flexor of the forepaw) were elaborated to 2 different stimuli: metronomic ticking (120 ticks/sec.) and electric light (60-watt bulb). It was shown that the magnitude of the conditioned motor reaction is a direct function of the "physiological strength of the stimuli," thus establishing the importance of the "law of strength for the kinesthetic analyzer." However, the duration of the latent period does not depend on the "physiological strength" of the stimuli.—I. D. London.

5535. Voss, James F., Thompson, Charles P., & Keegan, Jay H. (Wisconsin State Coll.) Acquisition of probabilistic paired associates as a function of S-R₁, S-R₂ probability. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 58, 390-399.—6 probabilistically modified paired associates were presented for 120 trials. Response frequency is an increasing function of stimulus probability. Learning rate increased as a function of S-R probability, although large differences occurred only at extreme probability values. Results were related to response competition and intralist interference. Hypothesize that learning rate is a sigmoid function of S-R probability, and is also related to the discrimination of S-R₁, S-R₂ probability differences.—J. Arbit.

5536. Vykhodov, G. F. K voprosu o vstrechnoi deiatel'nosti pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem. [On the counter-activity of the first and second signal systems.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 532-537.—Utilizing the motor method developed by Ivanov-Smolenskiĭ, studies conducted on 68 Ss (7-18 years of age) show that simultaneous presentation of a direct stimulus, to which a positive conditioned reflex has been elaborated, and a verbal stimulus, which denies the presence of the former, results in different effects. In some cases complete inhibition of conditioned motor reaction is observed, while in others the verbal stimulus exerts no influence; in still others partial inhibition of the conditioned reflex is recorded. In general, the older the Ss, the more often inhibition of motor reaction by verbal stimulation is observed. Within every age group, differences are found in the effect of counteractivity of the signal systems. In addition to age and nervous typology, the outcome of counteractivity of the signal systems is also influenced by the functional state of the cerebral cortex. This may be surmised from the fact that after school the

verbal stimulus frequently loses its inhibitory action on the conditioned reaction, if any was exerted before school.—J. D. London.

5537. Walder, Loretta Berkowitz. (Columbia U.) The effects of three post-acquisition procedures on a verbal avoidance response. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1076-1077.—Abstract.

5538. Warren, J. M., & Brookshire, K. H. (Stanford U.) Stimulus generalization and discrimination learning by primates. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 348-351.—20 macaque monkeys made 200 reinforced responses to a single pattern or object stimulus. Subsequently, they were required to discriminate between the rewarded stimulus and a new neutral stimulus. Fewer errors were made by Ss required to choose the pattern or object rewarded in single presentation. Also, Ss learned to discriminate objects much more rapidly than patterns. These results do not confirm Lashley and Wade's (see 20: 2686) findings and are interpreted as a critical negative test of Lashley's theory of generalization and transfer.—J. Arbit.

5539. Warren, J. M., & Warren, H. B. Interspecies differences in learning by carnivores? *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 346.—The raccoon's ordinal position in the distribution of 16 cats' scores was as close to the bottom on the Hebb-Williams Intelligence Test as it was to the top on a test of 20 reversals of a position discrimination. No gross difference in general learning ability between *Procyon lotor* and *Felis domesticus* is evident.—C. H. Ammons.

5540. Weiss, Bernard, & Laties, Victor G. (Johns Hopkins U. School Medicine) Titration behavior on various fractional escape programs. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Jul), 2, 227-248.—"Rats were trained to press a lever to reduce the intensity of an electric shock. The intensity of the shock was periodically raised. For the range of intervals between increments used in the current experiments, the shorter the interval the greater the amount of shock taken by the rat. Reductions in shock level could also be programmed on ratio schedules. The effects of fixed ratios ranging from 4 to 99 on this kind of behavior are described."—Author abstract.

5541. Weissman, Albert. (Charles Pfizer & Co.) Differential drug effects upon a three-ply multiple schedule of reinforcement. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Oct), 2, 271-287.—Employed a multiple reinforcement schedule combining food reinforcement, shock avoidance, and extinction with rats. Morphine, amphetamine, pentobarbital, chlorpromazine, iproniazid, and nialamide each act upon individual components of the schedule, so that each drug may be distinguished behaviorally; also the onset and duration of action of each drug may be determined. The advantages of this schedule as a screening device for pharmacological agents is discussed.—J. Arbit.

5542. Wenzel, Bernice M. (U. California Medical Center) Notes on a positive, nonalimentary reinforcer. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959(Oct), 2, 288.—Notes 7 incidental observations bearing upon the effectiveness of tactile stimulation about the heads of cats as reinforcement.—J. Arbit.

5543. Wesley, Frank. Number concept formation in the rat. *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1959(Nov), 16, 605-627.—Utilizing discrimination tasks, some evi-

dence is given for a rat's ability to learn numerical discriminations. The task was limited to discriminations of "two" and "three."—A. H. Urmer.

5544. Whitecraft, R. A., Cobb, H. V., & Davis, R. T. Supplementary report: Solution of bent-wire detour problems by preschool children. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 609-611.—"Eighteen preschool children, selected from three age groups, were given bent-wire detour problems. The performance of the 2-yr.-old children was comparable to that previously reported for adolescent apes and the performance of 3- and 5-yr.-old children was as high as or higher than that of adult apes."—C. H. Ammons.

5545. Wickens, Delos D., Cross, Henry A., & Morgan, Robert M. (Ohio State U.) CS termination and the response strength acquired by elements of a stimulus complex. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 58, 363-368.—Tested the hypothesis that a variable which facilitates conditioning to a single CS will function in the same manner upon individual elements of a complex stimulus. The variable employed was the time of termination of the CS with respect to time of occurrence of the response. The situation employed was avoidance finger conditioning with GSR also measured. 1 group of undergraduates was conditioned with a single stimulus—a tone—serving as CS. A 2nd group was conditioned to a complex stimulus of a light and a tone. The results support the view that a condition for learning a response to a single stimulus operates selectively in the same manner upon the elements of a complex stimulus.—J. Arbit.

5546. Wike, E. L., Kintsch, W., & Remple, R. Selective learning and habit reversal as a function of partial reinforcement during training and reversal. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 665-668.—"A total of 48 thirsty rats was trained to make a spatial response in a T maze under conditions of 50% and 100% water reinforcement. After 12 days of training, Ss received 8 days of habit reversal training in which half of Ss in each training group had 50% reward and half had 100%. The 50% Ss committed more errors in acquisition and displayed greater variability in their error scores. In reversal a significant interaction was found between the reinforcement schedules in reversal. The group with 100% reward in training and 100% reward in reversal erred less frequently in habit reversal than the groups with 50% reward in training or reversal, or both—the latter three groups not differing from one another."—C. H. Ammons.

5547. Wike, Edward L., & Remple, Robert. (U. Kansas) Delayed reinforcement, selective learning and habit reversal. *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 179-187.—"Three groups of . . . rats were trained in a T maze [to a nonpreferred] position response under conditions of 20-sec. delay of food reinforcement on 0, 50, and 100 per cent of the correct responses. After learning the reward was shifted to the opposite goal box and habit reversal was studied under the three conditions of delay. Performance in the original learning was inversely related to the percentage of delay. The habit reversal performance was an inverse function of percentage of delay in reversal, but was unrelated to delay during training. Perseveration responses were not affected by delay during training. The results were compared to previous findings

regarding continuous and partial delay and discussed in terms of behavior theory."—R. J. Seidel.

5548. Wilson, William A., Jr. (U. Colorado) **The role of learning, perception, and reward in monkeys' choice of food.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 560-565.—During 400 trials, 6 rhesus monkeys learned to retrieve and eat the larger of 2 possible rewards, 1-5 pellets, on each trial. In the next 400 trials they were rewarded, by Es giving 4 pellets, when they selected the box containing the larger number. "The choice of the larger reward were limited by the perceptual ability of the monkeys, and not by the lack of distinctiveness in value of the rewards. An effect of reward-value which was differential between trials may be noted: the amount of reward in a trial interacted with the perceptual factor of the relative size of the stimuli to influence the latency of response."—R. H. Waters.

5549. Winnick, Wilma A., & Wasserman, Walter L. (Queens Coll., Flushing) **The effect upon incidental learning of varying the information about the irrelevant material.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 72, 439-442.—Variation in information about the irrelevant material affects the amount of incidental learning without influencing the learning of the relevant material.—R. H. Waters.

5550. Wogan, Michael, & Waters, Rolland H. (U. Florida) **The role of repetition in learning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 612-613.—Rock's results on the role of frequency in paired-associate learning (see 33: 726) were corroborated and additional data presented showing that the experimental group (25 undergraduate Ss) retained better than did the control group (25 undergraduate Ss) after a retention interval of 1 week. It is suggested that the method employed permits the experimental S to select an easier list.—R. H. Waters.

5551. Wokoun, Frank William, Jr. (U. Nebraska) **The effect of stimulus intensity in sensory preconditioning.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1881.—Abstract.

5552. Yarczower, Matthew. (USN Research Inst.) **Conditioning test of stimulus-predifferentiation.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 572-576.—"Four groups of 10 Ss each received paired-associates training involving five nonsense-shapes to one of two criteria of learning. Then all groups underwent classical conditioning of the GSR with one of the nonsense-shapes used in the pretraining of the experimental groups as the CS, after which generalization was measured in differential conditioning trials. The results indicated that paired-associates learning, if carried to a sufficiently high level, facilitates subsequent discrimination among the stimuli. Previous research generally has yielded negative results."—R. H. Waters.

5553. Young, Robert K. (U. Texas) **A comparison of two methods of learning serial associations.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 554-559.—10 of 12 items from a serial list of adjectives were used as both stimuli and responses to form a paired associate [PA] list of 11 pairs. "The associations formed during learning by paired associates and serial order were compared. . . PA was more difficult than by serial order. Prior learning of . . . [PA] facilitated learning of a serial list, but prior learning of a

serial list facilitated . . . [PA learning] only until a criterion of 6 correct out of 11 associates was reached."—R. H. Waters.

5554. Zuckermann, Emil. (Rumanian Acad. Science, Bucharest) **Effect of cortical and reticular stimulation on conditioned reflex activity.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1959 (Nov), 22, 633-643.—The temporary connections for certain defense conditioned reflexes are elaborated at a supramesencephalic level because they are inhibited after generalized seizures induced by cortical stimulation but not after brain stem seizures induced by reticular stimulation. The temporary connection probably occurs in corticodiencephalic structures which receive and analyze the conditioned stimulus. The mesencephalic reticular formation influences cortical and diencephalic neurones by augmenting both the excitatory process and the process of active inhibition.—G. Westheimer.

(See also Abstracts 4908, 4977, 5080, 5135, 5158, 5185, 5280, 5293, 5369, 5384, 5409, 5640, 6003, 6181(a), 6219, 6220(a), 6297, 6365, 6470, 6475, 6478, 6527, 6533)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

5555. Ammons, R. B., & Ammons, C. H. **Rational evaluation of the "standard anagram task" as a laboratory analogue of "real-life" problem solving.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 718-720.—"65 persons compared real-life problem situations (including those believed to call for 'creative' responses) and the standard anagram task for apparent similarities. A list of these similarities is presented. It appears that the standard anagram task provides a model situation amenable to experimental control and manipulation, and suitable for the study of many important characteristics of problem solving (including 'creativity') as found in 'real life'."—J. Mallick.

5556. Ammons, R. B., & Ammons, C. H. **A standard anagram task.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 654-656.—"A standard anagram task for use in the systematic study of problem solving is described in detail, and some of its more obvious strengths and weaknesses are noted."—J. Mallick.

5557. Beigel, Hugo. **Mental processes during the production of dreams.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 43, 171-187.—16 volunteers were presented the same 5 stimuli to see what happened to dreams: whistling sounds, perfume, turning on ceiling light, cushion placed on lap, moving air from fan. Discussion is in terms of quantity of responses, anticipatory, interpretive, transposed, elaborative, secondary elaboration, pattern formation, outside courses, and waking experiences. Main findings: (a) stimuli may change dream's mood or content, (b) they may inhibit its continuation, (c) external stimuli may actually start the dream.—R. W. Husband.

5558. Chapman, Loren J., & Chapman, Jean P. (U. Chicago) **Atmosphere effect re-examined.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 220-226.—"The atmosphere effect in syllogistic reasoning, as advanced by Woodworth and Sells [see 9: 5531] and by Sells [see 11: 170], was investigated by means of a multiple-choice syllogisms test. Marked and consistent error preferences were found which did not coincide with those predicted by atmosphere. The pattern of error preferences was tentatively ascribed to reason-

ing behavior which often leads to correct solutions of everyday problems but which is disallowed in the traditional rules of the syllogism."—*J. Arbit.*

5559. Cornell, A. D. An experiment in apparitional observation and findings. *J. Soc. Psych. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 40, 120-124.—This experimentation was undertaken at Cambridge to determine the authenticity of apparitions (ghosts). A ghost walk, whereby the figure could be seen from 3 different paths, was attempted on 6 different nights, consisting of 4½-minute appearances of a hooded person wrapped in a white sheet. It appeared suddenly, walked 120 feet, stopped, raised the left hand slowly in the air, lowered it, turned 45° to the right, walked toward 1 of 2 mounds (8 feet high), ascended, raised both arms in the form of a cross, then suddenly disappeared. Results were negative. Of a total of 82 persons who could see the "apparition" (being watched by Os), this was reported: (a) no one saw it, (b) some saw it but did not consider it abnormal, (c) no one seeing it considered it paranormal. The author feels the failure was due to the absence of a more subtle phi factor.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

5560. Dale, H. C. A. (Cambridge, England) Strategies of searching in two simple systems. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 539-546.—40 enlisted men were given 2 tasks: "to locate a faulty member of a row of (19) independent items . . . [and] to locate a fault in a simple flow system." The methods adopted in locating the faulty member were identified and evaluated in terms of their efficiency. Few Ss used the best strategy in either problem, however, "The more intelligent used the better strategies."—*R. H. Waters.*

5561. Feldman, Julian. (Carnegie Inst. Technology) On the negative recency hypothesis in the prediction of a series of binary symbols. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 597-599.—". . . analysis suggests that . . . Ss [43 women college students] participating in binary guessing experiments entertain hypotheses regarding patterns in addition to the negative recency hypothesis," that is, the "occurrence of a run of like symbols on successive trials decreases the probability of Ss' predicting that symbol."—*R. H. Waters.*

5562. Foundation for Research on Human Behavior. Creativity and conformity: A problem for organizations. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Author, 1958. 46 p. \$3.00.—In April 1958 a group of social scientists met with businessmen to discuss the status of research results on creativity and conformity. Creativity is defined synonymously with originality, getting out of a mental rut to look at things in a new way. Conformity, more than uniformity or conventionality, is a conflict between internal belief and external manifestation. Summaries of 15 major research findings are presented, including tests under development, relationship to other abilities, and determinants and effects of these 2 qualities. Implications for management practice and for future research are presented.—*R. O. Peterson.*

5563. Frick, J. W., Guilford, J. P., Christensen, P. R., & Merrifield, P. R. (U. Southern California) A factor-analytic study of flexibility in thinking. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 469-495.—The nature of 2 types of thinking flexibility found in previous investigations of the Aptitudes Project (see 28:

2248; 29: 5288) was studied. Their relationship to the concept of rigidity and the factorial nature of the Luchins Water Jar Test was examined. "A battery of 28 experimental and reference tests, which yielded 32 score variables, was administered to 208 Air Force Cadets. Twelve factors were extracted from the correlation matrix and the axes were rotated orthogonally. Five reference factors were identified: verbal comprehension, general reasoning, logical evaluation, originality, and ideational fluency. . . . The two usual flexibility factors were identified—spontaneous flexibility and adaptive flexibility." Data suggested that spontaneous flexibility represents an ability or disposition of freedom from inertia in thinking. The strongest factorial components in Luchin's test were logical evaluation and general reasoning, but almost no relationship was found with either flexibility factor. 24 refs.—*W. Coleman.*

5564. Goodenough, Donald R., Shapiro, Arthur; Holden, Melvin, & Steinschreiber, Leonard. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) A comparison of "dreamers" and "nondreamers": Eye movements, electroencephalograms, and the recall of dreams. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 295-302.—Research had established that rapid eye movement during sleep was correlated with dreaming, and both to light sleep as defined by EEG reactivity. In an attempt to cross validate these findings, Ss were selected as to whether they generally recalled dreaming. Ss slept in a laboratory setting wherein electro-oculograms and EEG's were taken during the period of sleep. Ss were awakened when the characteristic eye movement suggesting dreaming was observed, and during periods of quiescence. Recall of dream activity during both was solicited. Results suggest that "dreamers" manifest more ocular movement and reports of dreaming during periods of eye movement than "nondreamers."—*G. Frank.*

5565. Goodnow, Jacqueline J., Rubinstein, Irvin, & Shanks, Betty L. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Research, Washington, D.C.) The role of past events in problem solving. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 58, 456-461.—"In two experiments, sleep loss and electroconvulsive shock were found to produce a common effect: a restriction in the range of past events upon which S bases a response in a two-choice task. The results underline the usefulness of sequential analysis of responses for measuring changes in problem solving behavior."—Author abstract.

5566. Janis, I. L. (Yale U.) Motivational factors in the resolution of decisional conflicts. In Marshall R. Jones (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation, 1959* (see 34: 5385). Pp. 198-231.—Centered on the role of communication in the arousal and resolution of decisional conflicts, 3 constructs are formulated: (a) the dominant sources of decisional conflicts (anticipated approval or disapproval from self or others and anticipated gain for self or others), (b) alternative psychological modes of resolving decisional conflicts, and (c) factors influencing the choice of the mode of resolution (perceived status, personality factors, effortfulness of the mode of resolution, institutionalized patterns and traditions, availability of postdecisional information, and advance warnings and predictions). Major emphasis is given to postdecisional conflicts. Concludes with summary of study among surgical patients on psychological

preparation for postdecisional crises. Comments by Harry Levin.—*M. F. Estep.*

5567. Maltzman, I. Sex differences in the effects of amount of training on Einstellung. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 239-242.—"Four different groups of Ss received a single water-jar problem as an extinction test. It required an A-C solution. A control group received the test problem without prior training, while three experimental groups received 5, 10, and 20 water-jar problems requiring B-A-2C solutions prior to presentation of the test problem. Women showed a significant increase in their percentage of failures on the test problem, but men did not. Possible alternative hypotheses accounting for the sex difference in performance were suggested."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5568. Meadow, Arnold, & Parnes, Sidney J. (U. Buffalo) Evaluation of training in creative problem solving. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 189-194.—"The experiment was designed to evaluate the effects of a creative problem-solving course on creative abilities and selected personality variables." There were 3 matched groups of 54 Ss each. 1 group was enrolled in courses in creative problem solving; the other 2 were enrolled in other courses. 11 prepost test measures were used. "Results are interpreted to indicate that the creative problem-solving course produces a significant increment on certain ability measures associated with practical creativity and on the personality variable dominance."—*J. W. Russell.*

5569. Merrifield, Philip Ralph. (U. Southern California) A factor-analytic study of problem-solving abilities. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1878-1879.—Abstract.

5570. Milton, G. A. Sex differences in problem solving as a function of role appropriateness of the problem content. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 705-708.—"Twenty-four undergraduate men and 24 undergraduate women were given a set of 20 problems, half with content appropriate to the masculine role and half with content appropriate to the feminine role. The results confirm the prediction that when the characteristics of problems are altered so as to make them less appropriate to the masculine role, sex differences in problem solving are reduced."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5571. Nicholson, Patrick James, III. (U. Houston) An experimental investigation of the effects of training upon creativity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1071.—Abstract.

5572. Ross, Bruce M., & Engen, Trygg. (Rutgers U.) Effects of round number preferences in a guessing task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 58, 462-468.—"Tested whether round number preferences may be found in a guessing task as well as by naive choice that round number preferences, though strongly structured by the decimal number system, are susceptible to numerous context effects."—*J. Arbit.*

5573. Smith, Ewart E., & Kight, Stanford S. (U. Delaware) Effects of feedback on insight and problem solving efficiency in training groups. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 209-211.—"An experiment was conducted in a field setting to investigate two of the learning principles utilized in human relations courses. The Ss were 103 first line supervisors, in groups of about 12, in a one week, highly par-

ticipative management course. . . . The data indicated that personalized feedback markedly, and consistently, improved group problem solving efficiency. Under some conditions, feedback improved self-insight."—*J. W. Russell.*

5574. Teraoka, T. (Hokkaido U., Japan) Effects of letter orders and stimulus words on anagram solutions. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 30, 253-263.—"To investigate the factors determining 2 kinds of difficulty in solving anagrams—the one kind a function of the order of letters and the 2nd a function of the words themselves—a selection of 120 4-letter nouns were presented in all possible combinations except the basic order, abcd, and its reverse, dcba, and 9 student Ss were required to solve them as anagrams. No differences were found for the various words. An index was developed to predict the relative difficulty of any letter order, regardless of the number of letters in the anagram. English summary."—*J. Lyons.*

5575. Turner, Paul. The grey lady: A study of a psychic phenomenon in the dying. *J. Soc. Psych. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 40, 124-129.—"The author reports psychic phenomena in dying persons in a large London hospital whereby a 'lady in grey' was 'seen' by 6 different patients just prior to their deaths, from 1956 to 1958. This 'lady' was reported to have given them water or tea, and had visited or observed them. Each patient described the 'lady's' appearance similarly. The author's explanation is that of possible hallucinations."—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

(See also Abstracts 5176, 5611, 5632, 5810, 6202, 6261, 6527)

INTELLIGENCE

5576. Bridges, Cecil. Nomographs for computing the "validity" of WISC or Wechsler-Bellevue short forms. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 453-454.—"An arithmetical error in McNemar's formula (see 24: 5872) is discussed."—*A. A. Kramish.*

5577. Davis, Hannah Susan. (Columbia U.) Judgments of intellectual level from various features of the Rorschach including vocabulary. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1436.—Abstract.

5578. Estes, Betsy Worth; Kodman, Frank, & Akel, Macy. (U. Kentucky) The validity of the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 561-25 male and 25 female children were tested. The CMMS was invalid and should not substitute for intelligence tests."—*A. A. Kramish.*

5579. Fabian, H. An experiment with two forms of the 7-Squares Test. *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1959 (Sep), 8, 56-58.—2 methods of presentation of the 7-Squares Test of 46 testees are described. Results are classified as: flexible, rigid, or labile. A paired comparison method of presentation produces a relatively even distribution of the different types of responses and therefore may "possess greater possibilities for diagnostic and experimental use."—*J. L. Walker.*

5580. Griffith, Belver C., Spitz, Herman H., & Lipman, Ronald S. (Edward R. Johnstone Training Research Center) Verbal mediation and concept formation in retarded and normal subjects. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 58, 247-251.—Used an

abstraction task in which Ss had to discover a similarity among 3 words. In a separate session, the stimulus words were presented to determine the number, in each triad, defined in terms of acceptable abstraction. Retardates and normal 7-year-old Ss were not successful in concept attainment unless they had the opportunity to match words on the basis of their eliciting a common immediate associate; i.e., unless they defined at least 2 words in terms of an acceptable abstraction. Normal 9-year-olds were relatively successful even when they defined only 1 word in terms of an abstraction.—*J. Arbit.*

5581. Guilford, J. P., Fruchter, Benjamin, & Kelley, H. Paul. (U. Southern California) **Development and applications of tests of intellectual and special aptitudes.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 26-41.—Human intellect is a very complex phenomenon. The possibility that there is a unitary trait of intelligence, at least at adult levels, grows more remote. The most obvious principle regarding the structure of intellect is that primary abilities differ according to the kind of material or content dealt with by the individual. 89-item bibliog.—*F. Goldsmith.*

5582. Hector, H. **Relationship between paired comparisons and rankings of 7-Squares Test patterns.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1959(Sep), 8, 65-66.—The 7-Squares Test can be administered in 2 ways: as a paired comparison method or by sorting cards according to preference. The agreement between the 2 methods is studied and the results are found to be in close agreement. The method used will depend upon the tester's intentions. The sorting method proved "more convenient and enjoyable" and the paired comparison method proved "very boring."—*J. L. Walker.*

5583. Larsen, Ernest R. (U. Tennessee) **A developmental study of performance on the Hunter-Pascal Concept Formation Test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1861.—Abstract.

5584. LeShan, Lawrence; Marvin, Sidney, & Lyster, Olga. (Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D.C.) **Some evidence of a relationship between Hodgkin's disease and intelligence.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 1, 477-479.—306 clinical records of Army personnel carrying this diagnosis were analyzed by study of the AGCT scores and the prewar occupational ratings. Measures on both variables were "significantly higher" than for the Army population mean.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5585. Middleton, Margaret R. (Canberra University Coll., Australia) **Some observed characteristics of concepts in 3-5 year-olds.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 11, 221-222.—Abstract.

5586. Mitchell, Anna C. (Porterville State Hosp., Calif.) **A new maximum CA for the Draw-A-Man test.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 23, 555-557.—Ss were 536 mentally retarded patients. Children showed growth in Draw-A-Man mental age to at least the 16th year. Growth in MA after 13.0 resulted in increases in IQ. A maximum CA divisor of 13.0 is inappropriate in Draw-A-Man IQ.—*A. A. Kramish.*

5587. Moos, Rudolph, & Mussen, Paul. (U. California, Berkeley) **Sexual symbolism, personality integration, and intellectual functioning.** *J.*

consult. Psychol., 1959(Dec), 23, 521-523.—30 male Ss were given a list of words and figures symbolizing sex organs. Also they were tested on the Shipley Institute of Living Test for intellectual functioning. Generalizations that emotional disturbances are accompanied by disorganized symbolic processes are invalid.—*A. A. Kramish.*

5588. Morgan, P. **Observations and findings on the 7-Squares Test with literate and illiterate black groups in Southern Africa.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1959(Sep), 8, 44-47.—50 clerks and 50 mine laborers were tested using the 7-Square Test. Designs produced are assessed noting: touching of squares, not touching, overlapping, some overlapping, very orderly, orderly, quite orderly, and lacking order. A distinct difference is found between designs made by literates and illiterates.—*J. L. Walker.*

5589. Raaheim, Kjell. (U. Bergen, Norway) **The ability to name functions for common objects.** *Nord. Psykol.*, 1959, 11, 215-224.—2 groups were used to determine the relationship between the ability to list functions for a newspaper, and general intelligence as measured by 2 tests: namely, the Raven's Progressive Matrices and the Mønnesland (Norwegian) test. It was found that the higher the intelligence (shown by test scores), the greater the number of functions listed. The influence of temperamental and motivational factors is pointed out as affecting the results. Further research is suggested.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

5590. Raaheim, Kjell. **The ability to name functions for common objects.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 267-276.—(see 34: 5589)—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5591. Roberts, A. O. H., MacQuarrie, M. E., & Shepherd, J. M. **Some aspects of the pattern completion test.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1959(Sep), 8, 59-64.—The Pattern Completion Test, a nonverbal intelligence test, was administered to groups of English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking officer candidates to determine its suitability as a screening device. It was not found suitable.—*J. L. Walker.*

5592. Stetten, DeWitt, Jr., & Hearon, John Z. (National Inst. Arthritis & Metabolic Diseases, Bethesda, Md.) **Intellectual level measured by Army Classification Battery and serum uric acid concentration.** *Science*, 1959(Jun), 129, 1737.—"In a group of 817 individuals inducted into the U.S. Army, serum uric acid concentration was measured. The values were compared with scores secured on intelligence tests used at the Army reception center. A significant but low level of positive correlation between the two sets of values was found." The data provide no basis for choice among the several possible hypotheses about causality.—*S. J. Lachman.*

5593. Warrington, Willard, & Saupe, Joe L. (Michigan State U.) **Development and applications of tests of general mental ability.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 15-25.—This review, primarily of the literature since 1955, is restricted to studies most relevant for workers in education and is further limited generally to single or double score tests of intelligence. 81-item bibliog.—*F. Goldsmith.*

(See also Abstracts 4985, 5785, 5818, 5864)

PERSONALITY

5594. Allison, Joel, & Hunt, David E. (Yale U.) **Social desirability and the expression of aggression under varying conditions of frustration.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 528-532.—Ss were 62 student nurses. Social desirability (SD) effects verbal expression of aggression. More aggressive expression was noted in low SD Ss. Edwards' Social Desirability Scale shows validity in social desirability in determining the expression of aggression.—A. A. Kramish.

5595. Altrocchi, John. (Duke U.) **Dominance as a factor in interpersonal choice and perception.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 303-308.—The hypotheses herein tested were that a person chooses to interact with, and tends to perceive other people in terms of the complement of his own degree of dominance. Ss were shown a movie depicting the interaction between 4 people, 2 of whom displayed dominant behavior, 2 submissive. Measures of the Ss' own dominance were compared with their answers on a sociometric questionnaire which elicited Ss' preference for the actors. The results failed to support the hypotheses as stated. The findings were discussed in terms of their possible meaning, and their relationship to other findings. 25 refs.—G. Frank.

5596. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) **A preliminary investigation of need achievement items.** *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 32-38.—"Twenty-five personality items were written to include 3 hypothesized goals of need achievement: nonsocial self-reassurance, the desire for social approval or reinforcement, and the desire to excel in social competition. In general, the factor loadings confirmed the hypothesized tri-vector grouping of the items." 18 refs.—M. S. Mayzner.

5597. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh) **The relationship of scales of extraversion-introversion and emotionality to Guilford's O, F and P scales.** *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 49-51.—"The present research was designed to investigate the relation of the 3 first-order factors defined by the GZTS O, F, and P scales to the second-order EI and Em factors defined by the Extraversion and Neutroticism scales of the Maudsley Personality Inventory. . . . Although the first results confirm the existence of first order O, F, and P factors, it is evident that these factors are not orthogonal, but oblique, and that O and F show some relationships to the EI and Em."—M. S. Mayzner.

5598. Beran, W., Albert, R. S., Loiseaux, P. R., Mayfield, P. N., & Wright, G. **Jury behavior as a function of the prestige of the foreman and the nature of leadership.** *J. publ. Law*, 1958, 7, 419-449.—2 experimental groups of 4 jury panels, each with high and low leader prestige and autocratic and democratic leadership respectively, were used in a mock court reconstruction of an accident case to test the extent to which the personality of the jury foreman influences jury decisions. Results indicate how influential situational and circumstantial factors can be in what is considered to be a completely rational activity. All 8 panels agreed on a verdict of negligence, but in 7 of the panels the foremen were able to change the opinions of the members as to what constituted equitable damage. The relationship between

the averages of the individual estimates of equitable and awarded damages by each group suggests that such assessments are reached by pooling, consciously or otherwise, the individual estimate of the members.—H. Angelino.

5599. Berryman, E. **The self-portrait: A suggested extension of the HTP.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 411-414.—"It has been suggested that a self-portrait be asked for when the HTP [House-Tree-Person Test] is administered because of its experimental and clinical usefulness. The self-portrait takes little time. It can be used to check Buck and Machover's assumptions, and it would be interesting to compare self-portraits with Calligor's tracing technique. It should prove valuable in studies of the self-concept and body image, as it has in delineating the patient's problem and in planning therapy."—C. H. Ammons.

5600. Blum, Richard H. (California Medical Ass., San Francisco) **The choice of American heroes and its relationship to personality structure in an elite.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 235-246.—"Questionnaires like those sent to listings in Who's Who In America were submitted to a college sample which had been carefully classified into three groups based on their characteristic methods of handling needs and tensions, i.e., ego control." Over-Controllers, Adequate, and Under-Controllers were identified on the basis of questionnaire responses. These "discriminating characteristics were in turn used as a basis for dividing the Who's Who elite group into . . . Over-Controllers and non-Over-Controllers." Tests of 7 personality theory hypotheses were made based on the foregoing data and involving "replies to the questionnaire items which asked the respondent to name the five persons most influential in the development of the United States and to name the five greatest living Americans." 37 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

5601. Bullock, D. H. **Note on "looking at pictures" behavior.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 333.—2 males and 2 females individually looked at a series of slides showing 36 female nudes, 36 landscapes, and 28 of the original nudes. Ss' sex was related to time spent looking at nudes but not to time spent looking at landscapes.—C. H. Ammons.

5602. Bychowski, Gustav. (1148 Fifth Ave., NYC) **Der Kampf mit den Introjekten.** [Struggle with the introjects.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Dec), 13, 524-535.—The ego struggle with the influences of introjected parental images, involving attempts to maintain, in phantasy, the threatened infantile identifications, can be seen clearly in the lives of Proust and Toulouse-Lautrec. A case from the writer's practice is also illustrative. The primary importance of such a struggle in human experience is suggested by passages that describe the "struggle with the introjects" in the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the writings of Ramakrishna. (English original in *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958, 39, 182-190.)—E. W. Eng.

5603. Clayton, Hugh, & Payne, Dan. **Validation of Doppelt's WAIS short form with a clinical population.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 467.—The t tests did not reveal significant differences between the means of estimated IQs and Full Scale IQs. The brief form appears valid.—A. A. Kramish.

5604. Coleman, William, & Collett, Dorothy Manley. (Systems Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **Development and applications of structured tests of personality.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 57-72.—Only a few of the hundreds of published personality inventories have been used to accumulate an appreciable amount of data. In general, each inventory has had very little attention in the literature except through the efforts of its author. It is to be lamented that so much research effort has been dissipated on such a multitude of instruments instead of being focused on a promising few. It also is evident that none of the inventories has adequate normative data, the MMPI probably coming closest to having adequate norms. 140-item bibliog.—F. Goldsmith.
5605. DeSoto, Clinton B., & Kueth, James L. (Johns Hopkins U.) **The set to claim undesirable symptoms in personality inventories.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 496-500.—A balanced Psychosthenia scale (Pt) was constructed and given to students at Johns Hopkins University. Positive correlations were obtained between positively keyed and negatively keyed subscales. The Pt scale is a measure of "prepotent" response set. Acquiescence is unimportant in the scale.—A. A. Kramish.
5606. Dittes, James E. **Effect of changes in self-esteem upon impulsiveness and deliberation in making judgments.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 348-356.—The need for closure, i.e., the effort to impart meaning to situations, is assumed to be related to the personality variable of self-esteem. Self-esteem was manipulated experimentally and hypotheses tested as to the effect of increased or decreased self-esteem on the need for closure.—G. Frank.
5607. Edwards, Allen L., Wright, Calvin E., & Lunneborg, Clifford E. (U. Washington) **A note on "social desirability as a variable in the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule."** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 558.—134 Ss were given the "complete" EPPS. Removing items from the context of a standardized test alters the nature of items and responses.—A. A. Kramish.
5608. Ellis, Albert. **Requisite conditions for basic personality change.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 538-540.—A review of theoretical concepts is made regarding personality change. The opinion is that there are "probably no absolutely necessary conditions for constructive personality change." No "single" condition is necessary to induce changes in attitude and behavior patterns.—A. A. Kramish.
5609. Ex, J. **The nature of contact between co-operating partners and their expectation concerning the level of their common achievement.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 99-107.—The nature of the contact between 2 persons working together (pleasant-unpleasant) is isolated as the examined variable in the present investigation. Level of aspiration is higher when the partner is friendly; in addition, the variable influenced the S's experience of the experimental situation. 18 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
5610. Eysenck, H. J. **Personality and the estimation of time.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 405-406.—"Thirty extraverted neurotics and 30 introverted neurotics, chosen on the basis of their scores on the Maudsley Personality Inventory, estimated time intervals of 5", 10", 20", and 30". Extraverts showed the larger negative time error as predicted by Eysenck in his theory of personality."—C. H. Ammons.
5611. Eysenck, H. J. **Personality and problem solving.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 592.—From 137 adult male and female neurotics who were given the Maudsley Personality Inventory were chosen an introverted group (E score of 16 or below) and an extraverted group (E score of 30 or above). 19 extraverts and 28 introverts were administered the Morrisby Compound Series Test individually, without time limit, and each item was separately timed. "There were no differences in the total number of items correctly solved, or in the speed with which all items were finished. . . . [but] extraverts showed greater work decrement on an intelligence test by taking longer to obtain correct solutions toward the end of the test, as compared with introverts, and by giving up more easily toward the end."—C. H. Ammons.
5612. Eysenck, Hans Jurgen. **Das "Maudsley Personality Inventory."** Göttingen, Germany: C. J. Hogrefe, 1959. 24 p.—A translation of the MPI into German and a description of its uses.—A. F. Greenwald.
5613. Feldman, H. **The tragic comedy of great men.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(3), 3-16.—Before every important new situation which life presents, the resistance and dependencies of our infantile narcissism and a feeling of helplessness are aroused. We can ignore, deny, oppose, or avoid the new task; but it can be maintained by many through the intermediary action of the Great Man image. People hope to draw strength from the image of a Father they themselves have created. At the same time their responsibility for their own thoughts and acts appears lessened. The Great Man image must be altered or castrated so as to appear as the guiding spirit of a static community. This act of castration by the group is also a self-castration since he is only their own projected fantastic ego ideal.—D. Prager.
5614. Fink, David Martin. (Rutgers U.) **Sex differences in perceptual tasks in relation to selected personality variables.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1428-1429.—Abstract.
5615. Fink, Howard H., & Kahn, Theodore C. (Child Guidance Center, Dayton, O.) **A comparison of normal and emotionally ill children on the Kahn Test of Symbol Arrangement.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 53, 35-36.—The KTSA represents a new approach to personality assessment. The materials have shapes of commonly recognized objects and symbols which have to be arranged under varying conditions. This test was administered to 148 normal and 49 emotionally ill children. For the emotionally ill group there was a significant but lower correlation between symbol score and mental age.—F. Goldstein.
5616. Gabriel, John. **Types of reaction to stress complementarity of differing theoretical approaches.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 209-213.—Resemblances between the theoretical approaches of Sheldon and Horney to stress reactions are indicated. The 2 approaches may be regarded as

partial and complementary. When taken together they imply a 3rd view exemplified in Murphy's bio-social approach.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5617. Gilbert, Albin R. **Intentionalism.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 181-190.—The author calls for a unified theory of personality, to surmount what he terms "ever-mounting variety of facts and small package theories." He tries to relate significant American findings to relevant European theories, starting with pointing out that stratification of personality can be viewed in 2 ways: anatomical structure and phenomenological viewpoints. It would be profitable to sample behavior with a view to detecting the style of underlying intentionality. One approach is to measure the tempo of reactions assuming that this will indicate the preponderance of subcortically controlled behavior, which is faster, and cortically controlled behavior, which is slower. Behavior studies may also reveal under what style of volitional control an individual's dynamic stream is handled in typical situations of life, what particular intentional complexes are, and what are not, processed predominantly under cognitive-volitional intentionality. 22 refs.—R. W. Husband.

5618. Hausman, William; Sandison, Richard L., Wiest, Bernard J., & Keim, Robert R., Jr. **Adaptation to West Point: A study of some psychological factors associated with adjustment at the United States Military Academy.** West Point, N.Y.: United States Military Academy, 1959. x, 212 p.—3 cadet classes were studied to identify attributes of personality development that differentiate successful cadets from those unable to adjust at West Point. All Ss completed a personal history questionnaire and forms for self- and other-ratings. Samples from 2 classes were studied individually with interviews and psychological tests. Satisfactory cadets had better relationships with father, mother, and male peers; came from a more stable family situation; and were rated higher on such aspects of personality as sense of identity with others, general life adjustment, and ego strength. The findings are suggested as the foundation for further studies of cadet (and college student) selection and adaptation.—Author abstract.

5619. Heath, S. Roy. (U. Pittsburgh) **The reasonable adventurer and others—a two factor model of ego functioning.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 3-14.—An intensive longitudinal personality study was made of 36 undergraduate college males. A theoretical model of personality, stressing ego functioning is described. Hypotheses stemming from the model are discussed.—M. M. Reece.

5620. Helson, Harry; Blake, Robert R., & Mouton, Jane Srygley. (U. Texas) **Petition-signing an adjustment to situational and personal factors.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 3-10.—"Even under conditions of rigid standardization of presenting petitions the mere request to sign a petition operates effectively with submissive subjects regardless of the content of the petition." However, "when situational factors are either all positive or all negative practically all individuals behave alike by responding positively or negatively to a request to sign a petition. Inner convictions and other personal factors seem to be outweighed by situational factors in such cases. When situational factors are in conflict, some being positive and some negative, then inner convictions

and conforming tendencies determine resultant actions."—J. C. Franklin.

5621. Hofstätter, Peter R. (Hochschule Sozialwissenschaften, Wilhelmshaven-Rüstersiel, Germany) **Über Selbsterkenntnis.** [On self-knowledge.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 22-39.—Self-knowledge as a psychological problem rather than an epistemological problem is the core of Karl Philipp Moritz's writings (1575-1793). After nearly 2 centuries this problem has not lost interest, since self-knowledge is a sublime and most efficient corrective agent in society. 21 refs.—W. J. Koppitz.

5622. Hoyt, Thomas E., & Baron, Martin R. **Anxiety indices in same-sex drawings of psychiatric patients with high and low MAS scores.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 448-452.—112 Ss were given the MAS and asked to draw a figure of their own sex. Placement and size were related to MAS scores.—A. A. Kramish.

5623. Jones, Edward E., & Daugherty, Boice N. (Duke U.) **Political orientation and the perceptual effects of an anticipated interaction.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 340-349.—... shed further light on the conditions favoring similarity and complementarity in social preference, an experiment was designed to investigate the perception of a political stimulus person . . . by Ss varying in the strength of their own political orientation. . . . measured . . . by . . . political [scales]. . . . Ss were led to anticipate interacting with one of the stimulus persons, while in a control condition . . . there would be no expectation of ever meeting the SP." The results indicated that, "people with a strong need to manipulate their social environment tend to devalue others with similar orientation when a competitive interaction is anticipated." 15 refs.—G. Frank.

5624. Kanner, L. **Centripetal forces in personality development.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 123-133.—The general trend in psychiatry and psychoanalysis today is in the direction of the integration of internal (centrifugal) and external (centripetal) forces in the development of personality.—D. Prager.

5625. Kaufman, Roger A., Hakmiller, Karl L., & Porter, Lyman W. (U. California) **The effects of top and middle management sets on the Ghiselli Self-Description Inventory.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 43, 149-153.—44 students filled out the Ghiselli Self-Description Inventory first as if they were in top management, secondly as if they were in middle management, and then as themselves. Scores were effected by the sets but in a uniform manner for the group.—J. W. Russell.

5626. Khanna, Jaswant, & Khanna, Prabha. (Larned State Hosp., Kansas) **A discussion of certain aspects of Lewin's personality theory.** *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1959 (Oct), 17, 157-168.—Following an analysis of the main concepts in Lewin's system, a critique dealing mainly with his motivational constructs is presented. His system is then considered according to aspects, such as biological-environmental and historical-ahistorical, found in the development of most personality theories.—D. Lebo.

5627. Levin, Harry, & Baldwin, Alfred L. (Cornell U.) **Pride and shame in children.** In Marshall R. Jones (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on mo-*

tivation, 1959 (see 34: 5385). Pp. 138-173.—Describes early stages of theoretical developments and research methods used at Cornell on the problems of pride and shame in children. Convinced of the basic usefulness of the S-O-R formula, the Es began studies with the discovery of the stimulus conditions that elicit pride and shame in children, and then moved to investigation of relevant personality variables. Research findings were related to their own and other's studies on child-rearing and its effects on subsequent behavior, and to studies of the achievement need. 20 refs.—*M. F. Estep.*

5628. Lohmann, Kaj; Zenger, John H., & Weschler, Irving R. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Some perceptual changes during sensitivity training.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 53, 28-31.—Sensitivity training is a form of human relations training and includes the development of social sensitivity, i.e., the ability to sense how others think and feel, and of behavioral flexibility. The Gordon Personal Profile was administered to 65 students in 3 classes, both at the beginning and at the end of sensitivity training. The analysis attempted to test various hypotheses concerning perceptual changes as revealed through student self-perception, trainer perception, and trainer self-perception scores.—*F. Goldsmith.*

5629. McQueen, R., & Pearson, W. O. **Stimulus-word changes in picture-frustration situations.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 407-410.—"To test the hypothesis that an individual's degree and/or direction of aggression could be shaped by the word-stimuli in P-F situations, 56 Ss were drawn from a larger group all of whom had taken the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration test. Ss who had scored high extrapunitive or impunitively were assigned at random to one of three conditions differing in the aggressive nature of the word-stimuli in experimental P-F situations. Ss then responded to 24 original P-F situations whose form and instructions paralleled the Rosenzweig test. Scoring also followed the Rosenzweig procedure. The P-F situations were graphically identical; however, the word-stimuli were neutral (N), extrapunitive (E), and impunitively (M). A third of the extrapunitive Ss and a third of the impunitively Ss responded to each type of word-stimuli. . . . The hypothesis that the degree and/or direction of aggression in P-F situations can be shaped by word-stimuli was accepted. This conclusion cast some doubt upon the practice of presuming that the aggression shown at one time by an individual is a more or less stable trait."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5630. Moor, L., & Sheid-Rosier, G. **Intérêt et valeur du test de Rogers pour l'examen des enfants inadaptés.** [Interest and value of the Rogers' test for the examination of maladjusted children.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 153-155.—Some uses and limitations based on a study with 19 normal and 11 hospitalized children are presented.—*C. J. Adkins.*

5631. Peterson, Donald R., & Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois) **Personality factors in nursery school children as derived from teacher ratings.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 562.—80 pupils were ranked on 36 personality variables. Personality structure is not radically changed during childhood.—*A. A. Kramish.*

5632. Reid, J. B., King, F. J., & Wickwire, P. **Cognitive and other personality characteristics of**

creative children. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 729-737.—"Differences in certain cognitive and other personality characteristics between 24 'creative' and 24 'non-creative' seventh-grade children were investigated. Performances on cognitive measures, such as intelligence and achievement tests, were in substantial agreement with those reported for adults. Creative children also proved to be less anxious. However, findings on some personality-attitudinal measures were quite different from those reported for adults. For example, creative children tend to be more cyclothymic than schizothymic, and there is no evidence to indicate that they are more desurgent than non-creative children. The desirability of a comparable criterion for creativity among both children and adults is strongly indicated."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5633. Roberts, Allyn F. (Michigan State U.) **Some relationships between personality and humor.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1433-1434.—Abstract.

5634. Rodgers, David A. **Spontaneity and specificity in social role relationships.** *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 300-310.—"2 hypotheses were tested: (a) Role demands tend to place greater emphasis on spontaneity and independency than do role concepts; and (b) role demands tend to place greater emphasis on specific acts of behavior and less emphasis on general personality characteristics than do role concepts. The roles studied were those of husband and wife in a university student community. The results supported the first hypothesis and disprove the second hypothesis, tending to support its inverse."—*A. Rosen.*

5635. Strunk, O., Jr. **Interest and personality patterns of preministerial students.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 740.—"It was the purpose of this study to identify interest patterns and personality adjustments of . . . 60 preministerial students ranging in age from 17 to 22 yr. These Ss were matched for sex, age, percentile on ACE, and race, with a control group, one of 50 business administration majors enrolled at the same time in the liberal arts college. The Strong Vocational Interest Blank for Men and the Bell Adjustment Inventory had been administered to both groups at the beginning of the freshman year. The only significant (01. level) difference (by t test) between the two groups on the personality inventory was in the area of social adjustment, preministerial students showing more aggressiveness in social contacts. . . . On the 45 occupational areas of the Strong, the preministerial students differed significantly on 22."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5636. Tiller, Per Olav. **Attitude formation, personality and family.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 316-320.—Attitude formation depends on identification with the "norm sender," need for acceptance by a pressure group, dynamically determined tendencies to unique perceptual organization. Family, degree of father and mother contact, sex, object of parent identification, parent idealization, general developmental factors; all play a part.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5637. Torrance, E. Paul. (U. Minnesota) **Interpersonal aggression and submission in ability to endure pain and discomfort.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 48, 205-210.—The problem "was to determine the likely effect on the confidence of combat aircrewmembers in their ability to adhere to the Code of Conduct of social and cultural values emphasizing sado-ag-

gression and maso-submission. The subjects were 313 combat airmen undergoing survival training. All subjects were administered a questionnaire to assess confidence in ability to adhere to the Code and Bernberg's Personal Relations Inventory yielding measures of sado-aggression and maso-submission. Subjects most confident of their ability to adhere to the Code and endure the pain, degradation, and torture necessary to do so are less sado-aggressive and maso-submissive than are those least confident."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5638. Trapp, E. Philip, & Kausler, Donald H. Association tendencies of groups differentiated on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 387-389.—43 male and female students were given the MAS. High and low scores were compared. MAS scores produce a greater proportion of negatively-toned associations.—*A. A. Kramish.*

5639. Uhr, L. Some further effects of response context on trait inferences. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 79-85.—A further analysis of data and results reported by Shapiro and Tagiuri, (see 34: 4092) to support a hypothesis that contexts exert a contrast effect on inferences to trait words, suggests that contrast operates only within limits. As an example, "People" who are intelligent and independent stirs up additional inferences. Beyond these limits, other effects, with characteristics of reinforcement and assimilation, appear to be felt.—*R. W. Husband.*

5640. Vroom, Victor H. (U. Michigan) Some personality determinants of the effects of participation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 322-327.—"The primary purpose of this study was to determine the effects of participation in decision-making on persons with different personality characteristics. It was hypothesized that equalitarians and individuals with strong independence needs would be more positively affected by the opportunity to participate in making decisions than authoritarians and persons with weaker independence needs." The results, based on data derived in an actual industrial setting, confirmed the hypothesis. The theoretical implications of the findings are discussed.—*G. Frank.*

5641. Walters, Richard H., & Zaks, Misha S. Validation studies of an aggression scale. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 209-218.—Validating a scale based on clinical extremes has disadvantages when applied to normals. The authors attempted such a validation of their aggression scale (see 34: 4989). Ss frustrated just before taking the test showed a significantly higher aggression score than did controls. Also when of a population of 96, the top 32 and low 32 were chosen on the basis of others' ratings, trends in the expected direction appeared. Therefore, validity is demonstrated, not just for pathologically aggressive individuals, but inside the normal range.—*R. W. Husband.*

5642. Wassenaar, G. M. C. (U. Stellenbosch, Union of South Africa) Labilitat as temperamentsfaktor. [Lability as a factor of temperament.] *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1958 (May), 9, 23-35.—"A number of psychophysiological and psychological tests were administered to a group of 50 normal persons. Of the 8 factors showing intercorrelation, the following are identified: (1) The factor of lability corresponding with what Eysenck calls neuroticism; (2)

Degree of reactivity of the autonomic nervous system, i.e., tension, social sensitivity, muscular activity, and stability of the alpha rhythm. A test battery was constructed to get an almost distinct measure of lability. On the basis of the grouping that is obtained from the battery it was found that the more labile group scored highest on a number of psychoneurotic tests." Dutch and English summaries. 38 refs.—*N. De Palma.*

5643. Wiggins, Jerry S. Interrelationships among MMPI measures of dissimulation under standard and social desirability instruction. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 419-427.—440 undergraduates were tested for social desirability (SD). Rational SD scales were poor predictors. The ineffective scales were correlated with response bias. 27 refs.—*A. A. Kramish.*

(See also Abstracts 4956, 4962, 4989, 5021, 5408, 5446, 5587, 5666, 5672, 5681, 5692, 5710, 5752, 5756, 5799, 5838, 5858, 6013, 6202, 6593)

AESTHETICS

5644. Arnheim, Rudolf. (Sarah Lawrence Coll.) The robin and the saint: On the twofold nature of the artistic image. *J. Aesthet. art Crit.*, 1959 (Sep), 18, 68-79.—Full vision requires the treatment of "the object as a self-image and a likeness at the same time." An object is called "a self-image when we find that it visibly expresses its own properties. Its functions derive from the properties it reveals." A likeness "is an object treated as a statement about other objects, kinds of object, or general properties, which are recognized in the object." The self-image is the more elementary form of vision.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

5645. Aschenbrenner, Karl. (U. California) Aesthetic theory—conflict and conciliation. *J. Aesthet. art Crit.*, 1959 (Sep), 18, 90-108.—The discussion centers around emotional responses to works of art, form, and semblance among attributes.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

5646. Blum, Fred. (State U. Iowa) Santayana's music aesthetics. *J. Amer. Musicol. Soc.*, 1958, 11, 20-28.—Although musicians and aestheticians have generally ignored Santayana's contributions on music, he wrote on the subject at some length, especially in *Sense of Beauty*, *Reason in Art*, and *Domination and Powers*. As Santayana lacked technical music training, he tended to ignore the specifically musical materials but theorized on: the origin and history of music, senses through which we perceive it, instincts influencing interpretation, formal patterns, and expression. Santayana held that music must justify its place in society on moral grounds, and believed it has done so.—*D. S. Higbee.*

5647. Gotshalk, D. W. (U. Illinois) A next step in aesthetics. *J. Aesthet. art Crit.*, 1959 (Sep), 18, 46-54.—So long as aesthetics accepts a completely relativistic position it remains a subdivision of psychology, sociology, biography, and history. "Otiose absolutism" is not the answer. The author, an interrelationist, argues that to become a science aesthetics must adopt "value universalism."—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

5648. Hoffman, Frederick J. Freudianism and the literary mind. New York: Grove Press, 1959. xi, 350 p. \$2.45.—Freud's impact upon the literary

world. The reactions to psychoanalytic theory of modern writers and critics. The author includes a survey of psychoanalytic principles, some pertinent historical information, and studies the way in which such writers as Joyce, Lawrence, Waldo Frank, Sherwood Anderson, Kafka, and Mann interpreted psychological processes. Influences on such techniques as stream of consciousness as used by Faulkner, Joyce, and Wolf are also explored. A lengthy bibliography includes many critical works which are not normally published in psychological periodicals, but which are primarily concerned with the effects of Freudian psychology.—M. K. Temerlin.

5649. **Howes, Frank.** The foundations of musical aesthetics. *Proc. Roy. Musical Ass.*, 1957, 83, 75-87.—Aesthetics is the study of sensuous knowledge. "The nature of beauty . . . is like knowledge in being a relationship between a knower and a thing known has the distinguishing feature of disinterested contemplation without any pragmatic or biological motive. . . . Music is the touchstone of any general theory of art, since it poses sharply the problem of content and form and demands clarification of the emotions involved." Being musical is essentially a single faculty, varying only in intensity between composer, performer, listener, and critic.—D. H. Higbee.

5650. **Lowtzky, Fanny.** L'angoisse de la mort et l'idée du bien chez L. N. Tolstol. [Fear of death and the idea of the good in L. N. Tolstol.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 23, 495-525.—Based on Tolstol's Diary of a Madman and on his Souvenirs of Childhood, the author traces Tolstol's early trauma in loss of love and the sentiment of anxiety over imminent death. Salvation seems to lie in an overwhelming love for his wife. However, having read his diary before marriage, her feeling for him is precarious from the beginning. The later ascetic search for the good lies in this disappointment.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5651. **Michelis, P. A.** (National Technical U., Athens, Greece) Aesthetic distance and the charm of contemporary art. *J. Aesth. art Crit.*, 1959 (Sep), 18, 1-45.—A Greek professor of architecture looks at the problems of aesthetic distance.—P. R. Farnsworth.

5652. **Steiner, U.** (Leipzig, East Germany) Van Gogh: Ein Epileptiker? Zugleich ein Beitrag zur schizophrenen Symptomatik bei organischen Dämmerzuständen. [Van Gogh: An epileptic? Simultaneously a contribution to the schizophrenic symptomatology of organic cloudy states.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1959 (Jun), 11, 170-179.—Van Gogh's mental illness cannot be diagnosed with certainty. While many ascribe it to the circle of epileptic disorders, preeminently Jaspers considered it schizophrenic. The cerebral physiology underlying organic cloudy states is discussed; special consideration is given to their differential diagnosis from schizophrenia. Russian summary. 27 refs.—C. T. Bever.

5653. **Zavalloni, Roberto, & Giordani, Nazario.** Ricerca sulla sensibilità estetica nell'età evolutiva. [Research on the development of esthetic sensibility.] *Probl. Pedagog.*, 1958, No. 6, 904-919.—The esthetic sense of children 6-11 years old was studied. Considerable homogeneity of taste was found to exist both within and between age groups. The more na-

turalistic (Raphaello, Leonardo, Angelico) the painting, the more it was liked. The more distortions it had (Picasso, Modigliani, Cezanne), the less it was liked. No evidence of changes in preference was found when the age groups were compared. However, clear evidence of changes in the "reasons for liking or disliking" was established. The sex differences did not reach the 5% level of significance.—H. C. Triandis.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

5654. **Botwinick, Jack; Brinley, Joseph F., & Robbin, Joseph S.** (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) Maintaining set in relation to motivation and age. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 585-588.—Auditory reaction times (RT), after regular and irregular series of preparatory intervals (PI), were measured under verbal motivation and under mild shock motivation in 2 age groups (median ages 25 and 72 years, N = 22 and 19 respectively). . . . with longer PIs, RTs of the elderly group relative to those [of the] younger group tended to be slower with regular . . . than with irregular series. It was concluded that the younger group maintained set better. . . . Shock-motivation decreased RT but did not affect set.—R. H. Waters.

5655. **Cholst, Sheldon.** (New York U.) The only baby: Poems and notes on psychiatric theory. New York: Whittier Books, 1958. 71 p. \$2.50.—A woman without confidence is helped to grow back to normality through writing poetry. Among the topics treated in the 32 poems are: the servitude of childhood, the psychological significance of vulgarity, the self-centeredness of infancy, and the need to mature. In a prose note, the characteristics of the self-confidence, mature adult are contrasted to the jealous, over-sensitive, self-centered "only baby" or immature adult.—G. K. Morlan.

5656. **Comalli, Peter E., Jr., Wapner, Seymour, & Werner, Heinz.** Perception of verticality in middle and old age. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 259-266.—The present investigation, together with a previous study concerned with early age levels, contributes to our knowledge concerning changes in spatial organization that occur through life. Striking differences in effect of body tilt depending on age level were found: for young boys 6-15 the apparent vertical is located to the same side as body tilt; between 16 and 50, however, the opposite effect occurs, viz., apparent vertical is located to the opposite side of body tilt; finally in older men, 65-80, the apparent vertical is again located to the same side of body tilt.—R. W. Husband.

5657. **Lauriat, Patience.** (United States Bureau Census) Marriage and fertility patterns of college graduates. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1959 (Sep), 6, 171-179.—Graduates of 10 years and graduates of 25 years from 145 colleges responding to questionnaires by mail revealed 2 trends: (a) male fertility was consistently higher than female for both groups, 10 years after graduation the younger women already had a higher average number of children than the 25-year women. Use of the Mann-Whitney U Test, a nonparametric measure, indicated that the older and younger graduate groups differ significantly in respect to marriage and childbearing.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5658. Seitz, Philip F. D. (Inst. Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) **Infantile experience and adult behavior in animal subjects: II. Age of separation from the mother and adult behavior in the cat.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1959 (Sep-Oct), 21, 353-378.—(see 29: 2076) Employing the split-litter method, 18 kittens from 6 "alley cats" were divided into 3 groups. The kittens were separated from their mothers at 2, 6, and 12 weeks of age. When aged 9 months the kittens were given a series of behavioral tests. Selected results indicated that the 1st group of kittens remained throughout their lives "the most suspicious, fretful and aggressive. . . . In feeding frustration settings, 2 of the group developed a chronic asthma-like wheezing." It is concluded that "early infantile traumata have persistent effects upon adult behavior . . . affecting practically every modality of behavior tested."—L. A. Pennington.

5659. Volokhov, A. A., Nikitina, G. M., & Novikova, E. G. **Razvitiye vegetativnykh komponentov orientirovochnogo, oboronitel'nogo, i uslovnogo refleksov v ontogeneze v sravnitel'nom riadu zhi-votnykh.** [Development of autonomic components of the orienting, defensive, and conditioned reflexes in ontogenesis in a comparative series of animals.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 420-428.—The respiratory and cardiac components, discerned in the emergence of orienting and conditioned defensive reflexes to sound, are studied in rats, rabbits, dogs, and monkeys in early ontogenesis. In all the animals the autonomic reactions appear before the motor. In the early stages of ontogenesis, the respiratory component of the orienting reaction to sound is more frequently expressed in slower respiration or respiratory pauses with slower heart rate. With age, a more rapid breathing rate gradually replaces slow respiratory rhythm. The autonomic components of the conditioned defensive reflex are expressed in accelerated respiratory and cardiac rates just before reinforcement, attaining maximum values while the conditioned reflex is still unstable. With stabilization, changes in the respiratory and cardiac rates diminish and in some cases disappear altogether. It is concluded that, "as the level of cortical development is enhanced in animals, the conformity of autonomic changes with a given motor adaptive act is achieved at a faster rate."—I. D. London.

(See also Abstracts 5086, 5222, 5418, 5938)

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

5660. Bronson, Gordon W. (U. California) **Identity diffusion in late adolescents.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 414-417.—Adolescence was seen as that time of life when the individual reaches a crisis in his attempts to construct a stable self-image. In contrast to successful ego identification, one sees Erikson's "identity diffusion" (see 31: 2625). The present research is directed towards identifying and validating some specific characteristics of identity diffusion, viz., lack of continuity between the past and present self-pictures, high degree of anxiety, less certainty about present dominant characteristics of self, fluctuation in feelings about self. Tested on young college students, the characteristics were seen to be highly interrelated, and the findings interpreted in the light of Erikson's hypotheses.—G. Frank.

5661. Chess, Stella; Thomas, Alexander, & Birch, Herbert. **Characteristics of the individual child's behavioral responses to the environment.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 791-802.—The effect of various child care practices is determined not only by what the mother feels and does but also by the specific intrinsic pattern of reaction which characterizes the individual child. A longitudinal study of 85 children indicates that the individual specific reaction pattern appears in the 1st few months of life, persists in a stable form thereafter, and significantly influences the nature of the child's response to child care practices. Illustrative examples are given in the area of sleeping, feeding, discipline, toilet training, and schooling. 18 refs.—R. E. Perl.

5662. Emmerich, Walter. **Parental identification in young children.** *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1959 (Nov), 60, 257-308.—Identification in this study is defined as a tendency to behave like another person in fantasy. It was hypothesized that young children would identify the most with attitudes associated with the same-sex parent's sex role. Doll-play responses of 16 girls and 15 boys of nursery school age were judged as relevant to this hypothesis. Standard parent-child problems were presented verbally to the Ss under 2 doll-play conditions: when the attitudes of the parent dolls toward the nurturance and control of the child doll could be observed, and when the attitudes of the child doll toward a baby doll (in the absence of the parent dolls) could be observed. Responses in these 2 situations were taped and later rated by judges on nurturance-control scales. Discrepancy scores were used as indices of identification. The findings supported the main hypothesis only for boys who did identify more with the father and who displayed age-trend increments in sex-typed attitudes. Several hypotheses are suggested for explaining sex differences in the identification process. 41 refs.—G. G. Thompson.

5663. Escalona, Sibylle, & Heider, Grace M. (Yeshiva U.) **Prediction and outcome.** New York: Basic Books, 1959. xvi, 318 p. \$6.50.—A cross-sectional study of 128 infants, 4-32 weeks old, using developmental testing, pediatric examination, rating of activity level, tissue resistance, strength of grip, motion pictures, and one home visit, was used as a basis for predictions of probable functioning of the child at preschool level. 31 Ss were followed up by a similar study at ages 4-6+. Of 882 predictive items, 66% were found correct or predominantly correct; 33% false or predominantly false; 1% not verifiable. Predictions based on motor coordination, activity level and sensory threshold of infants were found to be most nearly correct. Authors give separate individual interpretations. Case descriptions are included. 47-item bibliog.—S. Duker.

5664. Frase, H. Weldon. **The early identification and documentation of individual growth patterns.** In *Inter-Institutional Seminar in Child Development, Collected papers: Inter-institutional seminar in child development, 1957* (see 34: 5667). Pp. 60-66.—Describes a study which seeks to identify children in the kindergarten who might have very early or very late growth patterns. Basing its rationale on the organismic growth concept, physical checks were made of height, weight, ear-touch, hand, foot, and eye dominance, permanent teeth, and ability

to tie bow on shoestring. Parent, teacher, and child conferences were held. MA of child determined by the Draw-A-Man Technique. It is too soon to identify valid conclusions but related developments did occur, such as a greater awareness of children as unique individuals as well as a new interest in their developmental differences.—H. Angelino.

5665. Handlon, Britomar J., & Gross, Patricia. (Mt. Holyoke Coll.) The development of sharing behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 425-428.—"The purpose of this experiment was to study sharing behavior in children as it is affected by age, sex, and only or other-than-only status." Age seemed to be the most significant factor affecting sharing behavior. Sharing was not affected by the sex or presence or no of siblings. These findings are discussed in light of previous research.—G. Frank.

5666. Hetzer, Hildegard. (Pädagogisches Inst. Weilburg, Germany) Der Körper in der Selbstdarstellung von Kindern im Jahre 1926 und im Jahre 1957. [The body in self-descriptions of children in 1926 and 1957.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 15-21.—3000 children from 10 to 14 wrote compositions "How I am and how I would like to be." The compositions were compared with Busemann's investigation of the same topic, published 1926. It appears that the body is emphasized much earlier and in a positive way, especially in the compositions of the girls of 1957; mentioning of relationships to the opposite sex are found 3 years earlier. In contrast to this development the maturity of self-evaluation lags about 4 years behind compared with the children of 1926. The momentum in self-perception seems to be shifted from inner-directedness to outer-directedness.—W. J. Koppitz.

5667. Inter-Institutional Seminar in Child Development. Collected papers: Inter-institutional seminar in child development, 1957. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Author, 1957.—(see 34: 5380, 5664, 5677, 6517, 6561)—H. Angelino.

5668. Johnson, Ronald Charles. (U. Minnesota) A study of children's moral judgments. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1430-1431.—Abstract.

5669. Katz, F. M. (Mercer House, Melbourne, Australia) Orientations of adolescents to the future. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 11, 219.—Abstract.

5670. Lovell, K. Educational psychology and children. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. 272 p. \$6.00.—The various developmental phases of children through infancy, preschool, primary school, and adolescence, with specific information on many psychological factors. These factors include maladjustment and delinquency, dullness and backwardness, character development, social behavior, relationship of the physical and mental, and various types of educational motivation. Measurement of abilities, memory, and other mental concepts, and the guidance of children are also discussed. The only possible omission is a discussion of superior children and how to deal with them. Authoritative quotes and educational examples with their psychological application also are frequently given.—O. I. Jacobsen.

5671. Maier, Henry William. (U. Minnesota) Three current child development theories applied

to child caring tasks: A study of three child development theories as postulated by Jean Piaget, Erik H. Erikson and Robert R. Sears for the purpose of applying principles derived from these theories to child caring tasks in children's institutions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1432-1433.—Abstract.

5672. Mamiya, Takeshi. (Yokohama National U.) Seisa kenkyū: Seisa kenkyū nō taikaika to seisa ishiki ni kansuru kenkyū. [A study of sex differences: II. Its systematization and the study of children's consciousness of sex difference.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959(Mar), 6, 205-216, 264.—Previous studies on the problem were critically reviewed. In the 1st experiment, 100 children 5 and 6 years of age sorted picture cards of toys, activities, and occupations according to their masculinity and femininity. "4-year-old children appear to be conscious of their own sex role." In the 2nd experiment, a questionnaire on sex differences in ability, personality, and morale was given to 388 children in 4th, 6th, and 8th grades. The result revealed that "in general both sexes perceive male more predominate than female in various abilities." English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

5673. Mussen, Paul; & Distler, Luther. (U. California, Berkeley) Masculinity, identification, and father-son relationships. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 350-356.—2 groups of kindergarten boys were selected on the basis of high and low scores on a test of sex-typing of interests. Ss were exposed to a doll-play situation and were asked to complete 9 stories involving parent-child relationships. 3 theories of identification were tested, viz., psychoanalytic (defensive identification with a punitive aggressor), developmental (movement towards a nurturing figure), and role-playing (identification as a result of intense interaction with a figure). To some extent, all 3 theoretical formulations were supported, with masculine identification most significantly related to intensity of the father-son relationship. 15 refs.—G. Frank.

5674. Orsini, Francine, & Fraisse, Paul. Etude expérimentale des conduites temporelles: La Précipitation. [Experiment on temporal behavior: Haste.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959(Apr), 4, 117-126.—2 experiments were performed with 78 girls aged 7-10 years on the variables of age and amount of time available for a task. The younger children were found to be less emotionally stable than the older, and their performances decreased more sharply under conditions of haste when inadequate time was allowed. Results when motivation was varied were found to conform to the Yerkes-Dodson law.—C. J. Adkins.

5675. Pringle, M. L. K. Comparative study of the effects of early deprivation on speech development. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 345.—"The present investigation aimed at a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the differences in speech development between [18 pairs of] pre-school children [matched for age, sex, intelligence, and home background] in residential care and those living with their own families." In vocabulary, sentence structure, use of simple sentences in response to structured and unstructured test items, and spontaneous undirected verbalization, the nursery school children were found to be superior.—C. H. Ammons.

5676. Recine, Hermann. (U. Genoa, Italy) *Contributo allo studio della personalita dell'unigenito in eta evolutiva: Ricerche psicodiagnostiche.* [Contribution to the study of the only adolescent in the developmental stages: Psychodiagnostic studies.] *Difesa Soc.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 38(2), 32-77.—Adolescent male onlies do not show greater egocentricity on Rorschach and TAT. They were more secure and self-confident than the controls. They also evidence excessive meticulousness, and a higher degree of formalization in interpersonal relationships and of emotional detachment to their parents.—L. L'Abate.

5677. Scott, Leland H. The nature and development of social behavior "types" in children. In *Inter-Institutional Seminar in Child Development, Collected papers: Inter-institutional seminar in child development, 1957* (see 34: 5667). Pp. 48-59.—Written from an organismic frame of reference, the article stresses the importance of recognizing the biological (organic) basis of all behavior and development. 3 main aspects of development are discussed: (a) growth, changes in dimensions and proportions of the organism; (b) maturation, changes in organization and complexity of the various body tissues; (c) learning, the quantity and quality of behavior potentials. Personality is the "total expression of the constitutional nature of the individual" and although culture is a potent factor in determining behavior trends, it must always operate in relation to the constitutional nature of the individual child. Research at Merrill-Palmer resulted in isolating 7 significant social behavior types of children. Analysis of children's ratings on specific items of social interaction suggests that the type of parental and family situation good for one child may not be at all "good" for another child with a different activity pattern and emotional make up. More consideration should be given the "inherent affective nature and behavior tendencies of the individual child" and less reliance placed upon generalizations from statistical materials.—H. Angelino.

5678. Townsend, Alan Hardy, Jr. (U. Michigan) *The relationship between parental commitment and certain forms of dependent behavior.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1434.—Abstract.

5679. Tröger, Walter. (Pappenheimstr. 6, Munich, Germany) *Die kritische Phase der 16- und 17-jährigen.* [The critical phase of the 16- and 17-year-olds.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 868-886.—Essays written by 14-18-year-old trade school pupils were analyzed under the aspect of developmental psychology. The 16-17-year-olds form a special group characterized by increased introversion and negative emotional trends, so that it is possible to speak of a "critical phase" at that age.—W. J. Koppits.

5680. Vuyk, Rita. *Das Kind in der Zweikinderfamilie.* [The child in the two-child family.] Stuttgart, Germany: Hans Huber, 1959. 102 p. DM 13.—Character studies of 85 boys and girls in 2-children families are compared and discussed. The older of 2 brothers—unless there is marked age difference—showed "typical" characteristics, such as seclusiveness, anxiousness, introvertedness, serious general attitude toward life, etc., in approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cases. The younger of 2 brothers showed "typical" characteristics, such as extravertedness and a gay and

generally more optimistic attitude to life, also in approximately 50% of the cases. Although boys are not so jealous of their younger sisters, they often show a discouraged, less active, and less energetic attitude. The development of 2 sisters is similar to that of 2 brothers but all characteristics are attenuated. 20 refs.—I. Neufeld.

5681. Yoda, Arata, & Kuze, Toshio. (U. Tokyo) *Seinen-ryōshin kankei: Shakaiteki taido ni okeru oyako no kankei.* [Parent-adolescent relationships and social attitudes.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 6, 229-237, 266-267.—536 high school students and their parents answered a questionnaire on the philosophy of life. Main findings were: (a) in feudalistic, irrationalistic and egoistic aspects, the social attitudes of parents did not differ from those of their children in the first 2 grades of high school. (b) factor analysis revealed 2 factors in social attitude. Internal consistency was higher in parents than in adolescents. These results indicate that parents' influence on attitudes of their adolescent children decreases when the children's age level increases. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

5682. Yoshida, Noboru. (Ochanomizu Women's U.) *Shakaika ni okeru yōgo no shiyō gainen no hattatsu.* [Development of concepts with relation in usage of terms in social studies.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 6, 238-243, 267-268.—1256 pupils from the 4th grade of elementary school up to the 3rd grade of junior high school were asked to answer the short questions concerning the usage of money. Analysis of the data reveals that there is a developmental raise in their understanding of the functions of money, but it is not sufficient and continuous. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

(See also Abstracts 5544, 5653, 5672, 5705, 6151)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

5683. Cohen, Ruth G. *Living arrangements and mental disorders among the aged: III. The contribution of a private residence program in a family agency to the healthful living of aging persons.* Workshop, 1958. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 713-720.—(see 34: 5994) The private residence program for the aged, a branch of a family service agency, was set up to provide supervised placement in a private home. The purpose is to give the older person privacy, a sense of security, and an opportunity for activity and companionship. It is available to those who cannot remain in their own homes, who are awaiting admission to an old age home or who are unable to adjust happily to group living. 2 cases are described to illustrate the advantages of this type of living arrangements.—R. E. Perl.

5684. Emerson, A. R. *The first year of retirement.* *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 33, 197-208.—A random sample of 124 British doctors who were approaching age 65 was interviewed at 3 intervals. Aspects of "retirement impact" were categorized as physical and mental health, activities and social contacts, and general attitudes. Assessment instruments included an interview schedule, a personality inventory, the Cornell Medical Index, and a diary. Results indicated no physical or mental effect during the

1st year of retirement, temporary tension, and modification of attitudes and patterns of social contact.—*M. York.*

5685. Greene, Donovan Riley. (U. Wisconsin) **The effects of aging on the component movements of human gait.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1079-1080.—Abstract.

5686. Hickler, R. B., Gifford, S., Hamlin, J. T., III, Murawski, B. J., Tyler, H. R., & Wells, R. E., Jr. (Boston, Mass.) **A clinical, physiologic, and psychologic study of 20 geriatric patients.** *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1959, 51, 1335-1355.—A random sample of 4 men and 16 women aged 64-81 was selected from a population of 120 patients in an active geriatric clinic of a teaching hospital, and evaluated by means of a team approach from medical, physiological, neurological, psychological, and social points of view. Successful adjustment to the aging process was related to the general reaction to change, early attitudes toward parents, capacity to develop satisfactory interpersonal relations, emotional maturity, development of interests, degree of activity, and intactness of memory and judgment.—*J. L. Yager.*

5687. Kral, V. A., & Wigdor, B. T. (McGill U., Canada) **Androgen effect on senescent memory function.** *Geriatrics*, 1959(Jul), 14, 450-456.—The effect of an oral androgen on memory of 13 elderly Ss with mild and amnesic memory disorders was compared with a matched control group. A modified Wechsler Memory Scale was used before and after. On 2 of 8 subtests significant improvement was shown by the experimental group.—*D. T. Herman.*

5688. Riegel, Klaus F. (U. Hamburg, Germany) **Ergebnisse und Probleme der psychologischen Altersforschung.** [Results and problems of the psychological study of old age.] *Vita Humana*, 1958, 1, 204-243.—The 2nd part of a survey (see 34: 1143), principally from American sources, of psychological studies on aging. It is divided into 4 parts: Verbal abilities, Memory and learning ability, Psychomotor abilities, Vocational abilities. 158 refs.—*S. L. Ornstein.*

5689. Rosenbaum, Gabrielle S. **Living arrangements and mental disorders among the aged: I. Toward independent living.** *Workshop*, 1958. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959(Oct), 29, 699-707.—The housing needs of older people are closely correlated with their economic condition, health, recreational opportunities, and general environmental well-being. Housing for older people should be integrated with housing of other age categories in the population. Their housing needs seldom call for living arrangements out of the social orbit of the community.—*R. E. Perl.*

5690. Sheps, Jack. (Columbia U.) **New developments in family diagnosis in emotional disorders of old age.** *Geriatrics*, 1959(Jul), 14, 443-449.—Often the entire family must be involved in treatment of the disturbed elderly patient. This frequently involves the acceptance of a reversal of roles in which children become substitute parents to their own parents who need relief from previous responsibilities. 4 illustrative cases are cited.—*D. T. Herman.*

5691. Sykes, A. J. M., & Wilkie, R. **Retirement and industry.** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1959(Sep), 41,

163-169.—Discussed are the economic, physical, and social problems of retirement and some remedies. "... individual firms can do little. The major problems must be tackled by government policy at national and local level." The little that individual firms can do is mentioned.—*A. R. Howard.*

(See also Abstract 5994)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

5692. Abelson, Herbert I., & Rugg, W. Donald. (Opinion Research Corp.) **Self-designated influentiality and activity.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 566-567.—Data from personal interviews conducted with a national probability sample of 1059 businessmen were analyzed to ascertain some of the characteristics that distinguish the self-designated influentials from others who do not see themselves in that role. There was a consistent positive relationship between the extent of the respondents' reported political and community activities (voting, writing to Congressmen and newspapers, activity in civic affairs, etc.) and the likelihood of their self-designation as influentials.—*A. E. Wessman.*

5693. Anderson, Richard C. (New York U.) **Learning in discussions: A resume of the authoritarian-democratic studies.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 201-215.—49 studies are reviewed in which authoritarian and democratic leadership have been experimentally compared. It is concluded that: (a) "the evidence available fails to demonstrate that either authoritarian or democratic leadership is consistently associated with higher productivity," (b) "the authoritarian-democratic construct provides an inadequate conceptualization of leadership behavior." 64 refs.—*C. M. Franks.*

5694. Aposhyan, Joseph. (Columbia U.) **Public expression versus private opinion on a controversial issue.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1469-1470.—Abstract.

5695. Balter, Mitchell Boris. (U. Connecticut) **Communication patterns and personality factors as determinants of attraction-to-group.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1470.—Abstract.

5696. Berkowitz, Norman Harrison. (Boston U.) **The effect of feedback on aspects of the organization of small groups.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1470-1471.—Abstract.

5697. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. California) **Co-operation as a concept.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 44, 46-50.—An important concept and its varied meanings are examined.—*M. Muth.*

5698. Boomer, Donald S. **Subjective certainty and resistance to change.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 58, 323-328.—"Ss were led to believe that they were exchanging numbered counters with one another, through a messenger, to the end that all six members could achieve simultaneous solutions to a problem. . . . The crucial determination was whether or not S would break his own solution to yield to a simulated request from another group member for one of the numbers he was using. . . . evidence is used to support an interpretation of yielding to group pressure which takes account of Ss' per-

ceptual modes of organizing complex, ambiguous situations."—G. Frank.

5699. Burdick, H. A., von Ekartsberg, R., & Ono, H. Two experiments in social power. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 781-789.—"Two experiments supported the view that the influence of a power figure was a positive function of his control of reinforcing stimuli. Further, the attempts to take over power within a group were found to be a function of the communication network of the group."—C. H. Ammons.

5700. Cartwright, Dorwin. (U. Michigan) Some things learned: An evaluative history of the Research Center for Group Dynamics. *J. soc. Issues*, 1958, Suppl. No. 12, 19 p.—The 1958 Kurt Lewin Memorial Address sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. If social science is to contribute effectively to social practice, the prerequisites for conducting significant social research must become more widely understood; mechanisms for the financial support of such research must be greatly improved; and social scientists must concern themselves with theoretical problems which, when solved, can in principle have relevance to social management. Better procedures must be developed for converting scientific knowledge into new social practice. We should look in the social sphere for the development of function comparable to those subsumed under the label "engineering" in the physical sciences. Social engineering will undoubtedly have to solve many technical and ethical problems which are unique. 19 refs.—J. A. Fishman.

5701. Cassel, R. N., & Haddox, G. Comparative study of leadership test scores for gifted and typical high school students. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 713-717.—A comparative assessment of scores from 2 leadership tests—the Leadership Q-Sort Test and the Leadership Ability Test—for a group of 100 typical 9th-grade students in the Phoenix Union High Schools and Phoenix College System. "No significant difference was found between the typical and gifted students in terms of leadership values as measured by the LQT scores (R_{pbis} was $.180 \pm .071$). However, a difference was obtained that has both statistical and practical significance for decision pattern as measured by the LAT scores. Gifted students exhibited scores which more closely approximated those of demonstrated leaders."—C. H. Ammons.

5702. Cieutat, V. J. Surreptitious modification of verbal behavior during class discussion. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 648.—For a group of graduate students, rate of verbalization in a discussion was found to be "a positive function of attention and a negative function of inattention" on the part of an E to the student.—C. H. Ammons.

5703. Cohen, Arthur Martin. (Boston U.) The effects of changes in patterns of communication on the behaviors of problem-solving groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1427-1428.—Abstract.

5704. Davol, Stephen H., & Reimanis, Gunars. The role of anomie as a psychological concept. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 15, 215-225.—Included are a brief review of the concept of anomie, some empirical relationships that have been noted,

alternate descriptions of the concept, and suggestions for further research.—A. R. Howard.

5705. de Montmollin, Germaine. Effect de l'âge sur le comportement en groupe. [Effect of age on group behavior.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 93-106.—Unlike 5-year-olds in the social situation, 11 year-olds act like adults, both in the group and as individuals. But they differ from adults and 5-year-olds in the number of agreements in the test situation. They discuss little and evidence a sense of competition. Group effort both in adults and 11-year-old systematizes and accelerates the exploration of stimuli.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5706. Deutsch, Morton. Some factors affecting membership motivation and achievement motivation in a group. *Hum. Relat.*, 1959, 12, 81-95.—Effects are obtained for 3 major variables: objective probability of prize attainment, the past experience of success or failure as a group, and the perceived motivation of other group members toward participation in the group. Dependent variables for membership motivation included desire to leave or continue with the group, team spirit and feeling of obligation as one works, and group helpfulness. Measures for achievement motivation included O ratings of achievement pressure displayed by the group, group performance scores, and Ss' ratings of "how hard they had tried." Several interaction hypotheses are confirmed.—M. York.

5707. Dirks, Heinz. Über die Bedeutung strukturpsychologischer Erkenntnisse für die Probleme der Gruppenpsychologie. [The significance of knowledge concerning the psychological structure of group members for problems of the psychology of groups.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959(Oct), 10, 251-269.—Sociograms of 8 groups of apprentices (boys, age 15-17) are compared with their personality tests (Herwig-Dirks). The results indicate that insight into the dynamic forces and the motivation of a group can only be gained using the personality structures of the group members in relation to their behavior in the group.—W. J. Koppitz.

5708. Dobbins, Delaney Andrew. (Louisiana State U.) Effects of partial reward on several indices of group behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1068.—Abstract.

5709. Donaldson, J., Magnuson, K., McHugh, L., Niner, R., Watt, F., Williams, B., & Zink, A. Psychological aspects of confinement in fallout shelters. *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Apr), 47, 163-170.—We must anticipate the consequences of a large scale thermonuclear attack. After a traumatic period, adaptation to remaining within a shelter, presents problems. Leadership is of major importance, and while occasionally one may appear who handles things competently, a trained leader who knows the problems and techniques will be far better. Discipline will be a major problem, because hostilities will arise, selfishness as to who needs first aid or food, desire to abandon the shelter, etc. Training should be given in shelter usage and conduct.—R. W. Husband.

5710. Eilbert, Leo R., & Glaser, Robert. (American Inst. Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Differences between well and poorly adjusted groups in an isolated environment. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Aug), 43, 271-274.—How can adjustment problems of men

in the arctic be minimized? "The Ss of the study were 648 enlisted Air Force personnel assigned to eight Arctic bases." Supervisors rated the men by adjustment. Differences were found between them according to Biographical Inventory, Self-Appraisal Blank, Incomplete Sentences Test, Peer Nomination Form, Job Proficiency Tests, aptitude scores, and sick call rate. "In general these results suggest the hypothesis that individuals who adjust well to Arctic isolation are individuals who also adjust well to their military assignments elsewhere. Isolated environments probably present a more extreme stimulus situation which more frequently and more strongly evokes maladjustive behavior."—J. W. Russell.

5711. Flament, Claude. *Ambiguïté du stimulus, incertitude de la réponse, et processus d'influence sociale.* [Ambiguity of stimulus, uncertainty of response, and the process of social influence.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 73-92.—In an experiment using a system of luminous points, results show that social influence modifies a perceptive judgment in the degree that the response to the stimulus is uncertain, but not to the degree the stimulus is ambiguous. Time of presentation affects uncertainty but not ambiguity. Social influence modifies judgment in relation to time of presentation.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5712. Freud, Sigmund. *Group psychology and the analysis of the ego.* New York: Bantam Books, 1960. xvii, 108 p. \$.50.—A paperback edition of a 1921 publication.

5713. Frymier, Jack R. (Temple U.) *The relationship of authoritarianism to rejection.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 53, 33-34.—To determine whether or not authoritarians were rejected by their peers, a group of high school students was measured sociometrically for rejection. 71 members of this group were tested later with a measure of authoritarianism and 7 months later with the Fascist scale. The relationship between rejection scores and authoritarianism scores was determined. The data seem to indicate that authoritarians tend to be rejected by their peers, but it may be that the Fascist scale measures something which, if not authoritarianism, is socially undesirable.—F. Goldsmith.

5714. Goffman, Irwin William. (U. Michigan) *Self-other differentiation and role performance: A study of professional agents of social control.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1884-1885.—Abstract.

5715. Goode, William J. *The theoretical importance of love.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Feb), 24, 38-47.—"Love is analyzed as an element of social action and therefore of social structure. . . . Since love is potentially disruptive of lineages and class strata, it must be controlled. Since its meaning is different within different social structures, it is controlled by various measures." The various methods of control are described and discussed.—G. Frank.

5716. Gordon, Wayne C., & Babchuk, Nicholas. *A typology of voluntary associations.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Feb), 24, 22-29.—". . . a theory of voluntary associations in the form of a typology utilizing the three criteria of accessibility of membership, status defining capacity of the association, and the function of the organization for the participant defined as instrumental or expressive. An at-

tempt is made to indicate the relationship between membership characteristics and the organization itself and also to suggest a basis for the comparative study of organizations."—G. H. Frank.

5717. Harary, Frank. (U. Michigan) *On the measurement of structural balance.* *Behav. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 316-323.—Utilizing graph theory, predictions are made regarding the movement of individuals in various types of groups. The mathematical proof of several theorems and their corollaries are also shown.—J. Arbib.

5718. Hartley, Ruth E. (City College New York) *The acceptance of new reference groups: Final report.* *NYC Coll. Spec. Res. Proj. tech. Rep.*, 1958 (Aug), vi, 31 p.—(see 33: 11087) This report evaluates the results of a 3½ year project designed "to explore systematically the association that exists between selected variables and the acceptance individuals accord a new membership as a reference group." Described are phases in the development of college and navy criterion measures and findings resulting from examination of hypotheses concerning: (a) social perception and concepts related to new groups, (b) relationships between new and previously established groups, (c) individual and group congruity, (d) personal characteristics involved in the acceptance of new groups, (e) relationships not embraced in the original schema. Details regarding 32 devised instruments are appended along with titles of 10 previously issued technical reports and a list of project personnel.—F. P. Hardesty.

5719. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr., & Goodstein, Leonard D. (State U. Iowa) *Relationships between personal and social desirability sets and performance on the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 302-305.—"This study was concerned with the hypothesis that a personal desirability set operates somewhat independently of a social desirability set in determining response selection on the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. To test this hypothesis 248 college Ss were administered the PPS." "It would appear that utilization of only social values for matching purposes does not represent a crucial flaw in Edwards' attempt to minimize desirability of verbal statements as an important source of performance variance." "The hypothesis of some independent effects of personal and social desirability sets upon response endorsement was supported."—J. W. Russell.

5720. Helson, Harry; Blake, Robert R., & Mouton, Jane Srygley. (U. Texas) *An experimental investigation of the effectiveness of the "big lie" in shifting attitudes.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 51-60.—"The hypothesis was tested that the degree of shift from private opinions when Ss are subjected to group pressures, is a function of the amount of discrepancy of the responses by background Ss from modal responses of a standardizing group." This hypothesis was supported "and the results are attributable to two factors: (a) the relative weakness in the internal anchoring of attitudes by comparison with factual types of tasks, and (b) the strength of the social frame as the primary anchorage for attitudes. In terms of the factors operating in this study—stimulus statements, background opinion, and residual attitudes—background opinion has been found to be most decisive."—J. C. Franklin.

5721. Hoffman, L. Richard, & Maier, Norman R. F. (Engineering Research Inst.) The use of group decision to resolve a problem of fairness. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 545-559.—A problem involving a conflict among individual needs in a group was presented to groups of students in an undergraduate psychology course. The problem entailed the distribution, among the members of each group, of points which would add to the students' final grades. In almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the groups the points were distributed according to the relative needs of the group members as measured by their current standing in the class. Acceptance of the groups' decisions as measured by reported satisfaction with the solution was high, and related to the extent to which the student felt free to express his ideas about the issue and to his satisfaction with the amount of influence he had over the solution. There was some indication also that those who contributed and those who received many points were more satisfied than others with their groups' solutions. Appointed leaders did not direct the discussion or influence the decision, but they did participate in the discussion more than the other group members.—A. S. Thompson.

5722. Holder, Wayne B. (Fresno State Coll.) Value conformity in normal and non-normal groups. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Aug), 48, 147-154.—"The 136 Ss . . . were given the specially prepared Inventory of Value Integration . . . and the MMPI. The inventory contained 240 value attitude statements. Conformity items were those on which 75 per cent or more of the students in the validation group agreed on their answers. On the basis of MMPI profiles two qualified judges classified the subjects: 87 normals, 38 nonnormals, and 11 unclassifiable. The normal group had significantly higher conformity scores than non-normals." From the Welch Anxiety Index it was found that highest conformity was accompanied by lowest anxiety and lowest conformity by highest anxiety.—J. C. Franklin.

5723. Huxley, Julian. Population planning and quality of life. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1959(Oct), 51, 149-154.—By the year 2000, world population will probably reach $5\frac{1}{2}$ billion. Population has grown at an accelerated rate, medical advance in death control being a prime factor. Quantity increase infringes on quality of life and curtails its desirable possibilities: i.e., fulfillment of physical, mental, and spiritual well-being. Various threats to quality are itemized. The International Planned Parenthood Federation should now implement public opinion by working to prevent population increase from inflicting irreparable damage on the human species.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5724. Jones, Edwa 1 E., Hester, Stephen L., Farina, Amerigo, & Davis, Keith E. (Duke U.) Reactions to unfavorable personal evaluations as a function of the evaluator's perceived adjustment. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 363-370.—"Pairs of Ss listened to two . . . persons . . . evaluate the personality of one member of the pair. One of the stimulus persons made derogatory remarks about the 'involved' member, the other was . . . non-committal. . . . In one experimental condition the derogator was pre-identified as . . . maladjusted, the nonderogator as well-adjusted. In another condition the identifications were reversed." The hypothesis was supported that the combined informa-

tion, maladjustment and derogation, summate for the bystander to produce a negative impression, but that for the involved S there is a tendency to cancel out hostility that would be aroused by the derogation.—G. Frank.

5725. Jourard, Sidney M. (U. Florida) Self-disclosure and other-cathexis. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 428-431.—Continued confirmation was found for the hypothesis that the amount of personal information an individual is willing to disclose to another is correlated with the degree of perceived closeness of the relationship. The present research tested the hypothesis in a group situation, using faculty from a newly organized college of nursing and their dean.—G. Frank.

5726. Kates, Solis L., & Mahone, Charles H. (U. Massachusetts) Effective group participation and group norms. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 48, 211-216.—"Leadership status was established for each member of two groups on the basis of the degree each member furthered group goals and successfully interacted with the other members." An "Effective Participation Scale" was employed and yielded a numerical measure of such leadership behavior. Measurement of members' attitudes' on nine significant categories, resulted in a profile for each member and for the group respectively. In the two groups studied, a student religious group and a girls' dormitory group, it was found that leadership selection showed a low positive, significant relationship to the degree of closeness of subscription to group values. The results confirmed the hypothesis of a relationship between leadership selection and degree of agreement with group values.—J. C. Franklin.

5727. Lorge, Irving, & Solomon, Herbert. Individual performance and group performance in problem solving related to group size and previous exposure to the problem. *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Jul), 48, 107-114.—It has been demonstrated previously that the relative efficiency of groups versus individuals in problem solving depended on the kind of problem, nature of group, and size of group. In this study, 174 graduate students were given the Tartaglia problem, involving transporting 3 at a time (3 men and 3 women) across a river, only the men being able to row, and each man compelled to be in the boat with his own wife. To those for whom the problem is novel, the proportion of correct solutions diminishes as size of group is larger. Other irregularities, however, suggest further research.—R. W. Husband.

5728. McCormack, Thelma; Elkin, Frederick, & Westley, William. (U. Toronto) Anxiety and persuasion. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 127-133.—Random probability samples of the donors and non-donors in a 1956 McGill University blood drive, 260 respondents, answered questionnaires concerning their attitudes toward giving blood and toward the techniques used in the drive. It was thus possible "to study in a natural context a case of persuasion in which sacred ends (welfare) were combined with secular appeals (competition and convenience) in an effort to overcome anxiety and . . . competing patterns of giving blood." Chief characteristics of donors were: absence of extra-university responsibilities, identification with cohesive groups, and high group membership. "Persuasion situations which are structured by an anxiety situation pose special problems:

... appeals to secular symbols and pragmatic advantages fail to provide the individual with adequate rationalizations for action; ... informed discussion left to run its own course may have the effect of creating a hostile atmosphere of combatants which undermines the formal persuasive efforts."—A. E. Wessman.

5729. McDonagh, Edward C., Wermlund, S., & Crowther, John F. Relative professional status as perceived by American and Swedish university students. *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Oct), 38, 65-69.—Almost 900 students from 2 American and 2 Swedish universities ranked 8 professions in terms of prestige, the degree to which a member would be criticized for deviation from moral standards, usefulness to society, and intellectual ability. The professions studied are business executive, civil engineer, dentist, elementary school teacher, lawyer, minister, physician, and university professor. National differences are found.—A. R. Howard.

5730. Maisel, Richard. (Columbia U.) A study of small groups in basic training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1886.—Abstract.

5731. Mangan, G. L., Quartermain, D., & Vaughan, G. Relationship between Taylor MAS scores and group conformity. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 207-209.—"Students who scored highest ($N = 12$) and lowest ($N = 12$) on the shortened 28-item Taylor MAS were subjected to conformity pressure induced by dummy Ss. Differences in total judgments of which of the two groups of dots contained the larger number were found not to be significant. However, percentages of yielding responses were found to vary significantly with Ss' position in the response sequence. High anxiety Ss yielded less than low anxiety Ss as group pressure increased."—C. H. Ammons.

5732. Mann, John H., & Mann, Carola Honroth. The importance of a group task in producing group-member personality and behavior changes. *Hum. Relat.*, 1959, 12, 75-80.—48 Ss in groups of 8 rated themselves and each other near the beginning and end of the group experiences on criteria drawn from factor-analytic studies of individual behavior in the small-group situation. Relative efficiency of discussion- and task-oriented study groups in producing behavior and personality change was assessed. The rating data indicate the task-oriented study-group members changed somewhat more.—M. York.

5733. Mečír, J. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) Skupiny, party a tlupy mládeže. [Groups, bands, and gangs of adolescents.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 370-376.—The author differentiates groups, gangs, and bands and draws attention to the dangers associated with membership of these units and to the best procedure in pedopsychiatric care. Russian and English summaries.—V. Břicháček.

5734. Meerloo, Joost A. M. (300 Central Park West, NYC) Psychiatric ecology. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Oct), 129, 385-390.—The need for a renewed study of psychiatric ecology is urged and cases are presented to show how a change of social circumstances and contacts can prevent mental breakdown. These examples stress the need for a greater knowledge and application of social psychological knowledge in clinical psychiatry.—N. H. Pronko.

5735. Millon, Theodore. (Lehigh U.) Authoritarianism and acceptance of an ingroup set. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 199-204.—"In an investigation of the comparative strength of a set identified with an ingroup of superior status to one lacking such identification, 115 college students falling into either the upper or lower thirds of a California F-scale distribution participated in a task involving the perception of briefly exposed pseudo words followed by a second task requiring completion of a series of partial words. While both authoritarian and equalitarian Ss were generally more susceptible to the set identified with ingroup status, this tendency was appreciably greater in the case of the authoritarians. Authoritarians also transferred this set when ingroup identification no longer existed, while equalitarians tended to relinquish it."—J. C. Franklin.

5736. Mulder, Mauk. Group-structure and group-performance. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 356-402.—Theory on "decision-centeredness": groups with a more centered decision-structure perform tasks better because individual member contributions are better integrated by the central persons. Hypotheses tested and confirmed: performance is faster, quality higher, more efficient, slower during beginning of work with lower quality, less efficiency; also the group's "corrective power" is smaller. Shaw's participation theory is refuted. 61 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5737. Mulder, Mauk. Power and satisfaction in task-oriented groups. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 178-225.—In previous studies on the influence of the communication structure of the group on the satisfaction of the members, too much emphasis has been placed on the topological aspect. Theories developed in connection with dynamic variables are also inadequate. Keeping Ss' activities equal in all conditions, exertion of power and self-realization have been varied. Several hypotheses have been confirmed: more powerful persons in the group are preferred to less powerful; these preferences increase and decrease in relation to the distance between the 2 groups. 96 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5738. Page, Richard H., & McGinnies, Elliott. (U. Maryland) Comparison of two styles of leadership in small group discussion. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 240-245.—Previous research favors democratic group discussion leadership. "Three small groups of adult Ss viewed and discussed a motion picture film under directive discussion leadership, while three additional groups followed the same procedure under nondirective leadership. Following the discussion, the Ss rated the leader in terms of 20 adjective pairs, each of which defined favorable and unfavorable ends of a continuum. They also answered questions relative to the value of the discussion." The results indicate that a directive approach by a discussion leader is favored by members of sophisticated adult discussion groups. 24 refs.—J. W. Russell.

5739. Patterson, Samuel C. Patterns of interpersonal relations in a state legislative group: The Wisconsin Assembly. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 101-109.—Sociometric friendship choice data from 87% of the 1957 Wisconsin State Legislature lower

house was analyzed to determine the informal pattern of organization, and to investigate whether leaders tend to receive more friendship choices. The informal substructure of the assembly is described. There was a significant relationship between high friendship scores and leadership status. The functional significance of friendship roles in the legislative processes is discussed.—A. E. Wessman.

5740. Peck, Sidney Morris. (U. Wisconsin) **The rank and file leader: A study of the social and political ideology of the industrial union steward.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1886-1887.—Abstract.

5741. Raven, Bertram H. (U. California, Los Angeles) **The dynamics of groups.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 332-343.—Misunderstanding persists concerning the nature of group dynamics as a field of study. This arises in large part from failure to observe the focus of group dynamics as scholarship and research in basic social science. Research on small groups rather than applications of theory are discussed. The last 6 years have seen some refinement of the terminology and theories in group research. It is still appalling how little is known. Yet our theories have generated predictions which would not have been made from everyday common sense. The predictions have been tested and often supported. Complex problems have been brought into the laboratory, and new techniques have been developed for research in the field.—F. Goldsmith.

5742. Rex, John. **The plural society in sociological theory.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (Jun), 10, 114-124.—Suggests the need for a conflict model of society, based on a conception of social systems in which change is normal and stability is essentially abnormal, as recently urged by such social theorists as Merton, Coser, and others.—R. M. Frumkin.

5743. Riemer, Svend. **Die Emigration der deutschen Soziologen nach den Vereinigten Staaten.** [The emigration of German sociologists to the United States.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1959, 11, 100-112.—Among the notable emigrants to the United States are: Franz Adler, Theodor W. Adorno, Reinhard Bendix, Erich Fromm, Hans Gerth, Paul Honigsheim, Karen Horney, Marie Jahoda, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Svend Riemer, Joachim Wach, Louis Wirth, and Kurt H. Wolff.—R. M. Frumkin.

5744. Rodgers, David A. (U. California) **Relationship between real similarity and assumed similarity with favorability controlled.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 431-433.—"The present study tests the hypothesis that subjects who share a number of characteristics in common with a stimulus person tend to assume greater similarity to him in common with him. Special attention is given to controlling the influence of favorability on the measurements of assumed similarity. . . . The data almost completely fail to support the hypothesis that . . . [assumed similarity] varies with . . . [real similarity] when the favorability component is controlled. . . . the data suggest that, when the stimulus object is relatively socially acceptable and has characteristics with which all S's are relatively familiar . . . [assumed similarity] is determined primarily by the favorability response set . . . and is almost uninfluenced by . . . [real similarity]."—G. Frank.

5745. Roth, Günther, & Bendix, Reinhard. **Max Webers Einfluss auf die amerikanische Soziologie.** [Max Weber's influence on American sociology.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1959, 11, 38-53.—A review of Weber's influence, particularly in the areas of the sociology of religion, bureaucracy, social stratification, and the comparative analysis of social institutions.—R. M. Frumkin.

5746. Runkel, Philip J. (U. Illinois) **The social-psychological basis of human relations.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 317-331.—4 areas of social psychology were reviewed: interpersonal perception, cognitive structure, anxiety and achievement in the classroom, and group effects on intra-individual processes. Many suggestions for improving research in social perception appeared. Study of the processes which mediate the formation of social perceptions was recommended. In interpersonal perceptions most investigators felt that liking-disliking was the central problem. Research into the effect of anxiety found that performance in schoolwork is sometimes improved under low anxiety, but that high levels of anxiety are uniformly found to bring about a decrement in performance. 74-item bibliog.—F. Goldsmith.

5747. Schwartz, Lester Jerome. (Columbia U.) **The effect of social evaluation and success and failure on the attractiveness of activities.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1442.—Abstract.

5748. Scott, T. H., Bexton, W. H., Heron, W., & Doane, B. K. (McGill U., Canada) **Cognitive effects of perceptual isolation.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 13, 200-209.—29 male college students were tested before, during, and after a period of isolation (usually 3-4 days). They were given verbal intelligence test items, performance tasks, and attitude scales, and were subjected to recorded "propaganda material." The experimental Ss performed worse than the control group both during and after the isolation period on some tests, and were more susceptible to propaganda, though both groups showed a significant change in attitude. After isolation Ss reported inability to concentrate, and there was some evidence of impaired judgment.—R. S. Davidson.

5749. Shaw, Marvin E. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology) **Some effects of individual prominent behavior upon group effectiveness and member satisfaction.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 382-386.—"An experiment was conducted to test the hypothesis that in unstructured situations, behavior oriented toward individual prominence in the group is negatively correlated with group performance and positively correlated with member satisfaction. . . . Twenty-two four-person groups were observed. . . . Groups were required to solve five problems. . . . After completion of the problem, Ss rated their satisfaction with the group, the degree to which group members cooperated, and group performance. . . . It was concluded that in the undifferentiated situation behavior oriented toward individual prominence interferes with effective group action."—G. Frank.

5750. Shelly, M. W., & Gilchrist, J. C. (U. Wisconsin) **Some effects of communication requirements in group structures.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 37-44.—"An experiment was performed using the wheel and comcon group structures, in which the communication requirements of the prob-

lems to be solved by the groups were varied for both structures. The results indicate that when such requirements are increased there is a rectilinear relation between those requirements and problem solution time. When the groups were required to do the same total amount of work . . . where the only difference was the amount they must do on any given trial, the relation was a negatively accelerated, increasing one."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5751. Sumner, William Graham. *Folkways*. New York: New American Library, 1960. 605 p. \$.75.—A paperback edition of the 1940 publication.

5752. Talland, George A. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) *Sex differences in self assessment*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Aug), 48, 25-35.—"Members of 17 psychotherapy groups were asked to rank all their colleagues on five criteria selected for their relevance to status structuring: leadership displayed, contribution to group discussion, dominance of discussion, popularity in the group, friendliness shown to members of the group. Except for Friendliness, men and women did not differ in their mean group assigned ranks, nor in their accuracy of judging the ranks of other group members." It was also found that "Leaders and those ranked highest on other criteria are not better judges of sociometric ratings than others, nor are they more confident about their own status," and that "men tend to overestimate their status, women to underrate it."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5753. van Bergen, Annie, & Koekebakker, J. "Group cohesiveness" in laboratory experiments. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 81-98.—How group cohesiveness is composed is unknown. Attraction-to-group (a-t-g) is a more workable variable. The authors propose several rules in experimental work when a-t-g is manipulated as an independent variable. 56 refs.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5754. Warren, J. M., & Maroney, R. J. (Stanford U.) *Competitive social interaction between monkeys*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 48, 223-233.—"Eighteen rhesus monkeys were divided into three subgroups consisting of three males and three females each. Within each group, every monkey was tested in competition for food with each of the other five members of the group on four occasions over one month. Two addition repetitions of the 15 paired comparisons with a group were made after an interval of approximately six months." It was found that "a stable and eventually linear dominance hierarchy was obtained in each group, dominance behavior was not related to weight, sex, or level of spontaneous activity, and that the correlation between aggression and success in getting food was +.77."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5755. Weiss, Walter. *The effects on opinions of a change in scale judgments*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 58, 329-334.—"If a person with a moderately pro position accepts items extending from neutral to strongly pro . . . a change limited to his perception of the moderately con items, in which they come to appear extremely con, should not affect his expressed position. But a change that makes the moderately con items appear less extreme or even neutral in his perception may incline him to agree with them." The study tested the effects of such a change in judgments on expressed opinion.—*G. Frank.*

5756. Wiebe, G. D. (Elmo Roper Associates) *The Army-McCarthy hearings and the public conscience*. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 490-502.—An analysis of 1954 interviews of 21 middle-class housewives and 25 middle-class shopkeepers in middle-sized cities in Maine and Kansas indicated the Army-McCarthy hearings were not perceived or evaluated in terms of civil rights, and had relatively little effect in changing respondents' minds about McCarthy. Values by which respondents judged were those generally introjected during childhood superego formation. "It is hypothesized that civil rights are typically not introjected during the childhood process of superego formation, that, in fact encroachments upon these rights are characteristic of the process of socialization. . . . It is suggested that many instances of various public response are motivated by inappropriate values and that our society has failed to provide systematically for the introjection of the values that are basic to political freedom."—*A. E. Wessman.*

5757. Wiener, Morton. (Clark U.) *Certainty of judgment as a variable in conformity behavior*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 48, 257-263.—"Ten ambiguous designs were presented in booklet form to 155 Ss who 'designated which of the two alternatives each design looked like and indicated the certainty of this judgment on a four-point scale. Arbitrary norms were then entered in S's booklet, five agreed with S's original choice and five disagreed. Ss were told the arbitrary norms represented the other students' choices. The Ss again designated their choices. The results show that certainty of judgment was a variable in conformity behavior, that stimulus ambiguity was also a variable and that there is considerable independent variance between certainty of judgment and stimulus ambiguity in the range tested."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5758. Wolfgang, Marvin E. *Conformity and the middle class*. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1959(Jul-Aug), 43, 432-438.—A reexamination of the concept of conformity emphasizes the social value of this behavior.—*M. Muth.*

5759. Wrightsman, Lawrence Samuel, Jr. (U. Minnesota) *The effects of small-group membership on level of concern*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1473-1474.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4907, 5060, 5388, 5493, 5562, 5579, 5598, 5623, 5677, 5805, 6275, 6325, 6620)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

5760. Anderson, Norman H. (Yale U.) *Test of a model for opinion change*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 371-381.—"Two experiments designed to test a mathematical model for opinion change were presented. In each experiment, subjects read 17 successive arguments summarized from the testimony and procedure of a jury trial." It was hypothesized that final judgment would be affected by serial position in being read (recency) and strength of the argument. The hypothesis was supported. 12 refs.—*G. Frank.*

5761. Blalock, H. M., Jr., & Blalock, Ann B. (U. Michigan) *Toward a clarification of system analysis in the social sciences*. *Phil. Sci.*, 1959 (Apr), 26, 84-92.—"Systems are seen from three perspectives: (1) that involving the relationship be-

tween system and environment, (2) that involving interaction between several systems, and (3) that involving one type of system composed of other types of systems." The applications of the concepts of "structure" and "equilibrium" to system analysis are critically examined.—*M. B. Turner.*

5762. Buss, Arnold H. (U. Pittsburgh) **The effect of item style on social desirability and frequency of endorsement.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 510-513.—7 item styles were administered to college students. Item style affects social desirability and frequency endorsement.—*A. A. Kramish.*

5763. Cowen, Emory L., & Stiller, Alfred. (U. Rochester) **The social desirability of trait descriptive terms: Order and context effects.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 13, 193-199.—A set of adjectives selected as "highly positive" and a set of "neutral" adjectives were both rated on a 7-point scale of social desirability. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Ss rated the positive adjectives first. An order effect was demonstrated in that positive adjectives rated after neutrals were seen as consistently more desirable than the same adjectives rated before the neutrals. Context effects were also shown by comparing ratings of grouped adjectives to a previous study in which the same ones were mixed.—*R. S. Davidson.*

5764. Darley, Frederick L., Sherman, Dorothy, & Siegel, Gerald M. (U. Iowa) **Scaling abstraction level of single words.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 161-167.—Median scale values of level of abstraction were obtained for each of 572 words (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) from responses of 35 judges who rated the words on a 5-point equal-appearing-intervals scale. Distribution was unimodal and symmetrical. It is suggested that this pool of words of scaled abstraction level provides a tool for use in future studies of parameters of language which may operate differentially in language learning or in such impairments of language as dysphasia.—*M. F. Palmer.*

5765. Davol, Stephen H. (U. Rochester) **An empirical test of structural balance in sociometric triads.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 393-398.—Cartwright and Harary's graph-theoretical extension [see 31: 6811] of Heider's theory of balance was tested in . . . three possible balanced sociometric triads. Three theoretical predictions were made from these triads. . . . The results indicated that unsolved problems exist regarding the intensity of relationships, the social context in which the relationships occur, and the effect of structures composed primarily of negative relationships. Experimental and theoretical implications of the findings are discussed, including the particular need for research on the growth and decay of sociometric structures.—*G. Frank.*

5766. Dodd, Stuart Carter. (U. Washington) **Formulas for spreading opinions.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 537-554.—This summary report of "Project Pevere," a study of message diffusion supported by the Air Force with $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million leaflets dropped on as many American citizens in 30 communities in 28 series of tests, reviews the findings on the following factors affecting diffusion: spatial, timing, population, activity, values and motivation, stimulatory, and residual factors. Generalizations tested by controlled experiment are distinguished

from judgments from less rigorous empirical data. Methodological findings on techniques of leaflet preparation, assessment of reliability and validity, and control of variables are reported. Basic theoretical research on laws of message diffusion and the testing of a general formula for human interaction was the project's major aim. A single master "powers formula for probabilistic spread of opinion" is presented. Bibliography of 58 papers from the project.—*A. E. Wessman.*

5767. Edwards, Allen L. (U. Washington) **Social desirability and the description of others.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 434-436.—Ss were asked to use Leary's Interpersonal Check List (ICL) to describe people they liked, disliked, and knew well but neither liked nor disliked. Social Desirability Scale (SD) values had been obtained on each of the 12 items of the ICL in a previous study by Edwards (see 32: 464). The present list selections were evaluated in terms of this dimension. Liked people are characterized by items high in SD; disliking people correlates less, but in the predicted direction. A positive relationship also exists between a Ss own SD score and that he attributes to others.—*G. Frank.*

5768. Evan, William M. (Columbia U.) **Cohort analysis of survey data: A procedure for studying long-term opinion change.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 63-72.—Analysis of opinions elicited in successive cross-sectional surveys from cohorts (persons born during a particular period) is useful in studying the impact of historical events on the opinions, attitudes, and ideologies of different generations. This elaboration of trend study, which focuses on opinions of samples of the same age group over time though not the same individuals, has some similarity to the panel technique. The relative effects on opinion change of age and exposure to events may be assessed. The method is illustrated with survey data from 1937, 1945, and 1953 on opinion regarding government ownership of railroads. Limitations and potentialities are discussed.—*A. E. Wessman.*

5769. Gullahorn, John T., & Gullahorn, Jeanne E. (Michigan State U.) **Increasing returns from non-respondents.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 119-121.—". . . where a relatively complete coverage of a population is desired, the use of a special-delivery follow-up is worth the added expense, particularly in eliciting responses from individuals who have not acknowledged any previous correspondence."—*A. E. Wessman.*

5770. Jenkins, James J., Russell, Wallace A., & Suci, George J. (U. Minnesota) **A table of distances for the semantic atlas.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 72, 623-625.—General nature of the table is described. It is available through the University of Minnesota Library.—*R. H. Waters.*

5771. Kamfer, L. **An analysis of leadership ratings.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1959 (Sep), 8, 19-27.—(see 34: 5772) Ratings made by 6 assessors of military officer candidates in a leaderless group discussion and leaderless outdoor task situation are analyzed. High reliability coefficients are found. An uneven number of points was used on the rating scale and 9 points rather than an original 13 on the rating scale seemed advisable. The rating form used is appended.—*J. L. Walker.*

5772. Kamfer, L. The predictive value of two situational tests. *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1959(Sep), 8, 15-18.—A leaderless group discussion (N=22) and an outdoor leaderless group task (N=25) are described and evaluated. No information is available on the reliability of the ratings. The test reliability is considered "satisfactory." The validation is against a 24-item sociometric buddy rating which has previously been completed by the Ss, who are army and navy officer candidates. The correlation is significant. 26 refs.—J. L. Walker.

5773. Lewis, Wilbert Wallace, Jr. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers) The construct validation of a reputation test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1070-1071.—Abstract.

5774. Lynn, D. B. (U. Colorado School Medicine) A relative measure of interaction. *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 52-61.—The application of relative measures to dimensions of interaction is suggested and the methodological steps used in developing specific relative scores are shown. 28 refs.—M. S. Mayzner.

5775. Norman, Warren T. (U. Michigan) Stability-characteristics of the semantic differential. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 581-584.—The stability of ratings given concepts over a period of 4 weeks was examined in terms of variation of factor, individual, and group scaling. A major conclusion is that "group-mean ratings and Ds therefore show very high stability over time in absence of any systematic intervening treatment."—R. H. Waters.

5776. Riland, Lane H. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) Relationship of the Guttman components of attitude intensity and personal involvement. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Aug), 43, 279-284.—"A random sample of 388 residents of a central Pennsylvania community were surveyed regarding their attitudes toward a local company. Guttman scaling techniques were applied, and a six-item scale of 'general attitude' resulted, with a reproducibility of .88. . . those respondents most involved in their attitudes toward the company were on the average the most and least favorable in their attitudes. There was a very significant, although not extremely high, positive relationship between the intensity of the attitudes expressed and personal involvement in the attitudes toward the company." These findings were contrary to a theory by Guttman (see 29: 2325).—J. W. Russell.

5777. Robinson, Donald W. (Carlmont High School, Belmont, Calif.) Public opinion polls and education. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1959(Apr), 138(4), 30-32.—Public opinion polls can be enlightening and helpful in the formulation of public policy but should not be treated as referenda. The author analyzes the increasingly heated conflicts over school issues, and considers the fundamental meaning of arguments and the psychological issues involved in gauges of public opinion.—S. M. Amatora.

5778. Storm, Thomas; Rosenwald, George C., & Child, Irvin L. (Yale U.) A factor analysis of self-ratings on social behavior. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Aug), 48, 45-49.—"A self-rating questionnaire was designed to measure 10 factors of social behavior and anxiety about each one. A factor analysis of the

correlations among these 20 variables plus test anxiety indicated that the pattern of correlations could be interpreted in terms of six general tendencies, which have been labeled independence, conscientious conformity, friendliness, fear of failure, power striving, and (tentatively) mistrustfulness."—J. C. Franklin.

5779. Tallmadge, G. Kasten, Jr. (Purdue U.) An experimental evaluation of two techniques for measuring interpersonal relations in groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1863-1864.—Abstract.

5780. Williams, Thomas Rhys. (Sacramento State Coll.) A critique of some assumptions of social survey research. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 55-62.—The critique questions generally unexamined assumptions in the utilization of certain techniques and devices (questionnaires, schedules) to "observe" and "describe" social phenomena. The assumption of the validity of a survey response as a social datum is questioned in view of demonstrable differences between "real" and "ideal" social behavior. ". . . no amount of ingenious question construction can serve as an adequate substitute for a detailed empirical description of the social behavior of the subjects of a survey." A 2nd assumption, the treatment of responses as data of dynamically equivalent phenomena, is criticized on the ground that "extensive descriptions of social behavior . . . have provided evidence that social phenomena are more adequately analyzed for causal and invariable relationships in, or with, specific reference to the context of behavior of a social group." Particularly questioned is the procedure of assigning arbitrary values to responses so they may be dealt with in equation form, which makes the assumption that survey responses are truly capable of transitivity in equations.—A. E. Wessman.

(See also Abstract 5707)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

5781. Adorno, Theodor W. Starrheit und Integration. [Rigidity and integration.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959(Oct), 10, 292-294.—Several remarks which Klaus Eyerth made (see 34: 4062) in the article with the same title in respect to the Authoritarian Personality are clarified.—W. J. Koppits.

5782. Anastasi, Anne. (Fordham U.) Differentiating effect of intelligence and social status. *Eugen. Quart.*, 1959(Jun), 6, 84-91.—The high positive correlation between intelligence test scores, educational levels, and socioeconomic variables must be seen against fertility differentials that vary from their own group patterns for families that move upwards socially, that come from high fertility areas, for post-war marriages, for highest level income groups. Methodological complications which cloud the clarity of the trends have to do with samplings, physical factors which modify reproduction, changes in educational levels and tests used from generation to generation and the like, so that the genetic and environmental contributions affecting fertility are difficult to unravel. 59 refs.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5783. Armstrong, Lincoln. (Princeton U.) A socio-economic opinion poll in Beirut, Lebanon. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 18-27.—Opinions regarding orientation toward career, personal consumption and investment priorities, assignment of responsi-

bility for economic development and welfare, and felt causes of economic conditions were obtained from 170 Lebanese, including businessmen, professionals, salaried employees, and government workers. Comparisons were made between the sexes, income strata, and career categories. Implications for Lebanese development are suggested. Respondents seemed most to favor careers not characteristically associated with economic development. There appeared to be a high level of awareness of problems facing Lebanese society, but very little inclination to become personally involved in their solution.—*A. E. Wessman*.

5784. Beal, George M., & Rogers, Everett M. (Iowa State Coll.) **The scientist as a referent in the communication of new technology.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 555-563.—Projective stimulus pictures were administered to 23 Iowa farmers and 104 Ohio farmers in order to investigate perceptions of the scientist referent. Farmers generally viewed the scientist as a "distant referent" with whom they had little contact; the Extension Service and country agent were seen as the main communication links with agricultural scientists. Respondents placed greater credibility in the scientist if he worked for the government rather than a commercial company. Innovators and early adopters of new agricultural techniques are characterized by more interest in agricultural research, more favorable attitudes toward the scientist, and a more accurate perception of the agricultural scientist.—*A. E. Wessman*.

5785. Biesheuvel, S., & Liddicoat, R. **The effects of cultural factors on intelligence test performance.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1959 (Sep), 8, 3-14.—The South African version of the Wechsler test of adult intelligence was used to determine the effect of cultural and other environmental factors of the scores of English speaking ($N = 1386$) and Afrikaans speaking ($N = 1494$) adults. The Ss were grouped by sex, age, rural or urban environment, occupational and educational level. The English speaking group obtains higher scores. The difference between the 2 is greater at the higher occupational and educational levels. "... cultural difference between the two groups exercises some effect on the development of the power to perceive new relations." The desirability of further study is indicated.—*J. L. Walker*.

5786. Bloch, Herman D. (Howard U.) **Recognition of Negro discrimination: A solution.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 291-295.—"To sum up the situation, 'recognition' may be positive or negative with varying positions between these two extremes and a position taken by a group is determined by individual attitudes or social mores, both interacting—to change one means to alter the other. To obtain any 'rational' uniformity we must recognize the need for the interdependency of the social sciences rather than using a mono-causal approach which compartmentalizes issues rather than, fan like, reveal the depth, height, and width of the problem."—*J. C. Franklin*.

5787. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. Southern California) **Race reactions by sexes.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 43, 439-441.—The data are based on a sample of 2053 male and female Ss from 33 localities in the United States. Ss were between 18 and 35 and were divided equally between college students

and graduates. Responses to the questionnaire were placed on a rating scale. The mean of the reaction of the combined group was 2.07; for males it was 1.97 and for females 2.17. The greatest difference in the reaction was in the "fairness" half of the racial distance scores. Exceptions were Negroes, Armenians, and Jews. Several hypotheses were suggested to explain the greater racial distance reaction among women.—*M. Muth*.

5788. Brengelmann, J. C. **Differences in questionnaire responses between English and German nationals.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 339-355.—No significant differences in extraversion and neuroticism were found between 165 English and 200 German Ss. Rigidity, dogmatism, intolerance of ambiguity, and extreme (positive) response set showed highly significant differences. The rigidity type of variables intercorrelated positively and significantly, as did the former with occupational status. 20 refs.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

5789. Campbell, Ernest Q., & Pettigrew, Thomas F. **Racial and moral crisis: The role of Little Rock ministers.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (Mar), 64, 509-516.—A role analysis of Little Rock, Arkansas ministers in terms of 3 reference systems—the self, the professional, and the membership—reveals the behavioral adjustments of these ministers caught in the integration-segregation moral dilemma.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

5790. Carpenter, Edmund S. (U. Toronto, Canada) **Alcohol in the Iroquois dream quest.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 148-151.—The changing role of alcohol in Iroquois life is traced from the 17th century to the present, with its earliest usage as a dream maker still persisting to a limited degree today.—*N. H. Pronko*.

5791. Carter, Roy E., Jr. **Racial identification effects upon the news story writer.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1959, 36, 284-290.—"Matched groups of journalism students wrote (as part of their regular work) a crime story based on 'factual' data supplied by their instructors. Fact sheets for the two groups differed in only one respect—the sheet used by one group identified the suspect as a Negro and the other did not. Subjects were drawn from three Southern and two non-Southern universities. In both regions, students who had written about the Negro were significantly less sure of the suspect's guilt than the group writing the 'white' version."—*D. E. Meister*.

5792. Collier, Mary J., & Gaier, Eugene L. (Louisiana State U.) **The hero in the preferred childhood stories of college men.** *Amer. Imago*, 1959, 16, 177-194.—Undergraduate men were shown to prefer fiction, fairy, animal, religious, and biographical stories in that order. 3 conscious wishes were vicariously satisfied: to be conspicuously adequate, to be unmistakably male, and to be older than chronological age would warrant. Results were consistent with Benedict's notion that popular stories reflect cultural role expectancies.—*W. A. Varvel*.

5793. Cooper, Joseph B. (San Jose State Coll.) **Prejudicial attitudes and the identification of their stimulus objects: A phenomenological approach.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Apr), 48, 15-23.—"Seven academic and nonacademic samples rated 16 ethnic and national groups on claimed ease of recognition and

preference scales"; the E-F scale was used as a measure of ethnocentrism. "For . . . visible groups the mean recognition score assigned by antipathetic subjects was not much higher than the mean recognition score assigned by affiliative subjects. For the non-visible groups" antipathetic Ss assigned a substantially higher mean recognition score than affiliative Ss. Ethnocentric Ss "claimed ability to recognize members of liked and disliked groups more easily than less ethnocentric subjects." From these results the author concludes that "within the dynamics of prejudice development, use and change it is probable that what an individual believes he can do is at least as important as what he can do."—J. C. Franklin.

5794. Cowen, Emory L., Underberg, Rita P., & Verrillo, Ronald T. (U. Rochester) **The development and testing of an attitude to blindness scale.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 297-304.—"Fifty-six items . . . were given to 101 Ss who responded to them on a four-point scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Item analysis yielded a final 30-item scale with . . . a split half reliability of .91. There were no differences in attitudes to blindness as a function of previous contact with blind people." Moreover, "the blind person is viewed in certain common ways with minority group members" and "significant correlations between negative attitudes to blindness, and Anti-minority, Anti-Negro, and proauthoritarian attitudes were found."—J. C. Franklin.

5795. Da-jou, Chen. **How psychology can be of service to the socialistic reconstruction.** *Acta psychol. Sinica*, 1959, 3, 142-149.

5796. de Fleur, Melvin L., & Westie, Frank R. (Indiana U.) **The interpretation of interracial situations: An experiment in social perception.** *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Oct), 38, 17-23.—Using the Summated Differences Scales, 2 groups of elementary sociology students who differed markedly in their attitudes toward Negroes were shown color slides portraying white and Negro persons paired in interracial scenes. Each S was queried about what he "saw" in the slides. Findings are related to certain theoretical views expressed in the race relations literature.—A. R. Howard.

5797. Dodd, Stuart C., & Griffiths, Keith S. (U. Washington) **The logarithmic relation of social distance and intensity.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 91-101.—A "logarithmic hypothesis relating intensity of opinion to the logarithm of the opinion content" was confirmed in a study of the extent to which white Ss' attitudes "towards Chinese, Japanese, and Negroes separately and together . . . would predict the trend of their intensity of feeling that score." The author expects that this relationship "may be generalizable to the intensity of any pro-con opinion content (if both variables are homogeneous and in cardinal units)."—J. C. Franklin.

5798. Engel, Gerald; O'Shea, Harriet E., Fischl, Myron A., & Cummins, Geraldine May. (Purdue U.) **An investigation of anti-Semitic feelings in two groups of college students: Jewish and non-Jewish.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 75-82.—A study of whether "aspects of anti-Semitism which are dealt with in a brief recreation program may be changed measurably and whether Jewish subjects . . . change their attitudes more readily than non-Jewish

subjects." Results suggest that "an interested, warmly motivated group (Protestant) must evidently use much more effective reorienting of attitudes than is employed at present in order to rid itself of 'automatic' prejudices toward a minority group," and that "an 'outwardly' loyal group (Jewish) apparently evidences, to some extent, the same kind of negative attitudes towards its own ethnic group as those expressed by the prejudiced majority."—J. C. Franklin.

5799. Engelsmann, F. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Naše zkušenosti s Minnesotským dotazníkem.** [Our experiences with the Minnesota inventory.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 108-118.—Results obtained in 132 records as a contribution to the problem of sensitivity, reliability, and routine use of the experiment under Czechoslovak conditions. The values for depressions and the Mf scale increase; the differences of mean scores in the diagnostic groups are small. Russian and English summaries.—V. Bricháček.

5800. Fantl, Berta, & Schiro, Joseph. **Cultural variables in the behavior patterns and symptom formation of 15 Irish and 15 Italian female schizophrenics.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1959, 4, 245-253.—A comparative study of symptoms presented. No overt homosexuality found; more alcoholism among the Irish; impulsiveness, unruly behavior, and difficulties with authority figures greater among the Italians; sex guilt greater among the Irish; delusions more frequent among the Irish; Irish females more hypochondriacal than the Italian. Suggested that differences in Italian and Irish culture, in part, account for the differences in reactions of Italian and Irish female schizophrenics.—R. M. Franklin.

5801. Fernandez-Marina, Ramon; Maldonado-Sierra, Eduardo D., & Trent, Richard D. (Puerto Rico Inst. Psychiatry, Bayamon) **Three basic themes in Mexican and Puerto Rican family values.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 167-181.—"The primary themes selected for study included family values associated with affectional patterns, authority patterns, and the differential evaluation of the status of males and females." A questionnaire was filled out by 494 Puerto Rican teenage high school graduates. "Higher affection for mothers than for fathers, and the concept of male superiority and male dominance in the family" were among the results found. 29 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

5802. Geertz, Hildred. **The vocabulary of emotion: A study of Javanese socialization processes.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 225-237.—The character of Javanese adults and the structure and functioning of Javanese society are briefly described. The socialization process focuses on status differences emphasizing the central concept of respect. The culture is shown as providing suggestions on how to behave in transition periods and on how to feel about the appropriate behavior.—C. T. Bever.

5803. Gesimar, Ludwig L. (St. Paul, Minn.) **Ideology and the adjustment of immigrants.** *Jewish soc. Stud.*, 1959, 21, 155-164.—A study of the relationship between commitment to Zionist ideology on the part of 180 young immigrants to Israel and their adjustment in terms of family solidarity, formal and informal social relations, performance of occupational and social roles, economic adjustment, disappointment with life in Israel, readiness to remain in the coun-

try, and personal adjustment. "The basic thesis of this paper that ideology serves to promote the integration of the collectivity and the implication that non-acceptance or limited acceptance of that ideology is but one form of maladjustment to the community is supported by the finding of a direct association between immigrants' acceptance of Zionist ideology and adjustment to life in Israel."—S. Glasner.

5804. Gibboney, Richard A. (Pennsylvania Dept. Public Instruction) **Socioeconomic status and achievement in social studies.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1959 (Mar), 59, 340-346.—The relationship between socioeconomic status and achievement in the social studies by studying 2 groups of 6th-graders of different socioeconomic status. Results of the study are given, conclusions and recommendations made for children of higher and of lower social status.—S. M. Amatora.

5805. Goode, William J. **Die Beziehungen zwischen der amerikanischen und deutschen Soziologie.** [The relations between American and German sociology.] *Kol. Z. Soziol. Soz.-psychol.*, 1959, 11, 165-180.—Difficulties and problems concerning the relation of American and German sociology; particularly serious is the American's inability to read and understand the German language.—R. M. Frumkin.

5806. Greenstein, Fred I., & Wolfinger, Raymond E. (Yale U.) **The suburbs and shifting party loyalties.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 473-482.—On the basis of 270 urban and 137 suburban interviews from a national survey (excepting southern United States) on the 1952 presidential campaign, it is concluded that "differences between urban and suburban political behavior do not appear to be completely explained by the differing distributions of socio-economic or religious-ethnic characteristics in the 2 populations." The additional difference may be a result of the self-selection of "Republican-prone" movers to the suburbs, or the result of environmental conversion. Democrats and union members were found more likely to interact with Republicans in the suburbs than in the cities. Long-time suburban residents appeared less Democratic than recent arrivals, tentatively indicating the converting effects of suburban living. Movement to the suburbs appears associated with achievement of middle-class status and assumption of related Republican ideology.—A. E. Wessman.

5807. Gruen, Walter. (U. Buffalo) **Attitudes of German exchange students during a year in the United States.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 43-53.—Interviews of 25 German exchange students in labor relations at the beginning and end of a year's residence at a large American university were rated on 56 attitudinal dimensions. These were intercorrelated, yielding 7 clusters which were used to characterize the group. The students were characterized by a positive attitude toward American policies and governmental principles, rejection of equality of the sexes, strong worker identity, an optimistic conception of man, emphasis on duty and responsibility, rejection of strong authority, a favorable impression of American labor relations, awareness of class differences in the United States, a belief that American family life was not harmonious, and admiration of American informality. Generally very little change was observed

during the year, presumably because of resistance to change and because of adequate prior knowledge. Changes observed were toward more intimate acquaintance with some American social conditions, a view of the Americans as less carefree than had been assumed, and an even greater rejection of American family life.—A. E. Wessman.

5808. Hamilton, C. Horace. (North Carolina State Coll.) **Educational selectivity of net migration from the south.** *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Oct), 38, 33-42.—Based on United States Census data, 1940-1950, the net migration among people 15 years or older in 1940 is analyzed by region, residence, age, sex, color, and educational level. Among the findings is that the median educational grade of migrants was about 1.3 grades below that of nonmigrants, the migration pattern changes with age, ranging "from selection at the extremes among young adults to selection of the poorly educated among middle aged and old aged adults," and "migration has substantially lowered the educational level of the urban and rural-nonfarm areas to which migrants have gone both in and out of the South." A methodological note on "the net migration rate" is appended.—A. R. Howard.

5809. Hill, C. G. N. **Teacher trainees and authoritarian attitude.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 171-181.—Student teachers in a New Zealand teacher's college were given a modified form of the Adorno F scale. Results indicated the authoritarian attitudes decrease significantly in successive years in college. The evidence suggested that higher student qualifications, as measured by examinations, tend to be associated with lower authoritarianism ratings. On the whole, religious adherents were low scorers on the scale. Entering Roman Catholic students tended to be more authoritarian than non-Catholics but in successive years the difference between Catholics and others decreased steadily to nonsignificance. 24 refs.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5810. Hoffmann, Hans. (U. Arkansas) **Symbolic logic and the analysis of social organization.** *Behav. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 4, 288-298.—Using published data on Pawnee social organization, this paper shows how symbolic logic can be used to make kinship terms, relations, and rules based on these relations, concise. Conclusions may be derived, as in this instance regarding a Pawnee's marriage partner, which are not explicitly stated in ethnographic records.—J. Arbit.

5811. Johannis, Theodore B., & Rollins, James. (Oregon U.) **Attitudes of teenagers toward family relationships and homogeneity of social characteristics of their parents.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 43, 415-420.—The interrelationship of marital happiness, affection, and similarity in parental background is studied in terms of teenagers' attitude toward parents and home, etc. 1400 students, or 91% of an 8th-grade class, were asked to complete a questionnaire on parental background characteristics. The background factors (age, locality, rural-urban background, education, religious affiliation, occupation) were rated by Ss as were their attitudes toward parents, siblings, home life, etc. No significant difference was found between marital happiness and parental background, between male and female Ss, nor between their attitudes toward home life as related to the happiness of their parents. The Ss did show a

more positive attitude toward parents and especially toward mothers than toward homelife.—*M. Muth.*

5812. Kelly, James G., Ferson, Jeon E., & Holtzman, Wayne H. (U. Texas) **The measurement of attitudes toward the Negro in the South.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 305-317.—Background data and scores from several attitude scales for 621 undergraduates were analyzed. "The quality of white-Negro social interaction, as well as the degree, proved to be a significant factor in understanding attitude toward the Negro. There was a slight tendency for those with favorable attitudes toward the church to be less tolerant of the Negro. Authoritarianism . . . was only slightly related to intolerance of the Negro. Anti-semitism and intolerance of the Negro were moderately correlated." And, "factors significantly related to attitude toward the Negro were geographic region from which the individual came, father's occupation, major field of study in college, religious preference, and stated frequency of church attendance." 16 refs.—*J. C. Franklin.*

5813. Lane, Robert E. (Yale U.) **Fathers and sons: Foundations of political belief.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 502-511.—"After a brief examination of 'typical' father-son relationships in several cultures, this study focuses on the youthful relationships with their fathers of fifteen normal working and lower-middle class men, information derived from depth interviews. . . . damaged relationships . . . are associated with (1) limited political information (because of the need to concentrate on the self in the absence of an appropriate model), (2) authoritarianism, (3) inability to criticize . . . public figures (because of a need to stifle anti-authority feelings), and (4) a pessimistic view of social improvement."—*G. Frank.*

5814. Levine, Sol, & Gordon, Gerald. (Harvard U.) **Maximizing returns on mail questionnaires.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 568-575.—Experience from a carefully planned extensive mail questionnaire survey of the enrollment directors and executive directors of 85 Blue Cross Plans (100% response) and state insurance commissioners (87% response) in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico provides suggestions for successful mail surveys. Pretesting in various stages focused on the range of data and the inclusiveness of the categories of questions, as well as on their clarity and meaningfulness. "Respondent preparation and follow-up procedures require careful planning and administration. Special delivery return envelopes, deadlines, and tentative time schedules for follow-ups and telephone calls all contribute to maximizing response."—*A. E. Wessman.*

5815. Lewit, D. W. (U. Massachusetts) **Minority group belonging, social preference, and the marginal personality.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 357-362.—". . . marginal Jews . . . nonmarginal Jews, and . . . Presbyterians of North European background" selected 1 of 16 photographs with whom they would prefer to have lunch. "Presbyterians . . . preferred North Europeans and Mediterraneans, nonmarginal Jews preferred Jews, and marginal Jews preferred Mediterraneans. . . . A measure of . . . security failed to show differences between the three groups. However, marginal Jews who preferred North Europeans . . . tended to be less

secure than those who favored Mediterraneans . . . [suggesting] that marginal Jews [who] tend to identify . . . with non-Jewish groups which do not reject them . . . do not maintain the tension which is associated with identifying with an aggressor."—*G. Frank.*

5816. Lionberger, Herbert F. (U. Missouri) **Community prestige and the choice of sources of farm information.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 110-118.—Prestige ratings of all the farm operators in a Missouri community were made by 16 local "judges"; while there was little agreement on particular social class designations, there was good consensus on the relative prestige ratings. All the local farmer operators were interviewed and the 430 reported cases of information-seeking relationships were studied to determine the manner in which community prestige operated in the choice of persons as sources of farm information. There were consistent and significant tendencies for farmers to look up the prestige scale for sources of information. Prestige did not appear to serve as a barrier to the use of local influentials as sources of farm information.—*A. E. Wessman.*

5817. McClintock, Charles G., & Davis, James. (U. California, Santa Barbara) **Changes in the attribute of "nationality" in the self-percept of the "stranger."** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 183-193.—"Sixty-six foreign students . . . completed two questionnaires separated by a five-month interval. In both questionnaires students were requested to rank-order 15 self-attributes in terms of their importance to their own self-concept. During the second questionnaire the subjects described the patterns of interaction they experienced in the U.S. In addition, they completed attitudinal items relating to . . . (a) satisfaction with sojourn, (b) attitudes toward the U.S., (c) identification with home country, and (d) adjustment to the U.S." Results showed "that alienation from the host country increases pressures towards greater identification with one's home country, whereas adaptation to the host country leads to acculturation."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5818. McGurk, Frank C. J. (Villanova U.) **"Negro vs. white intelligence": An answer.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 54-62.—Criticism by McCord and Demerath (see 33: 7899) of McGurk's study of differences in Negro and white psychological test performances are examined. Misunderstandings by the critics are cited in respect to the hypothesis involved in the original research. Statistical defects in the critic's study presented to refute his original conclusions are pointed out. 45-item bibliog.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5819. Manis, Jerome G., & Stine, Leo C. (Western Michigan U.) **Suburban residence and political behavior.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 483-489.—On the basis of 203 interviews in Westwood, a predominantly Republican, Protestant, residential suburb of Kalamazoo, Michigan, following the 1956 presidential election, it is concluded that "the data do not confirm the claims of political analysts that moving to the suburbs changes Democrats toward Republican identifications. . . . Compared with the importance of political climate, occupation, and religion, suburban residence seems in itself to be politically irrelevant."—*A. E. Wessman.*

5820. Mann, John H. (Child Study Ass. America) **The influence of racial group composition on sociometric choices and perceptions.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 137-146.—This sociometric study among 102 graduate education students placed in 6-man groups—majority, equality, and minority with reference to each S's race—produced sociometric choices and perceptions significantly influenced by racial group composition.—J. C. Franklin.

5821. Martin, James G., & Westie, Frank R. (Northern Illinois U.) **The tolerant personality.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 521-528.—Ss were classified "on the basis of a tolerance-prejudice scale featuring a zero joint of group preference. The strongly prejudiced were compared with those substantially neutral or tolerant (clustered around the zero point) with respect to 25 personal and social characteristics. The two categories differed significantly on the following attitude scales: 'Nationalism,' 'Intolerance of Ambiguity,' 'Superstition-pseudoscience,' 'Threat-competition,' 'F,' 'Religiosity,' and 'Child Rearing.' Tolerant subjects displayed a significantly higher mean level of educational and occupational status, were less suspicious of politicians, and less venerative of their mothers."—G. Frank.

5822. Matthew, Eunice S. (Brooklyn Coll.) **What is expected of the Soviet kindergarten?** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 43-53.—Basic trends in Soviet preschool education are highlighted in this article based on translated excerpts from 2 sources illustrative of Soviet educational literature: Soviet-skaia Pedagogika, a monthly journal; and the 1957 yearbook, Public Education in the USSR. Stress is placed upon the function of the preschool in supplying the background of formal schooling: precise oral language usage, general information, habits of thinking, and work skills. The urgency of time is emphasized, and the capacities of preschool children are not underestimated. Study of the primary sources of professional information concerning Soviet education is urged.—R. C. Strassburger.

5823. Miyawaki, Jiro. (Gifu U., Japan) **Hekichi jidō no personality no kenkyū: P.F.T. no kekka o chūshin to shite.** [The study of personality traits of rural pupils: Primarily based upon the Picture-Frustration Study.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 6, 77-84, 132.—P-F Study, CAT, an intelligence test, a sociometric test, and an educational environment questionnaire were administered to 37 4th-grade children from 2 schools located in a culturally and geographically isolated area in central Japan. The results of these tests were compared with the standard for Japanese children. Findings were as follows: rural children are inferior in verbal expression and transfer of learning; emotionally simple and stable; less sociable, less competitive, and more submissive than average. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

5824. Morgan, P. **A study in perceptual differences among cultural groups in Southern Africa using tests of geometric illusion.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel, Johannesburg*, 1959 (Sep), 8, 39-43.—Perceptual differences among 3 groups: black mine laborers (N=70), white students and graduates (N=44), and native bushmen (N=46) are studied using 6 tests. The differences found are not consistent. More research is necessary.—J. L. Walker.

5825. Muraskin, Judith, & Iverson, Marvin A. (68-07-A Springfield Blvd., Oakland Gardens, Flushing, N.Y.) **Social expectancy as a function of judged social distance.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 11-14.—Ss rated a list of nationality, religious, and minority groups for social distance. On later administrations, they re-rated the same list as they thought a member of an Atheist, a Communist, a mulatto, or a Puerto Rican group would or as the 'ideal' American would. On the basis of obtained distance ratings, it was concluded that the greater the social distance of a particular group, the more the pattern of social perceptions expected from this group concerning other groups would differ from one's own pattern of perceptions.—J. C. Franklin.

5826. Noguee, Philip, & Levin, Murray B. (Boston U.) **Some determinants of political attitudes among college voters.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 22, 449-463.—Interviews of a random sample of 314 Boston University students eligible to vote for the 1st time in the 1956 election indicated a greater proportion of young college students voted than did the general population. A majority of those who voted cast ballots for Eisenhower, even though a plurality preferred the Democratic party. Though they held ideological views consistent with party preference, the basis for voting very often appeared to be the personality of the candidate rather than his stand on issues. Agreement between child and parents in both party preference and presidential vote was extremely high. There was no evidence that strictness of parental control was related to "revolt" against parental political views in those cases where it occurred. Business students were preponderantly Republican, liberal arts students preponderantly Democratic. Protestant students preferred the Republican Party and candidate; Jewish preferred the Democratic Party and candidate; Catholic students preferred the Democratic Party but voted for the Republican candidate in 1956.—A. E. Wessman.

5827. Ogburn, William Fielding. **The wolf boy of Agra.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (Mar), 64, 449-454.—"A report in the press of a child near Agra, India having been reared by wolves was investigated, and the claim was found to be false. The investigation throws light on how myths originate."—R. M. Frumkin.

5828. Quereschi, Mohammed Y. **The generality of social perception scores.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 317-322.—"This study of self-ratings and other-ratings was designed to investigate (a) whether it is justified to assume the generality of various distance scores regardless of the content involved, (b) the reliability of these scores, and (c) the effect on their generality and reliability when the sign of any of the distance measures is ignored. The method of data analysis employed is comparatively new and has been tried here for the first time."—G. Frank.

5829. Roberts, John M., Arth, Malcom J., & Bush, Robert R. (Cornell U.) **Games in culture.** *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1959 (Aug), 61, 597-605.—A classification of games into categories of physical skill, strategy, and chance is advanced, and distribution of each class in 50 societies is outlined. These games may be exercises in the mastery of environment or self, social system, and supernatural. Such new ways

of viewing expressive behavior are discussed.—R. L. Sulzer.

5830. Savitz, Leonard D., & Tomasson, Richard F. The identifiability of Jews. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (Mar), 64, 468-475.—6 judges attempted to distinguish Jewish from non-Jewish students. The Jewish students were correctively identified by physiognomy above chance expectation; Jews were taken for non-Jews more frequently than the reverse; and physiognomy, speech, and gesture together were less valid clues than physiognomy alone.—R. M. Frumkin.

5831. Scholfield, Frank A. (State U. New York, Oswego) Economic and political problems in Pakistan: A sociological analysis. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1959, 7, 540-546.—An attempt is made to apply the concept of the "self-fulfilling prophecy," developed many years ago by W. I. Thomas and more recently elaborated upon by R. K. Merton, to the economic and political problems faced by the new nation of Pakistan. The Thomas theorem holds that if men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences.—R. M. Frumkin.

5832. Secord, Paul F. (U. Nevada) Stereotyping and favorableness in the perception of Negro faces. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 309-314.—Ss were presented 2 sets of photographs, 1 of Negroes, 1 of whites. The photographs of the Negroes were a priori classified as to degree of Negroid characteristic and contained some Negroes who were so lacking in so-called Negroid characteristics as to appear Caucasian. Ss were asked to rate the photographs as to their Negroidness and on 20 traits. 4 experimental conditions were employed with regard to the amount of information about the pictures given to Ss. Stereotyping of attitudes towards Negroes was seen to be elicited as soon as the photograph was perceived as being that of a Negro. The results are discussed re degree of prejudice of perceiver and a theory of interpersonal perception.—G. Frank.

5833. Sirota, David. (U. Michigan) Some functions of the nationalistic ideologies of minority ethnic groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1887-1888.—Abstract.

5834. Smith, Bulkeley, Jr. (Mt. Holyoke Coll.) The differential residential segregation of working class Negroes in New Haven. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 529-533.—"Previous studies have dealt with the description, methodology, or measurement of differences in the segregation of Negroes, and have stressed the results rather than the causes of differential segregation. In contrast, this study focuses on factors of behavior and attitudes of segregated and unsegregated Negroes which may help to explain differential segregation. . . . Such analyses do not explain why at a given time some Negroes move to unsegregated neighborhoods while others move into segregated areas." The approach employed here "attempts to explain this phenomenon in the light of differences in various qualities of the Negroes themselves."—G. Frank.

5835. Som, Ranjan Kumar. (Indian Statistical Inst., Calcutta) On sampling design in opinion and marketing research. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 564-566.—With selection of 1 individual from a household, a sampling design can be made

self-weighting if the households are selected with probability proportional to the respective sizes. The procedure and formula are given for a 3-stage sampling design for the type of opinion and marketing surveys usually conducted in cities and towns with small primary sampling units.—A. E. Wessman.

5836. Sumner, William Graham. *Folkways*. New York: Dover Publications, 1959. xiii, 692 p. \$2.49.—The 1909 edition reprinted (see 34: 1243).

5837. Tagiuri, Renato. (Harvard U.) Differential adjustment to internment camp life. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 103-109.—Observations are made on the differential response and adjustment patterns of Italians interned in Canada during World War II depending on whether they were immigrants, sailors, or refugees.—J. C. Franklin.

5838. Whiting, John W. M. (Harvard U.) Sorcery, sin, and the superego: A cross-cultural study of some mechanisms of social control. In Marshall R. Jones (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation*, 1959 (see 34: 5385). Pp. 174-194.—An anthropologist critically examines 3 essentially independent motivational systems found in societies over the world: (a) sorcery, the exaggerated and paranoid fear of retaliation from other humans, which seems to be produced in part by early seduction followed by severe punishment for sex; (b) sin, the sense of sin deriving from the projected dread of punishment by gods or ghosts, which seems to be produced by early neglect followed by severe punishment for aggression; and (c) the superego, the sense of guilt and readiness to accept blame deriving from a sense of personal responsibility for one's actions, which seems to be produced by early socialization and a monogamous family structure and nuclear household, which accentuates rivalry between father and child for the nurturance of the mother. Comments by Harry Levin. 26 refs.—M. F. Estep.

5839. Yeracaris, Constantine A. (U. Buffalo) Differentials in ideal family size. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 44, 8-11.—This is a report in differences in fertility values based on an urban population. A random sample of recent mothers was interviewed. Ss were restricted to women under 45 who had given birth to a child in 1956. In answering Ss agreed "to think of children that X dollars can support." Results were analyzed in terms of the following variables: family income, occupation, education of parents, age of mother, and subjective class rating of Ss. Results indicated: (a) a high percentage of Ss found 2-4 children an ideal number, (b) any relation between standards of living and family size were perceived by the mothers independently of their education level, (c) fertility values of young mothers differed from older mothers, (d) level of education was perceived as a reflection of living standards and class status.—M. Muth.

(See also Abstracts 5640, 5735, 5743, 5859, 5969, 6017, 6272)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

5840. Bene, Eva. Some differences between middle-class and working-class grammar school boys in their attitudes toward education. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1959 (Jun), 10, 148-152.—Confirms the findings of Hollingshead that working-class children are

not as interested in reading as are middle-class children. Also supports the observations of Davis and Havighurst that working-class children are not as willing as middle-class children to spend the years of their youth in school in order to gain higher prestige and more social rewards as adults.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

5841. Dinitz, Simon; Lefton, Mark, & Pasamanick, Benjamin. Status perceptions in a mental hospital. *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Dec), 38, 124-128.—The entire professional staff ($N = 53$) of a psychiatric institution rated the status and prestige of all participating groups. Some of the conditions which influence perceptions of accorded and desired status are noted.—*A. R. Howard.*

5842. Dubin, Robert. (U. Oregon) Human relations in formal organizations. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 357-366.—Business organizations, government bureaus, armies, labor unions, and voluntary associations are the types of organizations that are reviewed during the years 1953-1959. Attempts to formulate a general theory of formal organization take 5 general directions: (a) the focusing on the presumed antagonism between individual and organization need. The central issue of administration is to provide means for individual self-realization. (b) The interactive process is emphasized as the cement of organization. Administrative attention is focused on structuring the interactions among organization participants to achieve planned-for goals. (c) Organizations are viewed as rule-ordered. Rule systems encompass goals and methods for their achievement which may be either rationally or non-rationally grounded. (d) This approach has been popular with political scientists and sociologists, and deals with bureaucracy as an administrative type. (e) In institutional analysis the central problem is to determine the conditions under which behavior of participants becomes standardized and predictable. 70-item bibliog.—*F. Goldsmith.*

5843. Ehrmann, Winston. Premarital sexual behavior and sex codes of conduct with acquaintances, friends, and lovers. *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Dec), 38, 158-164.—Among the findings derived from written schedules and interviews with 50 male and 50 female single college students are: (a) the interrelationship of love and premarital sexual behavior depends largely on sex codes of conduct, (b) the limitation of premarital sexual behavior stems mainly from the female or from the attitude of the male toward her.—*A. R. Howard.*

5844. Glantz, Oscar. (Michigan State U.) Protestant and Catholic voting behavior in a metropolitan area. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 73-82.—A survey was made in Philadelphia of 201 white male Protestants and 199 white male Catholics to check Lazarsfeld and Berelson's Elmira, New York, conclusions that Protestants are generally oriented towards the Republican Party, Catholics towards the Democratic Party, and that religion is more important than stratification in determining party preference. "All the Elmira conclusions were at least partially applicable to Philadelphia": at middle and lower stratification levels there was twice as much Republicanism among Protestants; such differences held in comparisons within various class-identity and politicoeconomic groupings. Disparities with the Elmira study were that there was no difference in po-

litical orientation between the 2 religious groups in Philadelphia at the top socioeconomic level, and that the Republicans received more votes from older than younger Catholics in the business and white-collar groups. Within strongly business-oriented or strongly labor-oriented groups, religious affiliation seemed relatively unimportant as a determinant of party preference.—*A. E. Wessman.*

5845. Hemmi, Takemitsu; Okumura, S., Horiuchi, Y., & Ishida, K. On socio-techniques in correctional institutions. *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1959 (Oct), 8, 275-285.—As the result of sociometric studies on 9 informal groups (consisting of 4-26 members each) at a correctional institution for adult males, it is concluded that institutional staffs have some therapeutic influence upon members of a group which does not have a consistent delinquent frame of reference or value system, but have almost no influence upon members of a group which has a definite and consistent delinquent frame of reference. Critiques on the present correctional system were included.—*K. Mizushima.*

5846. Herrig, Gerhard. (Piusallee 23, Münster, Germany) Rigidität bei ländlichen Jugendlichen. [Rigidity in young rural adults.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 816-838.—Meresko's RAPH-scale served as technique in testing rigidity among a group of Catholic rural adults frequenting twilight courses and control groups of Catholic city workers and students. Rural adults and city workers were nearly equally rigid, the student group more flexible. Reduction of rigid tendencies was indicated at the end of the twilight courses.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

5847. Jones, Marshall B. (USN Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.) Religious values and authoritarian tendency. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Aug), 48, 83-89.—Results of paper and pencil tests administered to naval cadets showed a "marked tendency for authoritarian Cadets to report a religious background and to adopt religious values," and "authoritarians were found not to adopt political, economic, or social values any more frequently than non-authoritarians; and finally, the adoption of theoretic and aesthetic values was negatively related to authoritarianism."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5848. Langworthy, Russell L. (Carleton Coll.) Community status and influence in a high school. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 537-539.—". . . it was found that the status system of the community is clearly reflected in an important community institution. The way was thus prepared for a more intensive study of those social relations in which the individual performance of a leader can be separated from the influence he may be expected to have as the member of a particular status group."—*G. Frank.*

5849. Lesser, Gerald S. (Hunter Coll.) Religion and the defensive responses in children's fantasy. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 64-68.—". . . differences among preadolescent boys in different religious groups in the frequency with which fantasy aggression-anxiety responses are made. Catholic boys manifest a significantly greater number of aggression-anxiety responses in fantasy than Jewish (and Protestant) boys. Specific sub-categories of aggression-anxiety behavior are analyzed. The responses of Catholic boys significantly exceed those of Jewish boys for

the category in which aggression-anxiety interrupts aggression in fantasy, and significantly exceed the responses of both Jewish and Protestant boys for the category in which aggression-anxiety follows aggression in fantasy. Catholic boys rely significantly less, proportional to total defense used, upon the aggression-anxiety responses which intervene immediately after recognition of instigation to aggression and which prevent the aggressive act in fantasy."—A. R. Jensen.

5850. Levinson, Boris M. **The problems of Jewish religious youth.** *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1959 (Nov), 60, 309-348.—An analysis of the responses of 220 Yeshiva College freshmen to the Mooney Problem Check List shows that Jewish religious youth experience the most difficulty with adjustment problems related to social and recreational activities, health and physical development, and adjustment to school work. It is hypothesized that because of the traditional Jewish emphasis on verbal learning, youth of this religious faith are exposed to extreme pressures toward academic overloading with the inevitable curtailment of social and recreational activities. 34 refs.—G. G. Thompson.

5851. Lipset, Seymour Martin. (U. California, Berkeley) **Democracy and working-class authoritarianism.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 482-501.—"A variety of evidence from many countries suggests that low status and low education predispose individuals to favor extremist, intolerant . . . forms of political and religious behavior. The evidence includes reports from surveys concerning differential attitudes among the various strata . . . psychological research on the personality traits of different strata; data on the composition and appeal of chiliastic religious sects; and materials bearing on the support of authoritarian movements."—G. Frank.

5852. Maddox, George L., & Jennings, Audrey M. (Millsaps Coll.) **An analysis of fantasy: An exploratory study of social definitions of alcohol and its use by means of a projective technique.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 334-345.—Interview and TAT data on 24 male Protestant college volunteers suggest existence of a "middle-class" ethic symbolizing drinking as loss of self-control.—W. L. Wilkins.

5853. Mizruchi, Ephraim H. (State U. New York, Cortland) **Bohemianism and the urban community.** *J. hum. Relat.*, 1959, 8, 114-120.—A participant study of a Bohemian group in Chicago indicates that this type of group provides a buffer against social psychological anomie and therefore contributes to the maintenance of the urban social system.—R. M. Frumkin.

5854. Pierce-Jones, J. **Socio-economic status and adolescents' interests.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 683.—"Adolescents' Kuder Preference Record, Vocational (KPRV) responses were studied in relation to [socioeconomic status] SES measured by the Home Index (HI) in a search for more precise hypotheses. [N = 370]. . . High SES Ss, as compared with low SES Ss, preferred complex social activity, highly creative artistic pursuits, and high-ability-demanding scientific, literary, and business activities conferring responsibility and prestige. They tended to reject outdoor, mechanical, and routine clerical work, and to view selling, social welfare tasks, and

office work indifferently. Low SES Ss tended, reliably, to prefer agricultural, mechanical, domestic service, and routine clerical tasks; to reject social welfare and demanding business, literary, and esthetic pursuits implying risk as well as prestige; and to be indifferent to various activities resembling their preferences, suggesting failure to develop as clear 'like-dislike' patterns as higher SES Ss."—C. H. Ammons.

5855. Porter, Jack. (Temple U.) **Differentiating features of orthodox, conservative, and reform Jewish groups in metropolitan Philadelphia.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1472.—Abstract.

5856. Post, Jerrold M. (Yale U. Medical School) **A study of an early class contact situation.** *J. hum. Relat.*, 1959, 8, 100-113.—Hostility of lower class children toward middle class children is based largely on contact, but the hostility of middle class children toward lower class children occurs predominantly prior to contact. This is the major finding of a study on interclass contacts of children in New Haven.—R. M. Frumkin.

5857. Scott, William A. (U. Colorado) **Correlates of international attitudes.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 464-472.—4 classes of determinants of international attitudes which have been suggested in public opinion studies concerning the United Nations are considered: international events, cognitive characteristics of the person, unconscious personality factors, and characteristics of the person's social milieu. Evidence is given of their relevance and future research to clarify their relationships is suggested.—A. E. Wessman.

5858. Sewell, William H., & Haller, A. O. (U. Wisconsin) **Factors in the relationship between social status and the personality adjustment of the child.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 511-520.—". . . the relationship between social status and personality adjustment . . . [was] studied by a factor analysis of personality test items most highly associated with social status in a group of 1492 elementary school children." 4 factors were extracted. These were identified as "concern over status, concern over achievement, rejection of family, and nervous systems. The . . . [results] indicate that children of lower status tend to exhibit more such concerns and symptoms than do higher-status children. These findings are at variance with some current notions to the effect that middle-class children are more anxious than lower-class children."—G. Frank.

5859. Taguchi, T., & Tokuda, Y. (Fukushima U., Japan) **A study of the home climate in Japan.** *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 30, 243-252.—To test the hypothesis that a democratic home climate is associated with domestic accord, the responses of 230 rural and 156 urban children to 1 questionnaire were correlated with those of their parents to a 2nd questionnaire. In general, the hypothesis was supported, although significant differences were also shown between boys and girls and in some respects between the urban and rural groups. Various behaviors characteristic of a democratic home climate are discussed. English summary.—J. Lyons.

5860. Thomas, Edwin J. **Role conceptions and organizational size.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Feb), 24, 30-37.—In a state welfare department, role consensus, breadth of role conception, ethical commit-

ment and quality of work performance were greater as the size of organization unit decreased, presumably "because the influence of the small community . . . encouraged a service orientation toward recipients."—G. H. Frank.

5861. Westie, Frank R., & De Fleur, Melvin L. **Autonomic responses and their relationship to race attitudes.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 58, 340-347.—Slides showing Negroes elicited greater GSR in Ss having scale-measured prejudice. But the sex of the S also was a factor. "Autonomic activity may be considered as another dimension of attitudinal behavior to be considered along with the verbal and overt action dimension."—G. Frank.

(See also Abstracts 5745, 5806, 5812, 5819, 5825, 5826, 6898, 6012)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

5862. Albert, Robert S. (Emory U.) **The role of the critic in mass communications: I. A theoretical analysis.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Nov), 48, 265-274.—"The critic functions as a channel of cultural products and therefore of culture itself; the flow being through himself and his work. On this level of operation the critic himself, like any other role actor, is a product of his own role behavior with many of the same expectancies as those with whom he interacts." 48 refs.—J. C. Franklin.

5863. Alkon, P. K. (U. Chicago) **Behaviourism and linguistics: An historical note.** *Lang. Speech*, 1959(Jan-Mar), 2, 37-51.—The influence of psychology proper upon linguistics is seen in terms of changes during the long career of Leonard Bloomfield, who in 1914, assumed a Wundtian structural psychology. His views changed gradually with the rise of Watsonian Behaviorism, and in 1933 with Language (see 7: 2926), he held to the most extreme kind of behavioristic doctrine.—A. E. Horowitz.

5864. Arens, C. J., & Popplestone, J. A. **Verbal facility and delayed speech feedback.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 270.—"It was hypothesized that verbal facility [defined as verbal IQ obtained on the Wechsler-Bellevue, Form I] . . . would be related to resistance to delayed feedback. . . . Ss who demonstrated high verbal facility were less affected by the delayed speech feedback than Ss with low verbal facility."—C. H. Ammons.

5865. Asher, James J., & Evans, Richard I. (U. Houston) **An investigation of some aspects of the social psychological impact of an educational television program.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Jun), 43, 166-169.—Do educational TV programs change viewer attitudes? The degree to which TV programs change viewer attitudes and personality measures can predict these changes, and the relation of credibility of source of programs on these changes, were studied using the Semantic Differential and Dogmatism Scales with a control (n-30) and 2 experimental groups (n-47 and n-36) of University of Houston elementary psychology class students. All of the hypotheses advanced were rejected. 20 refs.—J. W. Russell.

5866. Attneave, Fred. (U. Oregon) **Applications of information theory to psychology: A summary of basic concepts, methods, and results.**

New York: Henry Holt, 1959. vii, 120 p. \$3.75.—Summarizes existing informational methods used in psychological research, and illustrates the methods of calculating some of the measures. Chapter 1 develops quantitative expressions of uncertainty and redundancy from qualitative examples. Chapter 2 describes informational methods for analyzing sequences of events. Chapter 3 gives methods of describing rates of transmission of information and reviews pertinent research. Chapter 4 concerns possible applications of information measures, particularly to the study of perceptual problems of patterning. Appendices illustrate the calculation of information measures from variance statistics and provide convenient tables and a nomograph used in calculating information measures. 87 refs.—J. L. Fozard.

5867. Baxter, James Cleveland. (U. Texas) **Mediated generalization as a function of semantic differential performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1857.—Abstract.

5868. Berelson, Bernard; Schramm, Wilbur; Riesman, David, & Bauer, Raymond A. (Columbia U.) **The state of communication research.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 1-17.—The focal concerns, typical materials and methods, and type of propositions of 4 major innovators and their schools of communication research are characterized: Lasswell's political approach, Lazarsfeld's sample survey approach, Lewin's small-group approach, and Hovland's experimental approach. The present status and future of the field are evaluated. Berelson holds "the great ideas" that gave the field so much vitality 10 and 20 years ago have to a substantial extent worn out. No new ideas of comparable magnitude have appeared to take their place." Commentary by Schramm counters with examples that it is "an extraordinarily vital field at present." Riesman suggests several potentialities "where there is so much material, and so little known . . . and done about it." Bauer comments that the oversimplifications of the early approaches have been recognized, and that there has been a shift to primary concern with the nature of communication processes which relate to basic research on cognition, remembering, personal influence, and reference groups.—A. E. Weissman.

5869. Brehm, Jack W., & Lipsher, David. **Communicator-communicatee discrepancy and perceived communicator trustworthiness.** *J. Pers.*, 1959(Sep), 27, 352-361.—"High school students were presented with anonymous opinion statements, presumably written by their peers, on three issues about current events. The discrepancy between positions of subject and communicator were systematically varied and, in addition, half of the opinion statements were supported by arguments while the other half were not. The perceived trustworthiness of the communicator was measured after presentation of each communication. The perceived trustworthiness of the communicator was found to be higher where the communication included supporting content than where it did not. Furthermore, where the communication included no content it was found for two of the three issues that as the discrepancy size increased, the amount of perceived trustworthiness decreased. At the extreme discrepancy size, however, and for all three issues, the communication without content produced relatively high perceived trustworthiness. It was sug-

gested that where the discrepancy size is extreme, the communicatee sees the communicator as being non-comparable and thus is not motivated to see him as untrustworthy."—*A. Rosen.*

5870. Brown, Roger, & Nuttall, Ronald. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology) **Method in phonetic symbolism experiments.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 441-445.—"Using lists of English and foreign words three groups of Ss were presented with the words in three different ways and in every case asked to match words likely to have the same meaning. Matching was correct at levels significantly above chance for all lists and all procedures." The results are discussed in terms of the theoretical and empirical implications of the phonetic symbolism effect.—*G. Frank.*

5871. Czagan, Friedrich. (U. Vienna, Austria) **Die Verwendung lautlicher Ausdrucksmittel zur Wiedergabe von Körpereigenschaften.** [The use of vocal means of expression for the description of body features.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 766-774.—310 children 8-13 years of age and 20 students in Palermo, Italy, had the task of naming 8 solids, differing in size, weight, and shape, with 1 name each out of a list of 40 1-, 2-, and 3-syllable nonsense words. In spite of language differences the results correlate well with Czurda's investigations from German speaking Ss.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

5872. Diehl, Charles F., White, Richard, & Burk, Kenneth W. (U. Kentucky) **Voice quality and anxiety.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 282-285.—169 males and 10 females selected randomly from 2 theological seminaries read a passage orally from the Bible as if they were reading it in the pulpit on Sunday morning. The voices were judged as normal, harsh, nasal, or hoarse-breathy, and compared on the basis of scores on the Taylor Anxiety Scale. Persons with hoarse-breathy voices are more anxious than persons with normal voices and persons with harsh voices.—*M. F. Palmer.*

5873. Fisk, George. (U. Pennsylvania) **Media influence reconsidered.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 83-91.—Using survey data regarding the reactions of meal planners to new food products, the author aims "to demonstrate that media influence is a function of the receptiveness of message recipients to communications in general," and "to show that this receptiveness is a scalable predispositioning attitude which is directly and positively correlated with the number of types of media to which message recipients are exposed, the impact these media have and the overt behavior induced by media exposure and impact."—*A. E. Wessman.*

5874. Flanagan, James L. (Bell Telephone Lab., Murray Hill, N.J.) **Estimates of intraglottal pressure during phonation.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 168-172.—Calculations for 2 conditions of phonation illustrate that entry and outlet pressures can be opposite sign, and suggest the possibility of a phase difference in the motions of lower and upper edges of the vocal folds. The associated function of mean intraglottal pressure supports observations made on the so-called breathy attack. An analogy is drawn between the force and displacement relationships of the vocal folds and those of a simple, mass-controlled oscillator.—*M. F. Palmer.*

5875. Fraisse, Paul, & Breyton, Madeleine. **Comparaisons entre les langages oral et écrit.** [Comparison between oral and written language.] *Année psychol.*, 1959, 59, 61-71.—In corresponding activities, written expression is less abundant than oral, the ratio varying individually. The relation of verbs to adjectives is greater in oral speech; this also varies individually. Variety of words is less in oral expression; individual differences vary less here.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5876. Fréour, P., Serisé, M., & Coudray, P. **La "possession" par le film: Préliminaire à une étude psychologique du cinéma.** ["Possession" by the film: Preliminary to a psychological study of movies.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1959, 48, 289-302.—The total absorption of attention ("possession") in movies accounts for their impact on the development of values and behavior. The relative isolation and passivity of the viewer contribute to this "possession," as well as the techniques employed in the art of movie production. Sociological impact is discussed.—*W. W. Meissner.*

5877. Horowitz, Arnold E., & Jackson, H. Merrill. (U. Michigan) **Morpheme order and syllable structure in the learning of miniature linguistic systems.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 387-392.—"Two experiments were conducted to test the effects of several variables confounded or uncontrolled in Esper's 1925 study of the learning of Miniature Linguistic Systems. . . . Of the possible causes of Esper's results, phonetic symbolism, particular grouping of nonsense syllables, particular referent dimensions, and morpheme order produced no effects in these experiments. The only variable causing a significant difference was whether or not the Miniature Linguistic System learned contained syllables of non-English structure."—*G. Frank.*

5878. Kelman, H. **Communing and relating: V. Separateness and togetherness.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 188-215.—(see 34: 2944) Relating is an aspect of communing. Transference, Begegnung, interpersonal transactions, and the doctor-patient relationship can help toward communing but they do not go as far as communing. Through an understanding of separateness and togetherness as abstractions and as human experiences, it was hoped that more of communing could ultimately obtain. Communing is valuable in therapy for both patient and therapist.—*D. Prager.*

5879. Kirkendall, Lester A. (Oregon State Coll.) **Semantics and sexual communication.** *Coordinator*, 1959 (Jun), 7, 63-65.—A plea for improving the terminology for referring to sexual phenomena. Qualitative distinctions often have no terms, other terms are infected by "delicacy," or judgmentalism.—*H. B. English.*

5880. Knowles, W. B., & E. P. Newlin. (USN Research Lab., Washington, D.C.) **Coding by groups as a mode of stimulus presentation.** *USN Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1955 (Sep), No. 4604, i, 11 p.—Using a 5 × 5 matrix of lights and a similar panel of pushbuttons, 5 subjects were required to respond to sequences of 60 signals. Performance was compared with a signal-by-signal control condition in terms of speed and accuracy measures. Under limited conditions coding by groups can result in better performance than the item-by-item mode of operation.—*R. T. Osborne.*

5881. Lansing, John B., & Heyns, Roger W. **Need affiliation and frequency of four types of communication.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 365-372.—"... the results of an attempt to relate need for affiliation to the frequency of four types of communication: (a) use of long distance telephone for social calls, (b) use of the local telephone, (c) writing letters, and (d) visiting close friends and relatives living at a distance."—G. Frank.

5882. Lemaire, Jean-Marie. **Similitude cognitive et relations interpersonnelles.** [Cognitive similarity and interpersonal relations.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr.), 4, 102-116.—An experiment based on Runkel's (see 31: 7825) concept of colinearity was presented. 20 men and 20 women aged 19-29 made paired comparison judgments of 5 political parties. Phi coefficients between the individual Ss were computed. The results supported colinearity.—C. J. Adkins.

5883. Luchins, Abraham S. (U. Miami) **Definitiveness of impression and primacy-recency in communication.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 275-290.—Similar experiments have yielded contrary results in assessing the roles of primacy and recency of information on Ss' impressions of personality and character. "Factors of 'commitment' and definitiveness of impression [are] discussed in relation to primacy-recency" and "implications . . . drawn for reduction of rigid adherence to first impressions, and for increasing or decreasing an individual's awareness of change in information or of inconsistencies in communications."—J. C. Franklin.

5884. Mehling, Reuben. **A study of non-logical factors of reasoning in the communication process.** *J. Commun.*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 118-126.—"... a communication can and often will be logically distorted so the conclusions persons derive from it conform more closely with what they perceive to be the general 'atmosphere' of the communication or with their own convictions or prejudices. What is more, persons appear to be largely unaware of this non-logical reasoning process."—D. E. Meister.

5885. Miller, Robert E., Murphy, John V., & Mirsky, I. Arthur. (U. Pittsburgh) **Relevance of facial expression and posture as cues in communication of affect between monkeys.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 480-488.—8 "rhesus monkeys were conditioned to perform an instrumental bar-pressing response to a color slide of another monkey. During extinction, pictures of fearful and of calm monkeys were introduced." Significantly more avoidance responses were made to fearful than to nonfearful pictures. It is concluded "that the communication of affects in monkeys is demonstrable even when all behavioral expression other than posture and facial expressions is eliminated." These and other findings are discussed in relation to the principle of stimulus generalization and to the nonverbal communication of affect.—L. A. Pennington.

5886. Nichols, John Wilson. (U. Florida) **The specification of chimpanzee vocalization.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1454.—Abstract.

5887. Peterson, Gordon E. (U. Michigan) **Vowel formant measurements.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 173-183.—Measurement of formant frequency is discussed according to the concept of the

vocal mechanism as the basic information source in speech communication. Formant frequencies represent essential acoustical properties of the human vocal mechanism. Problems in the detection of these frequencies are reviewed, and procedures derived from currently available instrumental techniques are discussed. Measurement of peaks of vowel envelope curves provides most meaningful data regarding vowel formant frequencies.—M. F. Palmer.

5888. Schramm, Wilbur, & Carter, Richard F. (Stanford U.) **The effectiveness of a political telethon.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1959, 23, 121-127.—A probability sample of 523 telephone interviews in San Francisco concerning William Knowland's 1958 pre-election 24-hr. television campaigning indicated the "telethon" apparently did not bring about any great changes in viewers' voting intentions. The study supports previous generalizations that voters tend to expose themselves to media in order to reinforce their predispositions and reduce dissonance resulting from challenge to those predispositions, rather than to see what the other side has to offer.—A. E. Wessman.

5889. Schutz, William C. (U. California, Berkeley) **On categorizing qualitative data in content analysis.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-1959, 22, 503-515.—The problem of judging qualitative data is analyzed and a method is proposed for coping with it. The procedure of categorization is discussed from the 1st stage, in which the content analyst is confronted with a mass of qualitative material, through the evolving of categories, testing the categories, and establishing their reliability and validity.—A. E. Wessman.

5890. Simpson, R. L. (U. North Carolina) **Vertical and horizontal communication in formal organizations.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1959 (Sep), 4, 188-196.—To test the assumption that communications in organizations should, and do, move vertically rather than horizontally, interviews were conducted among supervisors in a textile mill. The communication among the first-line foremen was mainly horizontal. The degree of mechanization in the work process seems to be a critical variable in the direction of communication. The author concludes that mechanization reduces the need for close supervision and vertical communication since the machines instead of the foreman set the work pace of the subordinates.—V. M. Staudt.

5891. Snidecor, John C., Rehman, Irving, & Washburn, David D. (U. California, Santa Barbara) **Speech pickup by contact microphone at head and neck positions.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 277-281.—Preliminary investigation based on 1 talker was made of intensity, intelligibility, and quality preference of speech recorded from a contact transducer at various head locations. At each location the vowels (i), (e), (ɔ), (u), and a short speech sample were recorded on magnetic tape, from which sound level tracings were made. 24 judges rated the recorded speech by A-B paired comparisons for quality. Intelligibility was judged by the authors. The following locations gave promise of being suitable pickup positions during military duties: forehead, mastoid process, larynx, mandibular angle, ear canal, and nose.—M. F. Palmer.

5892. Stromsta, Courtney. (Ohio State U.) **Experimental blockage of phonation by distorted**

sidetone. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 286-301.—8 normal males practiced sustaining the vowel (u) in falsetto at a fundamental frequency of 350 cps and at the lowest sound-pressure level conducive to continuous phonation. 1 auditory sidetone was played with no appreciable non-linear distortion, the other with 62.5% non-linear distortion. Phonatory blockage occurred significantly more often when the air conduction sidetone signal was distorted, and a greater total time was consumed by the phonatory blockages. Sound spectrographic analysis revealed that essentially the same pattern existed when phonation was blocked by voluntarily approximating the vocal cords. 3 effects were observed: blockage of phonation, extreme pitch variability, and voice quality of an undesirable nature.—M. F. Palmer.

5893. Tiffany, William R. (U. Washington, Seattle) Nonrandom sources of variation in vowel quality. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 305-317.—10 trained and 10 untrained speakers spoke 10 vowels (i), (I), (e), (æ), (o), (u), (y), (a), (A) 2 diphthongs (ai and au), in contrasting pairs of sentences so far as stress is concerned, in an (h-d) inclusion and in isolation. The differences among the several vowel resonances tended to be greater for stress than for unstressed vowels, and for trained than for untrained speakers. Isolated vowels produced by trained speakers have more extreme articulatory positions than the same vowels in context. Vowel intelligibility may be considered as a kind of function of vowel diagram size, as well as of shape, location, and reliability.—M. F. Palmer.

5894. Trim, J. L. M. (U. Cambridge) Historical, descriptive and dynamic linguistics. *Lang. Speech*, 1959 (Jan-Mar), 2, 9-25.—"The neo-grammarians school . . . established a conception of linguistics as a science based on detailed observation of language and accurate formulation of observed processes. This has led to a shift of attention from historical studies to the investigation of living language. . . . The insight of descriptive structural linguistics . . . cannot . . . provide more than a most restricted dynamic of language change. This must spring from the establishment of the dimensions of variation within a language community, the conditions of usage and balance of apparently competing forms . . . and the observation of the action of selection pressures upon their distribution."—A. E. Horowitz.

5895. Winitz, Harris. (U. Kansas) Language skills of male and female kindergarten children. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 377-386.—75 boys and 75 girls who were expected to enter kindergarten classes of Iowa City schools in the fall were selected from Iowa City, Iowa homes, and matched for chronological age, intelligence, social and economic status, and family constellation. Differences were mathematically significant in favor of the girls, in the case of only 2 measures, the mean of the 5 longest responses and the mean standard deviation. In measures of word fluency, only the difference for child names is significant. Other sex tendencies were observed but had little or no significance mathematically.—M. F. Palmer.

5896. Winitz, Harris. (U. Kansas) Relationships between language and nonlanguage measures of kindergarten children. *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 387-391.—150 randomly-sampled normal 5-

year-old children were studied for interrelationships among several language and nonlanguage variables. Very high correlations were found between the WISC Performance Scale and Verbal Scale I.Q.'s, and Full Scale I.Q. Moderately high correlations were found between the WISC Performance Scale I.Q. and the WISC Verbal Scale I.Q., between the Ammons Test scores and the WISC Full Scale I.Q. and among various verbalization measures. Low correlations were found between socioeconomic status and other variables, between language measures, and the full-scale I.Q., between verbalization measures and the Ammons Test scores, between the Templin Screening Test of Articulation and other variables.—M. F. Palmer.

5897. Wittwer, Jacques. Recherches numériques sur l'organisation relationnelle de la phrase chez l'écrivain et chez l'adolescent. [Numerical investigation on the relational organization of phrases by the writer and the adolescent.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 133-145.—A system of analysis is presented and discussed. Examples are given.—C. J. Adkins.

(See also Abstracts 5081, 5284(a), 5285, 5703(a), 5750, 5764)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE & COUNSELING

5898. Beilin, Harry. (U. Minnesota) Effect of social (occupational) role and age upon the criteria of mental health. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 247-256.—"Best and poorest adjusted persons from subjects of a prediction study of adjustment" named by adults whose reasons for naming were studied showed "occupationally differentiated adults share a core of criteria of adjustment"; apply somewhat differing criteria of adjustment for children, adolescents, and adults; and "stress intellectual factors in assessment more than anticipated."—J. C. Franklin.

5899. Bennett, G. Willis. (Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) The social environment and its influence on counseling procedure in the rural church. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 10 (96), 31-36.—Counseling may take place in a field, boat, or hay loft. The minister's contacts are primary, personal. He knows his members' kinships, providing an opportune closeness to his parishioners.—A. Eglash.

5900. Berne, Eric. (P.O. Box 2111, Carmel, Calif.) Difficulties of comparative psychiatry: The Fiji Islands. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 104-109.—Psychiatric census figures for the Fiji Islands were studied in order to arrive at the "true prevalence" of psychiatric disorders. The apparent differential rates for 2 racial groups are reported and their true significance indicated. Implications for a scientific approach to comparative psychiatry are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

5901. Bindman, Arthur J. (Massachusetts Dept. Mental Health) Mental health consultation: Theory and practice. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 473-482.—The role of the consultant in a variety of situations is discussed. Examples of cases and the consultant's role in each is described. Consultation and the educational process are synonymous. Mental health consultation requires "psychological skill and

the ability to control one's own anxiety."—A. A. Kramish.

5902. Borelli, Siegfried. *Das Problem des Reisens und der Erholung*. [The problem of travel and recovery.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 311-322.—The present age leads to hyperactivity and constant stimulation by external experience. Travel should lead away from the assumed ego in order to find the real ego a period of peace and relaxation.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5903. Burton, Arthur. (Ed.) *Case studies in counseling and psychotherapy*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1959. x, 431 p. \$7.50.—15 case studies of neurotic and schizophrenic disorders, 3 dealing with children, the remainder with adults. The scope of techniques comprehends various schools of Freudian, Jungian, nondirective, conditioning, and eclectic psychotherapy. The process of treatment is stressed. Diagnostic test data are included in some of the cases. In an addendum following each report therapists explain their own criteria for accepting or rejecting a patient, manipulating his environment, making a diagnosis at the beginning, terminating, and evaluating the outcome of treatment. They also offer a conceptualization of their role in the case reported, suggest what aspect of their theory was particularly apparent or useful, place the case in a continuum from superficial to deep therapy, evaluate the degree of insight developed and the outcome, and discuss the effect of their own cultural orientation on therapy.—F. Wyatt.

5904. Chess, Stella. *An introduction to child psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. x, 254 p. \$5.25.—The history and current problems of child psychiatry are reviewed. The child is considered as a developing organism subjected to social and cultural influences. The diagnostic process of history-taking and interviewing is followed by a proposed classification of psychiatric disorders in children. A final section on treatment with drugs, physiological treatment, psychotherapy, and child analysis is concluded by a discussion of the ambulatory treatment of childhood schizophrenia and of inpatient and outpatient treatment.—L. L'Abate.

5905. Eidelberg, Ludwig. *La psychanalyse: Science, art ou bureaucratie?* [Psychoanalysis: Science, art or bureaucracy?] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 23, 487-494.—Apparent public acceptance of psychoanalysis is hardly sincere. Both individual analysts and their various organizations must be dedicated to teaching analysis and stimulating research. Guidance depends on officers of these societies, but few busy analysts are inclined to administration. Former dichotomies of science and art must be abandoned since both search for truth.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5906. Katz, Ernest. (Hiram Coll.) *Trends in contemporary clinical psychology*. *Bull. Hiram Coll.*, 1959 (May), 51 (5), 8 p.—The difficulties faced by the clinical psychologist in applying scientific methods to the study of emotions are described, and recent trends in clinical research and treatment are pointed out.—A. S. Tamkin.

5907. Knehr, Charles A., & Kohl, Richard N. *MMPI screening of entering medical students*. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 297-304.—3 successive

classes of entering medical students were tested with the MMPI after admission and during the 1st few weeks of attendance at Cornell University Medical College. The hypothesis that students who would experience problems in adjustment or psychiatric illnesses during medical training could be located by a quantitative personality inventory was not borne out. The presence of test indications of clinical levels of psychopathologic functioning, in about 1/4 of entering students was not significantly related to success or failure in medical school.—R. W. Husband.

5908. Landy, David, & Albert, Robert S. (Harvard Medical School) *Waiting for hospitalization: A study of persons placed on a hospital waiting list and of their families*. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 519-529.—By interview methods a "systematic study has been made of 74 persons who had been placed on the waiting list of a small, short-term treatment hospital." The findings provide a clinical picture of the settings from which the patients come and to which they must return, "if the patient is to be rehabilitated."—L. A. Pennington.

5909. Melbin, Murray. (U. Michigan) *Bureaucratic process, personal needs, and turnover among psychiatric aides*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1886.—Abstract.

5910. Mensh, Ivan N., Kantor, Mildred B., Domke, Herbert R., Gildea, Margaret C.-L., & Glidewell, John C. (St. Louis County Health Dept.) *Children's behavior symptoms and their relationships to school adjustment, sex, and social class*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1959, 15 (1), 8-15.—When controlled for sex and social class, the present analysis of 827 cases shows that the symptom most likely to differentiate between groups varying in degree of disturbance is trouble getting along with other children. Consistent sex differences were not found, and the significant social class findings were associated primarily with upper-class boys who were rated less well-adjusted than their fellow pupils. The number of symptoms reported by mothers is clearly related to the adjustment of their children.—J. A. Fishman.

5911. Moore, Thomas Verner. *Heroic sanctity and insanity: An introduction to the spiritual life and mental hygiene*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. x, 243 p. \$5.00.—"The present book points out that Christ asks all men to strive for heroic sanctity and then goes on to show how this means that in heroic sanctity there can be no vice. . . . [There is] a short introduction to psychiatry, stressing those mental disorders that have their roots in our mental life. Extensive use is made of the development of the sanctity of St. Thérèse of Lisieux."—S. L. Ornstein.

5912. Oates, Wayne E. (Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) *The rural pastor as counselor*. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 10 (96), 14-24.—This highly informal counseling, often done during casual contacts, has the advantage of the whole family's co-operation. The members of the rural family develop an unspoken understanding of each other; they care.—A. Eglash.

5913. Peck, Robert F. *Measuring the mental health of normal adults*. *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1959 (Nov), 60, 197-255.—What are the dimensions and dynamics of psychological adjustment for men

and women between 40 and 65 years of age? Interviews, responses to 7 TAT cards, and responses to a 41-item sentence completion test were obtained from 60 men and 58 women in greater Kansas City, according to a stratified random pattern. "... adult personality is an extremely persistent, firmly patterned thing. In those aspects of it which bear most strongly on adjustment—both personal and social—the experiences that come with aging in this middle period of life effect relatively little change, in the ordinary course of events." However, the evidence does support the common observation of a "dip" in overall adjustment within the 50-55 period, a "middle age depression." No simple explanation, such as the sexual climacteric, appears adequate for this finding. Differences in attitudes among the several age-groups largely relate to feelings about growing older. The "normal" person is shown to exhibit adjustment patterns over an extremely wide range.—G. G. Thompson.

5914. Roen, Sheldon R. (U. New Hampshire) **Correlates of attitudes among clinical psychology students.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 533-537.—An investigation of objective-intuitive attitudes was made in training. Students enter training with preconceived orientation. Attitudes are shaped in terms of learning roles. Some students are self-consistent; others are role players. Attitudes are formed early in the graduate program.—A. A. Kramish.

5915. Schneider, Eliezer. (Inst. Psicologia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) **Os modelos classicos educacional e clinico e as tendencias atuais do examen psicologico.** [Recent tendencies in psychological examinations and the classical educational and clinical models.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958 (Sep-Oct), 8(9-10), 19-32.—General applied psychologists are guided by the achievement test model of the schools, and clinical psychologists by the clinical examination model of the hospitals. The psychoanalytical model should be the starting point to replace the educational and clinical models as the dominant method of psychological investigation. Counseling, guidance, psychotherapy, and psychoanalysis make use of interpretations to develop insight and adjustive changes in the S. If these interpretations are considered in terms of particular explanatory hypotheses they are legitimate and useful.—J. M. Salazar.

5916. Seaver, LaRoy E. (Methodist Church, Big Springs, Nebr.) **Counseling needs in the rural church.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 10(96), 43-49.—This study lists personal problems rural ministers deal with: sex and marriage, adolescents' behavior and delinquency, physical or mental illness. Distance, attitudes, and finance block the way to psychotherapy, but not to the minister.—A. Eglash.

5917. Toman, Walter. **Family constellation as a basic personality determinant.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 199-211.—"... a person can be characterized relevantly in terms of the people who have been living with him the longest, most intimately, and most regularly, and by incidental losses of such people." The effects of family constellation on marriage, friendship, and vocational choice are examined, and a method for quantifying family constellation factors is offered.—A. R. Howard.

5918. Wendt, Carl-Friedrich. **Problemstellung und Methodik der verstehenspsychologischen Psy-**

chotherapie. [Problems and methodology in psychotherapy based on a psychology of understanding.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 9, 84-97.—A theoretical framework for a modified and abbreviated psychotherapeutic method is presented. It is based on the psychology of understanding of Dilthey, its elaboration by Jaspers, and expansion to its present form by the author. It also draws heavily on phenomenology and the theory of drives (Lersch).—E. Schwerin.

5919. Wittkower, E. D., & Fried, J. (McGill U., Canada) **A cross-cultural approach to mental health problems.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 423-428.—A survey of mental disorders in 30 different countries shows that "the major categories of mental disorders occur ubiquitously, that there is some evidence that they are distributed unevenly, that nosological differences exist between different cultural areas and that differences both in frequency and in nature of clinical manifestations can be related to cultural differences. Methodological difficulties especially of comparative quantitative studies but also of qualitative studies have been pointed out."—N. H. Pronko.

(See also Abstracts 5096, 5100, 5101, 5102, 5106, 6028, 6141, 6262, 6272, 6285)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

5920. Ackerman, N. W. **Transference and countertransference.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(3), 17-28.—The Freudian model does not provide the framework for a true social experience. Transference is a failure of social learning. The real issue is which of the emotions of the analyst are right and which are wrong for the healing of the given patient. True healing does not occur unless the patient understands the analyst's emotions. The analyst must inject the right emotions to neutralize the patient's wrong ones. The hiding of the analyst's real self is no answer to the dangers of emotional contamination. The analyst must use his sense of self and his own emotions to maximize the potentials of reality testing and new learning. We must help the patient to free himself from symptoms and suffering and to create a new sense of personal identity which gives him a meaningful and creative bond with family and society.—D. Prager.

5921. Alexander, Franz, & Wasserman, Jules H. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) **Current problems in dynamic psychotherapy in its relationship to psychoanalysis.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 322-325.—Theoretical and therapeutic changes in recent applications of psychodynamic reasoning to psychotherapy are described and evaluated.—N. H. Pronko.

5922. Angel, Ronald W. (VA Hosp., Hines, Ill.) **The concept of psychic determinism.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 405-408.—An attempt is made to define and evaluate the concept of psychic determinism by reference to the literature of psychoanalysis and the philosophy of science. The concept is considered not in terms of causality but by use of the mathematical concept of a function. But it is suggested that, regardless of the definition chosen, "psychic determinism is best regarded as a working hypothesis, which cannot be established on a priori grounds."—N. H. Pronko.

5923. Ayllon, Teodoro, & Michael, Jack. (U. Houston) The psychiatric nurse as a behavioral engineer. *J. exp. Anal. Behav.*, 1959 (Oct), 2, 323-334.—"Psychiatric nurses were trained and supervised in various techniques for controlling ward behavior in a mental hospital. The techniques were based on reinforcement theory, and involved the withholding and dispensing of social approval, stimulus satiation, and the use of an aversive stimulus in avoidance and escape behavior. The results were very encouraging, and further work is underway."—Author abstract.

5924. Baker, A. A., & Thorpe, J. G. (Banstead Hosp., Surrey, England) Trials and tribulations. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 105, 1082-1087.—Clinical trials may be the payoff in drug research, but cannot answer the question as to the actual effects of the drugs on behavior. How to organize research on patients without deception of nurses and patients is discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.

5925. Berge, A. L'équation personnelle ou de l'art psychanalytique. [The personal equation or the psychoanalytic art.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 23, 449-478.—Analysis as therapy must remain an art since the subjective element of the analyst can never be excluded. Choice of emphasis, of time of interpretation, etc., are rooted in the individual personality of the analyst. Some analysts are concerned with the smallest detail of behavior, others only with the large lines. Some repeat an interpretation in a thousand different forms, others in a single form. The science of analysis can be taught, but not the art.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5926. Berge, André, & Koupernik, Cyrille. Conférence dialoguée sur la "psychanalyse." [A dialogue on "psychoanalysis." *Hyg. ment.*, 1959, 48, 254-283.—This discussion was held before a meeting of the French League for Mental Health. The following issues are raised: type of explanation found in psychoanalysis, extrapolation from clinical evidence, peculiarity of psychoanalysis as a science, validity of psychoanalytic theory and its relation to methods, length of therapy, fees, and sexualism.—W. W. Meissner.

5927. Bieber, Irving. Olfaction in sexual development and adult sexual organization. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 851-859.—Case material is presented to support the observation that sexually connected references to olfaction which appear in dream and free associations are frequently associated with incestuous objects. The theory is advanced that the sense of smell is the primary sensory modality in the initial development of heterosexual responsivity.—L. M. Solomon.

5928. Bindra, Dalbir. (McGill U., Canada) Experimental psychology and the problem of behaviour disorders. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 13, 135-150.—Going through the psychodynamic test and therapeutic procedures may impress the patient and may increase the confidence of the clinical worker in his own predictions and treatments, but it has no demonstrable clinical or research value. Research on behavior disorders should concentrate on observed behavior rather than on motivational entities, on controlling the patient's undesirable responses rather than on the conditions which initially produced the disorder. The crucial problem is to determine "laws

which govern the interaction between habit strength on the one hand and factors such as body chemistry, arousal, and sensory cues on the other." 36 refs.—R. S. Davidson.

5929. Bowlby, John. Über das Wesen der Mutter-Kind-Bindung. [The nature of the child's tie to its mother.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 415-456.—There have been 4 main approaches to understanding the positive character of the mother-child relationship: (a) secondary drive learning based on primary need satisfaction; (b) innate, primary object-sucking need; (c) innate, primary object-clinging need; (d) primary yearning to return to the womb. Present day ethology, continuing the views of the Hungarian analytic school, supports a broader theory of partial drive reactions based on at least 5 innate and adaptive infant responses: sucking, clinging, following, crying, and smiling. Such a theory, despite Freud's own tendencies in this direction, is at variance with the psychoanalytic emphasis on oral experience. These innate infantile responses to the mother have been acquired by natural selection in the course of human evolution.—E. W. Eng.

5930. Brill, Henry, & Patton, Robert E. (New York State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany) Analysis of population reduction in New York state mental hospitals during the first four years of large-scale therapy with psychotropic drugs. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 495-509.—Results of a mass program of tranquilizing drug therapy are discussed since its inception in the New York State mental hospitals in 1955. While other factors are acknowledged, it is believed that the decrease in the hospital population was attributable to this mass use of somatic therapy. Implications of the program are indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

5931. Crites, John O. (State U. Iowa) A coding system for total profile analysis of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 176-179.—"A coding system for total profile analysis of the . . . [Strong Vocational Interest Blank] was proposed which would represent the elevation and shape of the interest pattern as well as have other characteristics desirable for definition, communication, filing, and research. The basic structure of the system was outlined, the steps in coding a profile were delineated, and an illustration of the procedure was given. Some possible areas of research using the coded SVIB profiles were briefly discussed."—J. W. Russell.

5932. Derbolowsky, U. Voraussetzungen ambulanter analytischer Gruppenpsychotherapie. [Principles of analytical outpatient group psychotherapy.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 201-204.—One of the functions of the group therapist in an outpatient setting is to see that the following basic rules are observed: (a) confidentiality; (b) notice prior to dissolution of the group; (c) agreement on frequency of sessions, both individual and group; (d) anonymity of the group members.—E. Schürer.

5933. Dieppa, Jorge J. El concepto de equipo de salud mental. [The mental health team concept.] *Monogr. Asoc. Venez. Psicol.*, 1959, No. 2.—A mental health team is the result of the union of effort by several professions to provide emotionally disturbed patients with thorough, all-around services. The

contributions of Whitehouse, Church, and others to the development of the mental health team concept is discussed, together with a description of the functions of the psychiatrist, the clinical psychologists, and the psychiatric social worker as members of the team. A description of the team in action is also included. The organization of a mental health team is not easy. Good intentions and interest in organizing the team is not enough. An attitude of respect for the patient and the co-workers is also important.—*J. M. Salazar.*

5934. Dreikurs, Rudolf; Corsini, Raymond; Lowe, Raymond, & Sonstegard, Manfred. (Eds.) (Chicago Medical School, Ill.) **Adlerian family counseling: A manual for counseling centers.** Eugene, Ore.: Univer. Press, 1959. x, 170 p. \$2.25.—The major purpose is to offer "a workable approach to helping parents understand their children and thus to be an influencing force in guiding their children toward useful goals and an effective style of life." Topics discussed include: (a) the meaning of Adlerian family counseling, (b) basic principles in dealing with children, (c) the counselor and other workers, (d) counseling for adolescents, (e) therapy and study groups for mothers, (f) psychodrama, (g) teacher education through child guidance centers, and (h) organization of a child guidance center. 164-item bibliog.—*C. J. Adkins.*

5935. Drysdale, B. E. Dockar. **Notes on the history of the development of a projection technique "The Silhouettes."** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 157-164.—Silhouettes as a projective test in child therapy are administered without rigid standardization, allowing for investigator's attitude, the child's immediately preceding experiences, etc. Context is therefore the total situation.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5936. Efron, Herman Y., Marks, Harry K., & Hall, Richard. (VA Hosp., Lyons, N.J.) **A comparison of group-centered and individual-centered activity programs.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 552-555.—No significant difference was found between the 2 activities as structured in occupational therapy for 80 schizophrenic patients studied for a 12-week period. The personality of the therapist was found "more important than the activity per se."—*L. A. Pennington.*

5937. Eglash, Albert, & Papanek, Ernst. **Creative restitution: A correctional technique and a theory.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 226-232.—The various aspects of the technique of creative restitution are cited and illustrated and then discussed on the basis of Adlerian theory.—*A. R. Howard.*

5938. Family Service Association of America. **The significance of the father.** New York: Author, 1959. 78 p. \$1.00.—4 papers from the Family Service Association of America biennial meeting are presented. O. O. von Mering discusses the role of the father in terms of the phenomena of "pairing-off" and the "odd man." In the modern family the father more and more frequently becomes the "odd man." Implications for the father, mother, and child are presented. Margaret Milloy utilizes a case history to illustrate how family casework may strengthen the father's role. For Ruth J. Peterson focusing on the cause of the father's absence, the mother's personality and the development of each child at the time

of the father's absence makes it clear that family interaction is a struggle for the meeting of dependency needs. Mary Brenz analyzes the fatherless family in the ADC program and proposes some changes.—*H. P. Shelley.*

5939. Force, R. C., & Meyer, J. K. (Lackland AFB, Texas) **Prediction of separation of Air Force trainees.** *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 28-31.—Some 13,000 airmen took various personality tests and participated in a clinical interview with a view towards developing predictors for misbehavior. "Advisable as it would seem to mass screen airmen for proneness to misbehavior by psychometric personality tests and interview, this screening does not seem to be sufficiently valid so that a practicable cutting score can be found." 30 refs.—*M. S. Maysner.*

5940. Ford, Donald H. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Research approaches to psychotherapy.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 55-60.—"It is the purpose of this paper to share some ideas concerning methodological problems . . . as a result of the extended experience at Penn State." Research designs, variables, and measures are discussed. 24 refs.—*M. M. Reece.*

5941. Forizs, Lorent. (Anclote Manor, Tarpon Springs, Fla.) **Therapeutic community and teamwork.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 591-595.—Fundamental principles of the community are reviewed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5942. Frank, G. H. **Psychotherapy as a method of science.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 751-752.—"One does not have to determine whether psychotherapy may be legitimately included within the framework of the science of psychology; it is scientific by virtue of its adherence to the scientific method. One does not have to test whether the attitudes and behavior of one individual can be affected by the attitudes and behavior of another through the medium of an interpersonal relationship; this is one of the facts of psychology. What warrants continued investigation are the factors involved in and the most effective and appropriate means of utilizing the therapeutic relationship."—*C. H. Ammons.*

5943. Frankl, Viktor E. **The spiritual dimension in existential analysis and logotherapy.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 157-165.—Logotherapy is regarded as a supplement to psychotherapy and additionally may contribute toward completing psychotherapy's picture of the person. 18 refs.—*A. R. Howard.*

5944. Goldstein, Arnold P. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Therapist and client expectation of personality change and its relation to perceived change in psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1866.—Abstract.

5945. Graf, A. K. (Leicester City & County Child Guidance Services, England) **Modified children's groups and impromptu therapy.** *Group Psychother.*, 1959 (Dec), 12, 322-326.—The author discusses J. L. Moreno's "Impromptu School" presented in 1928 at the Plymouth Institute in Brooklyn dealing with group method therapy for children, and then elaborates on his own modification. He then goes on to explain his modified technique, which is as follows: (a) "floating population," no set number of sessions, and theoretically without end; (b) less involvement of the therapist, who is more aloof than in a conven-

tional group but who retains his position to observe, guide, and advise; (c) constantly on the lookout for children who do not belong in the group and who subsequently are given individual interviews. He concludes "This possibility of combining the advantages of an individual approach with group techniques appears to me the essence of my modifications."—S. Kasman.

5946. Griffiths, William. A study of the overlap of job functions: The community health worker on the Navajo Indian reservation. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 147-165.—This investigation studied the perceived overlap of functions on the Navajo Indian reservation between community health workers and the older groups of public health nurses and sanitarians. The latter 2 groups sorted cards into piles, according to "usually," "sometimes," "seldom," as performed by their own profession. Nurses felt an overlap of functions did not exist. Sanitarians declared that overlap existed and that they were worried about it. Nurses and community health workers felt an overlap existed in the areas of maternal and child and dental health.—R. W. Husband.

5947. Griffiths, William. A study of work role perceptions: The community health worker on the Navajo Indian reservation. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 167-180.—It was hypothesized that community health workers would perceive their own work role, among Navajo Indians, in a broader scope than field medical officers, public health officers, and sanitarians. The results, in general, tended to confirm the hypothesis. The trend was only partially confirmed with respect to individual and group contacts with the Navajos.—R. W. Husband.

5948. Grinker, Roy R. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) A transactional model for psychotherapy. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 1, 132-148.—This article describes "a method of psychotherapy based on operations derived from field, role, and communications theories," rather than on a psychoanalytic, for example, theory of personality. The method is illustrated also by excerpts taken from the treatment sessions with 2 patients. One goal is the achieving of a "vivid, current understanding of the patient without recourse to reified variables of unconscious, transference, countertransference, resistance." 18 refs.—L. A. Pennington.

5949. Grütter, Emil. (Mühlebachstr. 33, Zürich, Switzerland) Psychoanalytische Bemerkungen zur Jung'schen Heilmethode. [Psychoanalytic remarks on Jungian therapy.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959 (Dec), 13, 536-553.—Jungian therapy is concerned with individuation through sublimation of incest phantasies, in contrast to the psychoanalytic emphasis on personality change involving freeing of the libido. Such "introjective sublimation therapy" is indicated for persons with strong resistances to classical psychoanalysis, for persons unable to benefit from a change of personality, and for those with strong participation needs. For the therapy of Jung to be fruitful, such persons also need to have considerable capacity for sublimation and to be highly introjective.—E. W. Eng.

5950. Hammer, Emanuel F. (New York City) Critique of Swensen's "Empirical evaluations of human figure drawings." *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 30-32.—"Fallacies" or "misconceptions" which ap-

peared in Swensen's critical review of the Human Figure Drawing Test (see 33: 3807).—A. R. Jensen.

5951. Hart, Lewis D., & Bach, George R. (Inst. Group Psychotherapy, Beverly Hills, Calif.) Natural language indexing by means of data-processing machines: Observation of the growth of perception protocol. Santa Monica, Calif: System Development Corporation, 1959. 19 p.—"The purpose of the study was the finding of an objective method of measuring psychotherapeutic growth by assessing various levels of individual and group perception." The study started with first impressions; the time interval between the first and subsequent protocols varied depending on the purpose and design of the study. Besides a comparison group of student dormitory residents, patients and therapists were used in describing self, one another, and the group. The authors illustrate their findings as to changes by curves. 3 tables show the terms used, discarded, etc. Further work in progress is mentioned.—E. Katz.

5952. Harway, Norman I. Some factors in psychotherapists' perception of their patients. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 379-386.—9 psychotherapists explored therapist understanding, empathy, and reaction to the patient. The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was given to patients and therapists using the schedule under varied instructional sets. Therapists are aware of what they know or do not know about patients.—A. A. Kramish.

5953. Hoffman, A. Edward. (System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) An analysis of counselor sub-roles. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 61-67.—"This research is concerned with the smaller or subsidiary roles a person assumes within his larger role as a counselor." The analysis is based upon 165 interviews held by 20 counselors and 46 clients. Reliability of counselor sub-roles, frequency of use, pattern similarity, and range of sub-roles are considered.—M. M. Reece.

5954. Hora, Thomas. Epistemological aspects of existence and psychotherapy. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 15, 166-173.—Man must comprehend what he is, rather than worry about what he should be. The physician must aid the patient to "understand the language of existence. . . . In the last analysis, we may arrive at the momentous discovery that what we as psychotherapists say has little or no effect (unless at times detrimental), and what really matters is what we are."—A. R. Howard.

5955. Hunt, J. McV., Ewing, Thomas N., LaForge, Rolfe, & Gilbert, William M. (U. Illinois) An integrated approach to research on therapeutic counseling with samples of results. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 46-54.—The method and a "progress report of results" are presented for the integrated, comprehensive, social-psychological research program on therapeutic counseling at the University of Illinois.—M. M. Reece.

5956. Jensen, Arthur R. The reliability of projective techniques: Review of the literature. *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 108-136.—Though there has been little concern with reliability in projective techniques, they cannot be exempted from demonstrating the fundamental requirement of any measuring instrument, namely, reliability. They have been incorrectly regarded as outside the category of meas-

uring tests, and seen as pictures and descriptions of personality. These functions are fundamentally no different from those of other types of tests and are subject to the same statistical requirements. When projective devices are modified in the direction of objectivity (administration, scoring, interpretation), their reliability compares favorably with other tests. Few reported reliability studies are adequate to the purpose. 52 refs.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5957. Jourard, Sidney M. I-Thou relationship versus manipulation in counseling and psychotherapy. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 15, 174-179.—"No patient can be expected to drop all his defenses and reveal himself except in the presence of someone whom he believes is for him, and not for a theory, dogma, or technique. . . . Techniques treat with categories and fictions. Therapy proceeds through honest responses to this very person by this very person."—A. R. Howard.

5958. Kanfer, Frederick H. Verbal rate, content, and adjustment ratings in experimentally structured interviews. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 58, 305-311.—"The major purpose of the present study was to explore the relationship between verbal rate and rate variability and two content categories, topics and a content-inferred measure of anxiety. . . . The results were related to a general hypothesis of the facilitating effect of anxiety on verbal rate, and the present findings were considered as suggestive of relationships between verbal rate, topics, and those aspects of S's emotional state (anxiety) which overlap with a clinical evaluation of his adjustment from his verbalization."—G. Frank.

5959. Knupfer, Genevieve; Jackson, Don D., & Krieger, George. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) Personality differences between more and less competent psychotherapists as a function of criteria of competence. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Oct), 129, 375-384.—In an effort to determine the type of personality best suited for psychotherapy, the concept of the therapist's competence is discussed, particularly in relation to supervisors' ratings. Data are presented to show that competence varies according to criteria employed, and implications of the 2 different concepts of competence are drawn out.—N. H. Pronko.

5960. Leary, R. W., & Stynes, A. J. (U. Oregon) Tranquilizer effects in the social status, motivation, and learning of monkeys. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 1, 499-505.—6 rhesus monkeys with and without intramuscular injections of chlorpromazine or meprobamate were individually or in pairs given especially designed tests in the Wisconsin General Test Apparatus. Results indicated no drug effect on weight pulling and single-object serial discrimination. Individual Ss tended to lose much aggression and the motivation for food with injections of chlorpromazine. Ss given meprobamate made significantly more errors in the heterogeneous-reward serial discrimination. These findings are discussed with reference to the literature, methodology, dosage of drug, and to the possibility that the "motivational effect may prove to be a function of the method of measurement."—L. A. Pennington.

5961. Lewin, Bertram D. The analytic situation: Topographic considerations. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1959(Oct), 28, 455-469.—The total analytic

situation is diagrammed as 3 intersecting circles representing the actual situation, the transference situation, and the infantile situation. Associations are considered as elements of sets placed somewhere within this diagram and as moving along a time dimension from circle to circle. This formulation is presented as a teaching device and as a semantic and conceptual clarifier.—L. N. Solomon.

5962. Linden, Maurice E., Appel, Kenneth E., Davis, John E., & Matthews, Robert A. (Philadelphia Dept. Public Health) Factors in the success of a public mental health program. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Oct), 116, 344-351.—4 factors preventing the effectiveness of a mental hygiene program are considered and steps taken in Philadelphia are described that corrected such obstructing factors and led to the operational success of the Philadelphia regional mental health program.—N. H. Pronko.

5963. Mattson, Robert H. (U. Oregon) Counseling and guidance services for students affected by a university selective admission policy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1868-1869.—Abstract.

5964. Mosak, Harold H. The getting type: A parsimonious social interpretation of the oral character. *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 15, 193-198.—The development of the oral character is explained in terms of Adler's "getting type," which only makes the assumption of self-consistency.—A. R. Howard.

5965. Nacht, S. (Ed.) *Psychoanalysis of today*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. vii, 228 p. \$5.75.—A condensed version of *La Psychanalyse d'Aujourd'hui* (see 32: 3028), adapted by Ruth Emma Roman.—H. H. Strupp.

5966. Nickols, J. E., Jr. (Hillcrest Residential Services for Children, Charleston, W. Va.) The psychological effects of thorazine treatments as a function of reaction time and evaluative criteria. *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 39-48.—Techniques such as the WB Verbal and Performance scales, Rorschach, reaction time, and card-sorting are employed to sample thorazine-induced changes in behavior. It is concluded that "the immediate reaction time for thorazine seems to range from less than one-half to more than 4 hours, but a post-medication period of approximately 2 hours may be optimal for testing the immediate effects of the drug on certain motor, physiological, and mental functions." 60 refs.—M. S. Mayzner.

5967. Østergaard, Lise. Om iagttagelsesbetingelser af metode in klinisk psykologi. [Observation conditions and methods in clinical psychology.] *Nord. Psykol.*, 1959, 11, 302-314.—A discussion of the activities and methods in the field of clinical psychology. The author criticizes what is termed as "experimental method," exact quantitative results, qualitative and quantitative evaluations, and testing in general, as well as other means in use in clinical psychology. He censures the tendencies of grouping individuals according to their race, behaviorism, test results, or other tendencies, and suggests a consideration of direct observation of adjustments of human beings to everyday life conditions.—O. I. Jacobsen.

5968. Overholser, Winfred, & Enneis, James M. (Saint Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D.C.) Twenty years of psychodrama at Saint Elizabeths

Hospital. Group Psychother., 1959(Dec), 12, 283-292.—The authors point out that this hospital was the first mental hospital in the United States to pioneer group psychotherapy, sociometry, and psychodrama. This was in 1921. It was in 1939 under Overholser that the psychodramatic approach was launched at the hospital. The program included training of social workers, psychologists, psychiatric residents, and attendants. To date (November 16, 1959), 2896 therapy sessions in psychodrama have been held with 3547 patients. Also, 650 training sessions for 2500 nurses have been held. The section was also host to 400 visitors from the United States and abroad and has consulted with 16 states who requested information and guidance in establishing their own psychodrama programs.—S. Kasman.

5969. Patel, R. **The Indian dowry system: A clinical study.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 216-219.—Boys are overvalued and girls rejected because large sums of money must be paid to the male at the time of marriage. In order to be effective, analysis must include discussion of sociological factors as well as working through of oedipal and preoedipal psychopathology.—D. Prager.

5970. Prados, M. **Transference, counter-transference, and seemingly parapsychological phenomena.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(3), 29-44.—In the so-called telepathic dream, transference and countertransference play important dynamic roles. In the example cited the patient in strong ambivalent dependent transference felt the threat of breast separation when he sensed the analyst's lack of empathy. The dream brought the analytic work back to normal. In telepathy the patient is the passive receiver and the analyst the active sender. But actually the desperate patient actively attempts to uncover the analyst's own repressed thoughts.—D. Prager.

5971. Prokúpek, J. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Entwurf einer übersichtlichen Registrierungskarte für die Psychiatrie: Beitrag zur psychiatrischen Dokumentation.** [Draft of a comprehensive registration card for psychiatric patients: Contribution to psychiatric documentation.] *Psychiat. Neurol. Med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1959(Jun), 11, 179-185.—The administrative and research advantages of a registration card for mental hospital patients are presented. The draft of a model card records the essential and most frequently needed information.—C. T. Bever.

5972. Rapaport, E. A. **The first dream in an erotized transference.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (May-Aug), 40, 240-245.—In an erotized transference, the patient does not fall in love with the analyst but expects the analyst to fall in love with the patient and to change for his sake. The analyst will be turned into a parent, and the patient will feel that the analyst owes it to the patient to love him without expecting anything in return.—G. Elias.

5973. Rashkis, Harold A., & Wallace, Anthony F. C. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst., Philadelphia) **The reciprocal effect: How patient disturbance affects and is affected by staff attitudes.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 1, 489-498.—In "therapeutic community" research units specifically developed for this 12-week study a significant reciprocal effect for the male patients, but not for the female Ss, was found. The methods (rat-

ing scales) used and the sex difference in results are discussed.—L. A. Pennington.

5974. Redl, Fritz. **The concept of a "therapeutic milieu."** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959(Oct), 29, 721-736.—At least 7 meanings of the word "therapeutic" must be kept in mind when one speaks of a "therapeutic milieu." Some aspects of milieu are: the social structure; the value system; routines, rituals, and behavioral regulations; the impact of the group process; the trait clusters that other people whirl around; attitudes and feelings of staff; behavior received; activity structure; space, equipment, time, and props; the seepage from the world outside; the system of umpiring services and traffic regulations between environment and child; the thermostat for the regulation of clinical resilience. We must find out not only what milieu is and how it operates, but how we can describe it, how we influence it, and by what actions it is created and molded.—R. E. Perl.

5975. Redlich, F. C. (Yale U.) **Die Psychoanalyse und das Wertproblem.** [Psychoanalysis and the problem of values.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959 (Dec), 13, 481-498.—Although socially mobile and restless Americans in search of a personal identity appear to comprise the majority of those who enter psychoanalysis, psychoanalysis does not, as Fromm asserts, represent an ideology. Psychoanalysis involves value however, in basing itself on scientific method, its emphasis on reflection, and its individual orientation. "In the ideal instance psychoanalysis should be nothing but investigation; in practice, on the other hand, it must be a therapy."—E. W. Eng.

5976. Rose, D. R. **Study of behavior settings as an aid in hospital analysis.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 739.—"The most frequent approach to hospital analysis is broad and sociological. It is felt by some that there is need for detailed descriptions of the immediate environment in which patients live, as well as need for data which would facilitate intra-hospital and inter-hospital comparisons. The present study applied techniques of Barker and Wright's Behavior Setting Survey . . . as one possible method for effecting such descriptions and comparisons."—C. H. Ammons.

5977. Roth, Nathan. **The face-genital equation.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1959(Oct), 28, 493-500.—"The close, unconscious relationship between the face and the genitals is physiologically and psychologically determined by their having in common certain biological functions which serve to express feelings and release instinctual tensions. Clinical instances are given, its value as a diagnostic symptom noted, and its relevance to the pathology of object relationships, ego autonomy, and the establishment of personal identity is outlined."—L. N. Solomon.

5978. Rychlak, Joseph F. **Forced associations, symbolism, and Rorschach constructs.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 23, 455-460.—An attempt is made to assess choices between meanings assigned by clinicians. Construct symbolism is studied in light of a sociopsychological rationale. 15 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

5979. Searles, H. F. **Oedipal love in the countertransference.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959(May-Aug), 40, 180-190.—"Oedipal" type love experienced by the analyst towards the patient is common and

desirable. If properly controlled, this feeling helps give the patient the feelings of worth and of being desired, which he lost during his childhood oedipal conflict.—G. Elias.

5980. Shapiro, Arthur K. (Bronx Municipal Hosp. Center, NYC) **The placebo effect in the history of medical treatment: Implications for psychiatry.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 298-304.—A history and definition of the word placebo is offered. The placebo effect throughout medical history is outlined and its implications are drawn for psychiatry.—N. H. Pronko.

5981. Shentoub, S., & Shentoub, V. **Interprétation de réponses psychotiques tirées de deux protocoles de T. A. T.** [Interpretation of psychotic responses drawn from two TAT protocols.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 148-152.—A complete analysis of a TAT protocol requires comprehension of the motivations underlying the responses.—C. J. Adkins.

5982. Simkins, Lawrence David. (U. Houston) **Behavioral modification as a function of examiner reinforcement and situational variables in a projective testing situation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1871-1872.—Abstract.

5983. Smith, B. Babington. **Ten silhouettes: An account of perceptual and procedural problems encountered in the development of a fresh projective technique.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 165-177.—The reactions of psychology students to silhouettes are evaluated according to several dynamic levels. The ambiguity in the pictures is associated with a complete experiential change in terms of change of role. Patterns of response may be more crucial than content. Analysis and elaboration are recognizable active processes starting from immediate perceptual experience.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5984. Spiegel, Herbert. **Hypnosis and transference: A theoretical formulation.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 1, 634-639.—The thesis is developed that the induction of the trance "activates 'pure' transference, and that trance maintenance becomes 'frozen' transference." Hypnosis thus becomes a method useful in the study of transference.—L. A. Pennington.

5985. Sprafkin, Benjamin R. **A new look at confidentiality.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1959 (Feb), 40, 87-90.—A specific illustration of how social workers can gain greater protection for their confidential material by getting the understanding and support of the legal profession.—L. B. Costin.

5986. Stern, Edward S. **Open wards in large mental hospitals.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1959, 4, 299-302.—The open-door system is directed towards the cure of the patients by the development of a free, purposive, and integrated therapeutic community. Under such a system it will be found that not only do the recent cases recover with increasing speed; but the chronic patients, and even those hitherto regarded as hopeless, may regain their mental health.—R. M. Frumkin.

5987. Stevenson, Ian. (U. Virginia) **The challenge of results in psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 120-123.—Shortcomings in knowledge of results of psychotherapy are discussed and suggestions are made of requirements for a satisfactory study of same.—N. H. Pronko.

5988. Streitfeld, Julian W. **Expressed acceptance of self and others by psychotherapists.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 435-441.—Ratings were related to therapeutic movement. Acceptance of self is related to acceptance of others. The best therapists are not always more accepting of others. 16 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

5989. Stringer, Lorene A. (St. Louis County Health Dept.) **Academic progress as an index of mental health.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1959, 15(1), 16-29.—The needs of a mental health service in the schools of 1 district in St. Louis led to experimentation and to the development of an evaluative tool, the Academic Progress Chart, which uses already available educational data to trace the course of any individual child's educational growth. Subsequently, it appeared that the APC could also serve as an index of mental health. While its validity as a screening instrument for this purpose is not yet fully established, its practical uses for communication with parents and for promoting better collaboration with teachers have been demonstrated.—J. A. Fishman.

5990. Szekeley, Endre. **Some methodologic problems of psychology in the clinical field.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 196-201.—Many systematic approaches to personality, such as conditioning theories, mathematical models, and general behavior systems fail to embrace the reality of inner, subjective experience. Our reality reference needs to be more comprehensive than that found "in the so-called non-mentalistic systems."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5991. Thompson, Margaret W. (U. Alberta) **A new heredity counseling service in Western Canada.** *Eugen. Quart.*, 1959 (Sep), 6, 167-170.—Set up in 1957, under the guidance of 5 clinical departments in the school of medicine, the service has seen about 10 cases a month for genetic assessment. Referrals have come for dermatoglyphic diagnosis of mongolism, preadoption counseling, Rh negative and consanguinity problems in anticipated marriages, and inquiries from rural medical practitioners whose training did not include genetics. 2 other western Canadian universities will soon have human geneticists on their staffs, and expansion of clinical services will probably go into areas of detection of carriers, empiric risk figures, and the interrelation between genetical and environmental factors in development.—G. C. Schweisinger.

5992. Tuteur, Werner; Stiller, Rochus, & Glotzer, Jacob. (Elgin State Hosp., Ill.) **What happens to returned tranquilizing drug patients? An analysis of multiple discharges.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 547-548.—"A note of optimism is indicated regarding the future of hospital-returned tranquilizing drug patients. At the close of 4 years of an extended chlorpromazine study on once extremely disturbed mental patients, 24 of 101 returned patients were once more outside the institution. Some of these had been discharged and returned two or three times. These 24 amount to 23.7% of the total returnees. Returned tranquilizing drug patients must, therefore, not become 'forgotten people,' but deserve further interest and consideration."—N. H. Pronko.

5993. Vinchon, Jean. **La magie du dessin: Du griffonnage automatique au dessin thérapeutique.** [The magic of design: From doodling to therapeutic drawings.] Bruges, Belgium: Desclée de Brouwer,

1959. i, 182 p. Belg. Fr. 150.—Doodles and various types of drawings are interpreted in the framework of Jungian theory. The author reports having obtained doodles from a group of normal Ss, but most of the discussion is centered around productions from psychiatric patients against a background of "archetypes" found in earlier civilizations. 45 figures including appendix with 15 half-tone plates.—M. L. Simmel.

5994. Waldman, Arthur. Living arrangements and mental disorders among the aged: II. Institutional care for the mentally disturbed aged. *Workshop, 1958. Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 708-712.—(see 34: 5689) After giving a summary of the viewpoints expressed at the 1955 tristate conference on "Disturbed and Disturbing Aged Persons," sponsored by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the author describes the experience of the Home for Jewish Aged in Philadelphia. In 5 years the Board has come from a firm policy not to admit any disturbed person to a much more understanding and accepting attitude. A pre-admission psychiatric examination helps staff understand the problem and serves as a basis for treatment and care. A cooperative arrangement with the Philadelphia Psychiatric Hospital has been a great help for emergency cases.—R. E. Perl.

5995. Wassermann, I. Ist eine differenzielle Psychotherapie möglich? [Is a differential psychotherapy possible?] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 187-193.—A classification of problems as described by Freud, Adler, Kretschmer, and Mauz according to various criteria is proposed. 40 refs.—E. Schwerin.

5996. Weisman, Avery D. (Harvard Medical School) The psychodynamic formulation of conflict. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Sep), 1, 288-309.—A psychiatrist describes a method whereby clinical material can be integrated with exploratory hypotheses in the effort to bridge the "gap between theory and practice." Illustrative case material is given.—L. A. Pennington.

5997. Whitmont, Edward. Die "Magische Dimension" in Übertragung und Gegenübertragung. [The "magical dimension" in transference and countertransference.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 457-477.—Difficulties in individuation leading to neurotic or psychotic states involve a dimension of magic pre-personal experiencing. In this there is relative non-differentiation of symbol and experienced reality, prelogical communication between analyst and patient, perfusion of self and world perceptions, with use of taboo and ritual. Helping the patient to realize the meanings of his symbolically lived conditions, often experienced as archetypes, enables him to move through illness into increased individuation.—E. W. Eng.

5998. Williams, Thomas Rhys. The personal-cultural equation in social work and anthropology. *Soc. Casework.*, 1959 (Feb), 40, 74-80.—Professional social workers and cultural anthropologists must both interact on a very personal basis with the Ss of their work.—L. B. Costin.

5999. Wishner, Julius. Factor analyses of Rorschach scoring categories and first response times in normals. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23,

406-413.—The general factor in the time response cannot be conceptualized as a cognition factor. A relationship exists between inkblots and the effects on time response. 25 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

(See also Abstracts 5092, 5104, 5172, 5615, 6082, 6177, 6239, 6304, 6423, 6496, 6506)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

6000. Abramson, H. A. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): XXIX. The response index as a measure of threshold activity of psychotropic drugs in man. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 65-78.—(see 34: 3043) Data was obtained by a structured questionnaire on 5 nonpsychotic Ss over a period of several years for threshold doses of LSD-25 and related psychotropic compounds. A Response Index was computed by dividing the number of responses on the questionnaire into the dose in micrograms, to compare the relative effectiveness of these drugs. With LSD-25 furnishing a base of 100, 9 other drugs followed in order from 91 to 1. The authors suggest that placebo-positive reactions must be present in a large series of such tests, or the method is probably erroneous.—R. W. Husband.

6001. Anderson, Alice Virginia. (U. Oklahoma) Predicting response to group psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1073.—Abstract.

6002. Baughman, E. Earl. (U. North Carolina) The effect of inquiry method on Rorschach color and shading scores. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959 (Mar), 23, 3-7.—"The Rorschach was administered to two groups of adult Ss equated for intelligence, education, age, and sex. Shading and color scores were determined for one group by the standard inquiry method, for the second group by the paired comparison technique. Color scores for the two groups were not significantly different, but shading scores were significantly more frequent ($p = .001$) with the paired comparison technique."—A. R. Jensen.

6003. Bendig, A. W., & Vaughan, Charles J. (U. Pittsburgh) Extraversion, neuroticism, and motor learning. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 399-403.—"The Extraversion and Neuroticism scales of the Maudsley Personality Inventory were administered to 72 college students who were dichotomized on the basis of their scale scores. The inverted alphabet printing task was used to provide measures of motor learning performance. Analyses of variance of the motor learning scores showed that the women learned significantly faster than the men, but the main effects of Extraversion and Neuroticism were not significant." 17 refs.—G. Frank.

6004. Berger, Leslie. (U. Pittsburgh) Cross-validation of "primary" and "reactive" personality patterns with non-ulcer surgical patients. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 8-11.—The extent to which Winter's Primary and Reactive scales (see 30: 5075) are valid for nonulcer patients. Winter's cases were compared with those of 30 nonulcer, surgical patients. Predictions were made about relationships between the scores of these patients on Blacky scales and corresponding Rorschach variables. The Blacky-Rorschach variables. The Blacky-Rorschach relationships were, in general, the same as those found by Winter. When Winter's original scoring system was

used, ulcer patients, as a group, scored higher than nonulcer, surgical controls in both the Primary and Reactive scales, though there was some individual variability. When the patterns were scored according to the revised scoring system, no differences were found between the 2 samples. Discrepancy in the findings of the 2 Blacky scoring systems casts some doubt on the validity of at least one of them. Further research is needed to determine which (if either) is the more accurate.—A. R. Jensen.

6005. Blatt, Sidney J. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) **Recall and recognition vocabulary: Implications for intellectual deterioration.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 473-476.—Administration of the Wechsler Vocabulary scale and the Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test to 69 adult schizophrenics, rated clinically as mildly to severely deteriorated, indicated that the Ss did not differ significantly from Ammons' 120 normal Ss on the 2nd scale. In general, the "difference between the patients and the normals correspondingly increased with an independent estimate of the degree of deterioration" when the Wechsler Vocabulary scores were studied. It is posited that recognition vocabulary may prove to be a more valid estimate of "premorbid intellectual function." These and other results are discussed in relation to the use of vocabulary tests in the establishment of a base line for measuring deterioration. The use of a recall vocabulary test for such purposes is questioned inasmuch as the patients in this study showed impaired function in abstract definitions (Wechsler Vocabulary).—L. A. Pennington.

6006. Bostian, David W., Smith, Philip A., Lasky, Julian J., Hover, Gerald L., & Ging, Rosalie J. **Empirical observations on mental-status examination.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Sep), 1, 253-262.—In the effort to develop a dynamically oriented interview rating form, examinations were given to inpatients and to a selected group of formerly hospitalized veterans. 60 variables were intercorrelated and then factor analyzed. The results showed 8 major clusters of symptoms and personality attributes that differed from "the typical categorization of human function followed in psychiatric examinations." These factors are described. It is held that the results "suggest the assessment of cognitive functions in psychosis may be considerably abbreviated, and that greater effort should be directed to the evaluation of the individual's affects and characteristic interpersonal response patterns."—L. A. Pennington.

6007. Chapman, Loren J., & Campbell, Donald T. **Absence of acquiescence response set in the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 465-466.—MAS items are subject to little or no acquiescence bias. This is due to specific and personal references to the items.—A. A. Kramish.

6008. Charny, Israel W. (U. Rochester) **A normative study of Rorschach "sex populars" for males.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 12-23.—Normative data on 15 Rorschach areas designated by previous research as "sex populars" for males. The Ss included 35 nonpsychotic, nonhomosexual male psychiatric patients undergoing treatment at a VA hospital, and a control group of 35 normal males equated in age, education, and veteran status with the pa-

tients. Patients gave more sex responses than controls. "... the Rorschach 'sex populars' have consistent sexual stimulus-meanings which are readily identified by both patients and normals." 18 refs.—A. R. Jensen.

6009. Chess, S., & Thomas, A. **The importance of nonmotivational behavior patterns in psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 326-334.—Nonmotivational factors in behavior disturbances include incomplete maturation or brain injury, motility patterns, perception or biochemical functioning, and various types of consistent, stable, reaction patterns. The incorrect assumption that the behavioral disturbance is always the result of underlying purposes can lead to significant errors in diagnosis and therapy.—D. Prager.

6010. Chorost, Sherwood B., Spivack, George, & Levine, Murray. (Devereux Foundation, Devon, Pa.) **Bender-Gestalt rotations and EEG abnormalities in children.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 559.—The diagnostic utility of any clinical tool should be assessed on the basis of some known base rate. EEG criteria are compared to rotations on the Bender. Rotations may have significance for brain damage.—A. A. Kramish.

6011. Coulter, Walter M. (U. Portland) **The Szondi Test and the prediction of antisocial behavior.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 24-29.—An attempt to meet Deri's criticisms of previous studies. Delinquent and control groups of 600 Ss each were differentiated on the basis of operational criteria. An attempt was made to distinguish these groups on the basis of 14 significant indicators and counter-indicators of antisocial behavior from Deri's rational (2). These 14 signs comprised the most specific and confident predictions Deri makes on the basis of the Szondi Test. The 14 signs as a group were unable to significantly differentiate the delinquent from the control group. Only 2 of the 14 individual signs were significant in differentiating the groups. One of these supported the Szondi prediction while the other was in the opposite direction.—A. R. Jensen.

6012. Doppelt, Jerome E., & Seashore, Harold G. (Psychological Corp., NYC) **Psychological testing in correctional institutions.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 81-92.—"Two studies were conducted as part of a project on the uses of psychological and educational tests in penal institutions. . . for prisoners over age 25, it was found that satisfactory estimates of WAIS IQ could be made from the Verbal and Numerical Tests of the Personnel Tests for Industry [and] . . . literate, white prisoners in federal institutions did not differ markedly from persons on the outside in general intelligence and specific attitudes."—M. M. Reece.

6013. Drake, L. E., & Oetting, E. R. (U. Wisconsin) **An MMPI codebook for counselors.** Minneapolis, Minn: Univer. Minnesota Press, 1959. 140 p. \$3.75.—Written for the counseling psychologist who deals with a college level population. The MMPI profiles of 4198 students were compared with data from case histories on the same students. The 3 highest profile scores and the 2 lowest scores for each student constitute the MMPI code. 83 pages are devoted to a numerical listing of these codes along with short case history comments. These statements vary from a short "Home conflict" to 100 word para-

graphs. The warning is given that these descriptive statements are only to be used as hypotheses for future interviewing and testing and are not to be construed as diagnoses. 19 refs.—*R. W. Deming.*

6014. Eiduson, Bernice T. Structural analysis of dreams: Clues to perceptual style. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 335-339.—". . . persons who show differences in the perceptual attitude of flexibility-rigidity as estimated from the Rorschach test also differ predictably along this dimension in the perceptual response pattern of their dreams. . . . Results confirmed the experimental hypothesis."—*G. Frank.*

6015. Feldman, Paul E. (State Hosp., Topeka, Kan.) Clinical evaluation of cyclohexalamin. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 454.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6016. Foulds, G. A. (Runwell Hosp., Essex, England) The relative stability of personality measures compared with diagnostic measures. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 783-787.—Some tests differentiate hysteric from dysthymic women and other tests differentiate hysteroid personalities from obsessive. In therapy diagnostic measures change somewhat more than do personality factors, and therapists are encouraged to do more than alleviate symptoms; they could even change personality factors in patients.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6017. Garcia, Jose S. El Rorschach en los indios aguaranas. [The Rorschach among the Aguarana Indians.] *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 14, 287-320.—Rorschach records of 15 Aguarana Indians showed use of white space, elevated F%, constant use of texture, absence of achromatic color, and a marked tendency to stereotypy. The response to bright color shows marked pathological significance in terms of occidental norms.—*B. S. Aronson.*

6018. Gibbins, Robert J., Smart, Reginald G., & Seeley, John R. (Alcoholism Research Found., Toronto, Canada) A critique of the Manson Evaluation Test. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 357-361.—The test should not be relied on to differentiate alcoholics from nonalcoholics, except in special populations.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6019. Gray, Clifton Wellington. (U. Minnesota) Detection of faking in vocational interest measurement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1429.—Abstract.

6020. Griffith, Albert V., & Peyman, D. A. R. (Bryce Hosp., Tuscaloosa, Ala.) Eye-ear emphasis in the DAP as indicating ideas of reference. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 560.—Emphasis is inefficient in the prediction of ideas of reference.—*A. A. Kramish.*

6021. Heimann, Robert A., & Rothney, John W. M. (Arizona State Coll.) Development and applications of projective techniques. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 73-83.—It would seem that the time has come to unify the present piecemeal research and to concentrate on a co-operative effort at deriving meaning from the morass of casual empiricism that currently typifies much of the research with projective techniques. This would mean the establishment of adequate normative tables for normals as well as

various diagnostic groups and longterm prediction studies. 52-item bibliog.—*F. Goldsmith.*

6022. Hertz, Marguerite R. (Western Reserve U.) The use and misuse of the Rorschach method: I. Variations in Rorschach procedure. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 33-48.—The writer tries to account for the failure, after 40 years of research, to demonstrate the validity of the Rorschach in a scientifically acceptable manner. The writer proposes more research, using skilled Rorschach clinicians and more highly standardized handling of Rorschach material. 62 refs.—*A. R. Jensen.*

6023. Hiler, E. Wesley. (Agnews State Hosp., Calif.) The sentence completion test as a predictor of continuation in psychotherapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 544-549.—A comparison is made of sentence completion responses of patients seen in treatment for 20 sessions and those terminated in 5 sessions. Differences were significant.—*A. A. Kramish.*

6024. Hörmann, Hans. (Rohnsweg 31, Göttingen, Germany) Untersuchungen zur sogenannten "Manifesten Angst." [Investigations of the so-called "manifest anxiety."] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 783-791.—The hypotheses upon which Taylor built the MAS were tested in an experiment. The results indicate that these hypotheses cannot be accepted.—*W. J. Koppits.*

6025. Ichimura, Jun. (Kanazawa Juvenile Court, Japan) Shūgakuzen yōji ni okeru Rorschach test no kenkyū. [A study on the Rorschach test with preschool children.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 6, 92-99, 133-134.—240 kindergarten children ranging from 4 to 6 years old were tested. Validity of the Rorschach test—with criteria of sex differences, intelligence level, teachers' evaluation, and test-retest reliability—was significantly high only for the 6-year-old group. English abstract.—*S. Ohwaki.*

6026. Inglis, James. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) On the prognostic value of the modified word learning test in psychiatric patients over 65. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 105, 1100-1101.—For selected senile patients score on the Walton Word Learning Test predicted favorable or unfavorable outcome better than did provisional diagnosis.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6027. Kagan, Jerome, & Moss, Howard A. Stability and validity of achievement fantasy. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 357-364.—"Although projective and fantasy instruments have been widely used both in clinical and research settings the reliability and validity of many fantasy variables still remains in question. This paper is the first in a series of reports dealing with the stability and validation of fantasy variables from the TAT and Rorschach and deals specifically with achievement fantasy on the TAT. . . . (a) its stability over time, (b) its relation to certain antecedent conditions, and (c) its prediction of overt achievement behavior. . . . It was suggested that achievement fantasy is an index of the strength of the subject's behavioral tendency to seek achievement goals and that achievement concern on the part of the same-sex parent has a special influence on the child's achievement strivings. Specific methodological and theoretical problems with re-

spect to measurement and interpretation of achievement fantasy were discussed." 19 refs.—G. Frank.

6028. Katz, Myer. (Columbia U.) **Connotative meaning as a variable in marital success and discord.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1074.—Abstract.

6029. LaMonaca, Hugh L., & Berkun, Mitchell M. (HumRRO, Monterey, Calif.) **Army data on Taylor MAS, intelligence, and ego strength.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 577-578.—Score distribution on the 50-item form of the Manifest Anxiety Scale for 297 army recruits was similar to that obtained by Taylor with college students. A test-retest r of .82 was obtained, and the r with Zander's Ego Strength scale was -.65. Correlations with verbal, arithmetic reasoning, and general intelligence were not significant.—W. Coleman.

6030. Levinson, Robert Bernard. (Michigan State U.) **Gating: The application of a perceptual theory to the issue of diagnosis in psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1070.—Abstract.

6031. Lindzey, Gardner, & Silverman, Morton. **Thematic Apperception Test: Techniques of group administration, sex differences, and the role of verbal productivity.** *J. Pers.*, 1959(Sep), 27, 311-323.—"The present study was intended: (a) to investigate the effect of variations in method of administering the group TAT; (b) to examine sex differences in performance on the test; and (c) to explore the influence of verbal productivity upon other TAT variables. The Ss were 80 Syracuse undergraduates who were evenly divided according to sex and assigned in equal numbers to four major experimental groups. The TAT was administered in a group setting using either a projector or sets of individual cards, and involving either 20 sec. of stimulus exposure or 5 minutes and 20 sec. of stimulus exposure. The TAT stories were analyzed in terms of 12 variables: achievement, affiliation, dominance, sex, number of figures, ideas, thema, transcendence, verbal productivity, compliance with instructions, involvement, and quality. . . . in most respects results elicited by the various procedures are highly similar. Five of the 12 variables showed significant differences between male and female subjects. The correlation of verbal productivity with the other 11 variables was significant at the 5 per cent level or below in every case."—A. Rosen.

6032. Little, Kenneth B. **Connotations of the Rorschach inkblots.** *J. Pers.*, 1959(Sep), 27, 397-406.—9 semantic differential scales were completed by 20 male and 20 female college sophomores for the 10 Rorschach inkblots and for 6 concepts. "1. The connotation of the Rorschach inkblots varies significantly among the different cards. 2. Sex differences in average magnitude of connotation-factor scores occurred on only one card (card 10); differences in connotation factor profiles were observed on Cards 2 and 6. 3. Achromatic cards on the average were considered less active, potent, and 'good' than the chromatic cards. 4. The connotations of the concept Mother and Woman were more similar to those of card 7 than any other Rorschach inkblot for both men and women. 5. The concept Father was most similar to card 6 for both sexes."—A. Rosen.

6033. McHugh, G., & Wasser, J. K. **Application of the Thurstone-Chave attitude rating technique to attitudes toward menstruation.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 677-682.—"Statements of the attitudes of 200 female college students toward menstruation were obtained, and generalized into 48 statements. Graduate students of mental hygiene, professional women psychologists, and professional women mental hygienists then rated these statements as related to good or poor mental hygiene. The statements and the median ratings by students and professional women are given. Some possible uses of this scale are pointed out."—C. H. Ammons.

6034. Maher, Howard. (U. Pennsylvania) **Studies of transparency in forced-choice scales: I. Evidence of transparency.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 275-278.—A forced-choice study activity questionnaire (SAQ) by Schutter and Maher (see 31: 6682) was tested for transparency. 106 college students were used as Ss. The scores from an "honest" administration were compared with "beat" administrations, 1 involving instruction and 1 not. Transparency was found; however, it was not furthered by a "how to study" lecture.—J. W. Russell.

6035. Marks, John B. (VA Hosp., American Lake, Wash.) **Rorschach water responses in alcoholics: Levels of content analysis and consensual validation.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 69-71.—A comparison of alcoholic and nonalcoholic neuropsychiatric hospital patients in the water-content responses to the Rorschach. In addition to simple summing of water content responses, a scaled score based on dynamic considerations and clinicians' judgments of extracted water responses were used to differentiate the groups. None of the 3 methods successfully distinguished the groups. A high proportion of interjudge agreement in the judgments points out the good possibility on projective testing of clinicians agreeing with each other reassuringly while they agree insignificantly with outside reality."—A. R. Jensen.

6036. Martin, Barclay. **The validity of a self report measure of anxiety as a function of the time interval covered by the instructions.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 23, 468.—Taylor MAS scores did not correlate with any of the criterion measures.—A. A. Kramish.

6037. Marui, Sumiko. (Gifu U.) **C. A. T. ni kansuru ichi kenkyū: Yōgoshisetsu shūyōji to kateiji no hannō ni arawareta sai ni tsuite.** [A study on the CAT: A comparison of the children in reformatories with home children on their responses.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 133-141.—CAT responses by 2 groups of 5- and 6-year-old children were compared; 34 children in reformatories and 50 children from a kindergarten. Bellack's pictures were used with minor modification. Results were as follows: the institutionalized children rarely projected parents and emotional parents-child relation in their response, their need responses were limited to food and play, their stories were picture dominant and poorly structured and were neither happy nor unhappy but emotionally neutral. It was concluded that CAT is a useful tool to investigate need, anxiety, and conflict in children.—S. Ohwaki.

6038. Milam, James Robert. (U. Washington) **An application of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to problems in psychopathology.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1075.—Abstract.

6039. Moya, Gonzalo. **Estudia de inteligencia, personalidad y comportamiento en un grupo de 165 soldados. Segunda Parte.** [A study of intelligence, personality and behavior in a group of 165 soldiers. Part II.] *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 14, 321-389.—Rorschach results for this group show wide variability in R, R, W%, S%, M, FM, m, FC% > CF% seem positively related to intelligence and cultural level. Texture responses, perspective, and records showing color shock or no shock at all also seem positively related. Dd%, situational responses, and shading shock seem negatively related. Color responses occurred in almost all records. Clinical disturbance did not seem associated with the presence of pure C, Cn was rare, and Cproj. seemed associated with somatic concern. Both color and shading shock were common. Relation of other signs to anxiety and hostility were noted.—B. S. Aaronson.

6040. O'Connor, James P., & Stefic, Edward C. (Catholic U. America) **Some patterns of hypochondriasis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 363-371.—This study was designed "to isolate and identify, as far as possible the factorial dimensions of the MMPI hypochondriasis scale." Ss were 300 white, male veterans of varying diagnosis in a neuropsychiatric hospital. Tetrachoric r 's (cosine π) were computed between the 33 H_s scale items and 12 additional items on the MMPI D scale. Tyron's cluster analysis procedure was used to reduce the 45 × 45 matrix to a 30 × 30 matrix, which was factor analyzed by the complete centroid method. 3 factors emerged: Asthenic reaction, vague somatic complaints, and gastrointestinal reaction. A second-order factor was identified as poor physical health. Comparisons with Comrey's factors (see 33: 3313, 3314, 3315) show significant comparability.—W. Coleman.

6041. Österling, Olle. (Uppsala U.) **Validering av en metod för bestämning av barns reaktioner inför behovsinterferens.** [Validation of a method to measure the reactions of children to frustration.] *Pedag. Forsk., Nord.*, 1958, No. 2, 59-66.—The validity of a picture frustration test (adapted from Rosenzweig's P-F Study) was examined in a group of Swedish boys. The criterion, consisting of behavioral ratings made while the boys were at summer camp, had a substantial correlation with only 1 of the response categories, "extroverted aggression." The other categories were: "rational solution," "substitute reaction," "introverted aggression," "resignation," and "stereotyped behavior." English summary.—L. Goldberger.

6042. Ōuchi, Gosuke. (Miyagi Child Guidance Clinic) **C.A.T. ni kansuru kenkyū: II. T.A.T. tonō hikaku.** [A study on CAT: II. A comparison with TAT.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 194-207, 264-265.—"6 Bellack's C.A.T. cards and 6 Waseda T.A.T. cards were alternately presented to 20 children, 5-8 average age, from a kindergarten." The main findings were: (a) no significant difference in all measures was found between the 2 tests, (b) no significant differences in scores were found between anthropomorphized and nonanthropomorphized cards in

CAT and between cards of children and of adults only in TAT. The data suggest that the partial revision of Bellack's assumption is necessary. English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

6043. Panel, David M., & Martin, Barclay. **The relationship between GSR and speech disturbances in psychotherapy.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 402-405.—"... the relationship between points of emotional arousal or anxiety as defined by the GSR and the occurrence of speech disturbances in psychotherapy [was investigated]. Synchronized GSR and verbal recordings ... provided the basic data." Speech disturbances were maximal at times coincident with GSR deflections and decreased in frequency on either side of GSR deflections. Additional validity is provided for both speech disturbances and the GSR as measures of momentary changes in anxiety level in psychotherapy.—G. Frank.

6044. Pasamanick, Benjamin; Dinitz, Simon, & Lefton, Mark. (Ohio State U.) **Psychiatric orientation and its relation to diagnosis and treatment in a mental hospital.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 127-132.—An analysis of the final diagnoses of 538 female first admissions to the Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital showed a wide variation of diagnostic label both interward and intraward, the latter being compared under 3 different administrations. Under existing conditions, it is believed that both diagnosis and related care and treatment are closely related to the psychiatrist's school of thought and determined by it rather than by objective classificatory criteria.—N. H. Pronko.

6045. Rattleff, Anker. **Om teoridannelse om personligheds tests.** [On the culture theory of personality tests.] *Nord. Psykol.*, 1959, 11, 296-301.—The culture theory of personality tests, namely, the Rorschach, is discussed by the author. The Klopfer interpretation of the specific role of "form movement" responses as effecting emotionality—the "movement" indicating imagination and intuition, the FM form tending toward M or normal stage in inner growth not yet fully developed, and the (minor movement) showing under development or repression of inner life—is criticized for lack of clinical evidence. Further clarification and research are needed in this interesting project.—O. I. Jacobsen.

6046. Sines, Lloyd K. (Fergus Falls State Hosp., Minnesota) **The relative contribution of four kinds of data to accuracy in personality assessment.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 483-492.—A group of patients were studied by five clinicians. Comparisons between psychodiagnosticians and therapists showed differences in diagnostic accuracy, frames of reference, and use of tests. Diagnostic interviews were more accurate in describing personality. Rorschach and MMPI did not influence validity of judgments.—A. A. Kramish.

6047. Smith, Gudmund J. W. **Comparisons between adaptive patterns in two serial experiments.** *Acta psychol., Amst.*, 1959, 16, 302-315.—A mirror-drawing test was compared with an adaptation of Stroop's color-word test to serial scoring. Nearly all correlations emerged according to prediction and were highly significant in dimensions where the mirror-drawing test had previously proved to correspond to well defined clinical syndromes.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6048. Spielberger, Charles D. (Duke U.) Evidence of a practice effect on the Miller Analogies Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 259-263.—Do scores on the Miller Analogies Test improve with practice? "Of a total of 48 Ss, 39 improved. . . . Maximum improvement in scores occurred for that range of the MAT which might be considered most important from the standpoint of graduate student selection."—J. W. Russell.

6049. Spivack, George; Levine, Murray, & Sprigle, Herbert. Intelligence test performance and the delay function of the ego. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 428-431.—The Ss were 123 emotionally disturbed adolescents. Ego delay function correlates with IQ. Intelligence test performance and personality variables can be considered within a single theoretical framework. 18 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

6050. Tanaka, Fuzio. (Kanazawa Medical U., Japan) Rorschach no undō hannō to chinō tonō kankei. [Rorschach movement responses in relation to intelligence.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958 (Oct), 6, 85-91, 132-133.—100 delinquent boys were used. Movement responses in the Rorschach test were classified in 7 categories, and the frequency of the response for each category was correlated with IQ measured by the Wechsler scale. Results were: (a) a positive r was found between M and IQ, (b) r was higher with verbal IQ than nonverbal IQ, (c) no relation was found between FM and IQ. English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

6051. Taylor, Irving J. (Taylor Manor Hosp., Ellicott City, Md.) Clinical evaluation of a new phenothiazine tranquilizer, fluphenazine (prolixin). *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 457-458.—N. H. Pronko.

6052. Towbin, Alan P. Hostility in Rorschach content and overt aggressive behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 312-316.—"The Rorschach was administered to 96 hospitalized psychotic veterans, 48 assaultive and 48 nonassaultive, under one of five conditions. Test records were scored for aggressive content. . . . It was predicted that there is a positive correlation between the behavioral and test measures of aggression, and that the test measure is influenced by the . . . power and status of the examiner. A significant positive correlation . . . was found."—G. Frank.

6053. Trankell, Arne. (Stockholm U., Sweden) The psychologist as an instrument of prediction. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 170-175.—This selection system is meant to be a synthesis of a statistical and a clinical approach. Psychologists administered group and individual tests to applicants for copilot courses in the Scandinavian Airlines System. "During the years 1951-56 a total of 780 applicants were examined." Remaining and dismissed pilots were compared and the resulting data served as the criteria of the validity of the selection system. The psychologists discussed their evaluations until they agreed on ratings. The results suggest that in this instance clinical prediction was better than statistical. "There is no magic in the fact that psychologists, when given this leading role, can be more effective as predictors than batteries of tests."—J. W. Russell.

6054. Wallon, Edward J. (Purdue U.) A study of criteria used to differentiate the human-figure drawings of normals, neurotics, and psychotics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1873.—Abstract.

6055. Walton, D., & Black, D. A. (Winwick Hosp., Liverpool, England) The predictive validity of a psychological test of brain-damage. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 807-810.—A modified word-learning test correctly classified all neurotics and psychotics and 81% of the organics.—W. L. Wilkins.

6056. Walton, Donald; Mather, Marcia, & Black, D. A. (Winwick Hosp., Warrington, England) The validity of the Meehl M.M.P.I. psychotic scale in the diagnosis of schizophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 869-871.—No 2 nosological groups were distinguished with this scale.—W. L. Wilkins.

6057. Wiener, Morton; Blumberg, Albert; Segman, Sarah, & Cooper, Alan. (Clark U.) Judgment of adjustment by psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and college students, and its relationship to social desirability. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 315-321.—Q-sort arrays of the characteristics of "well-adjusted people" were elicited from psychologists. These were compared one with the other, with ratings by social workers and college students, as well as with the findings of previous research. The results indicated that psychologists as a group seem to agree, social workers are less consistent amongst themselves. There is general agreement between all 3 groups, partial agreement with previous research. The dimension of social desirability was seen to be playing a role in what characteristics were culled as being characteristic of adjustment.—G. Frank.

6058. Wilensky, Harold. (Franklin D. Roosevelt VA Hosp., Montrose, N.Y.) Rorschach developmental level and social participation of chronic schizophrenics. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1959, 23, 87-92.—The Rorschachs of 32 chronic schizophrenics are compared with ratings of their participation in social situations. Rorschach responses were rated for "developmental level" (DL), based on criteria derived from Werner's theory of developmental levels of perceptual organization. Significant correlations between DL and ward behavior and social participation were found.—A. R. Jensen.

6059. Williams, J. Robert. A test of the validity of the P-technique in the measurement of internal conflict. *J. Pers.*, 1959 (Sep), 27, 418-437.—"To test the empirical validity of this method the results obtained by it were compared with those secured from each of four independent indices of conflict-hospitalized-nonhospitalized status of Ss, psychiatric ratings, certain 16 PF scores, and clinical judgments based on life-history material. Five major hypotheses were formulated, encompassing the kinds of events expected in order to conclude that the method was valid. To check on the versatility of the method, relationships of a positive, negative, and neutral character were included in the predictions. Two of the hypotheses were generally supported in that (a) the hospitalized Ss showed significantly greater conflict and (b) no significant relationship was found between degree of conflict as measured by P-technique and scores on the A and B factor scales of the 16 PF test." 25 refs.—A. Rosen.

6060. Zierl, W. **Therapeutisches Rollenspiel im Sceno-Test ("Scenodrama")**. [Therapeutic role playing with the Sceno test: Sceno drama.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (May-Jun), 8, 113-124.—This test has been found to facilitate representation of personal relationships with the next of kin. It calls for dynamic interpretation of these relationships after the child has used the materials for "setting the scene." Subsequent inquiry into the child's reasons for his test productions frequently has a sobering, disconcerting effect, because of his inability or unwillingness to reveal unconscious material. In contrast, the Sceno test can be used as a role-playing technique with children by encouraging them to project onto the materials after they have finished setting them up, and to use them for spontaneous role playing. Case histories illustrate the therapeutic use and effectiveness of this method, which dispenses with any interpretation by the therapist.—E. Schwerin.

(See also Abstracts 5960, 6163, 6167, 6235, 6393, 6404, 6410, 6484, 6505(a) 6561)

TREATMENT METHODS

6061. ———. **Trifluoperazine: Further clinical and laboratory studies**. Philadelphia, Pa.: Lea & Febiger, 1959. 191 p. \$3.50.—21 articles in which physicians describe their clinical experiences with trifluoperazine ("Stelazine"), and 1 article on the pharmacology of the drug. The 6 sections include: mental and emotional disorders in outpatients, adjuvant therapy in psychosomatic conditions, management of behavior disorders in mentally defective children, antiemetic effects, pharmacological and laboratory studies, and extrapyramidal symptoms. "... trifluoperazine, in low dosage, is effective in relieving anxiety and associated symptoms... without producing lethargy or drowsiness to the degree seen with similar-acting agents."—G. A. Heise.

6062. Aronson, H., Silverstein, A. B., & Klee, G. D. (U. Maryland Medical School) **Influence of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) on subjective time**. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 469-472.—24 normal adult Ss significantly overestimated the stimulus intervals indicating that time passes more slowly.—L. A. Pennington.

6063. Azima, H., Durost, H., Arthurs, Dorothy, & Silver, A. (McGill U., Canada) **The effect of RO-5-0831/1 (marplan) in depressive states**. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 453-454.—N. H. Pronko.

6064. Azima, Hassan; Azima, Fern J., & Durost, Henry B. (McGill U., Canada) **Psychoanalytic formulations of effects of reserpine on schizophrenic organization**. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 1, 662-670.—Psychodynamic studies of 10 chronic patients suggested that the reserpine-treated Ss: (a) abandoned their defences of withdrawal and splitting, (b) showed a shift in mood toward the elation-depression states, (c) showed a shift from the experiential state of being in bits to wholeness. ... These changes are seen as indicative of a shift from paranoid to manic-depressive-like positions." Rorschach test findings and Figure Drawings document the data from clinical interview.—L. A. Pennington.

6065. Balint, Michael. (Tavistock Clinic, London, England) **Opening moves in psychotherapy**. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1959, 8, 9-20.—"... the first step in psychotherapy is to establish the fact that the patient is struggling with a conflict and that this conflict has causal connections with the illness 'offered,' i.e., it is pathogenic. ... The second step is to diagnose what the specific help needed is, and the third, psychotherapy proper, to provide that help. ... if any feelings or emotions are engendered in the doctor while treating the patient, these must be evaluated also as an important symptom of the patient's illness, but on no account be acted upon." Doctors should never forget that every patient has 2 illnesses (autogenous and iatrogenous) which require integration and that attaching diagnostic labels "may reassure and help us doctors, but never the patients." Also a therapist "should never try to console himself that he has helped by mere listening" even if he is thanked for it.—G. Y. Kenyon.

6066. Barry, Maurice J., Robinson, David B., & Johnson, Adelaide M. (Mayo Clinic) **Ego distortions: Some modifications in therapeutic technique**. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 809-825.—The validity of the concept of "borderline state" as an entity is questioned. Patients are regarded as representing a spectrum of qualities of both neuroses and psychoses. The ego distortions are seen as adaptive responses to the vicissitudes of both intrapsychic and environmental stresses. The bilateral dynamic interactions of patient and parent are described, as well as the corrective interactions of patient and therapist.—L. N. Solomon.

6067. Baughman, E. Earl; Shands, Harley C., & Hawkins, David R. **Intensive psychotherapy and personality change: Psychological test evaluation of a single case**. *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 296-301.—The patient (see 34: 6125) was tested at the beginning and after 6 months of psychotherapy with Rorschach, TAT, MMPI, CPI, and Q sorts. The records were analyzed by experts on a blind basis and ignorant of the order in which the tests had been administered and without other knowledge of the case. The test findings regarding the nature of the personality change were remarkably consistent.—C. T. Bever.

6068. Bertagna, Louis. **Chimiothérapie des états dépressifs**. [Chemotherapy of depressive states.] *Cah. Laennec*, 1959, 19(2), 27-36.—Imipramine has proven highly effective in the chemotherapy of depression. It has achieved successful results in 3 out of 4 melancholic depressives and in 1/2 of the nonmelancholic cases. Psychiatric treatment must be capable of appreciating 2 of the major risks in such treatment: the risk of suicide or of manic complications. The spectacular action of imipramine in depressed states poses a theoretical problem for the psychiatrist of the extension of the concept of psychosis to certain states which have previously been considered essentially neurotic.—W. W. Meissner.

6069. Bierer, Joshua. **Critical analysis in some concepts in present day group psychotherapy**. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 110-118.—Excessive claims by group therapists should be avoided since there is not one major question on which all group therapists agree.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6070. Bird, H. Waldo, & Martin, Peter A. Further consideration of the "cold, sick" husband. *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 250-254.—3 prominent characteristics were commonly found in the personality structures of 14 husbands in the marriages of the "lovesick" wife and the "cold, sick" husband (see 34: 6103): unusual ability to endure the stresses of their instinctual drives and of external reality, capacity to show warmth in interpersonal relationships, capacity to mature. Psychotherapeutic considerations are discussed in relation to their and their wives' treatment.—C. T. Bever.

6071. Board, Cynthia; King, Jane; Tierney, Anna Marie, & Lichtenberg, Philip. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Time perspective and intimacy: Their effect on patient behavior in occupational therapy. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 1, 425-433.—The factors of time and intimacy are discussed with reference to their salutary use in the development of group occupational therapy programs.—L. A. Pennington.

6072. Board, Francis A. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Patients' and physicians' judgments of outcome of psychotherapy in an outpatient clinic: A questionnaire investigation. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 1, 185-196.—Follow-up study of 53 patients, judged successfully treated, and of 35 others, judged as failures, showed that the 57 psychiatrists and the "success group" agreed in therapeutic evaluations. Those unsuccessfully treated, as viewed by their therapists, reported "that they had been successfully treated." These and other findings from the questionnaire, reproduced in this article, are discussed with reference to areas of difficulty between therapist and patient. 54 refs.—L. A. Pennington.

6073. Brady, J. P., Zeller, W. W., & Reznikoff, M. Attitudinal factors influencing outcome of hospitalized patients. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1959 (Oct-Dec), 20, 326-334.—Patients attitudes toward psychiatric hospitals, psychiatrists, and treatment were evaluated using a Psychiatric Attitudes Battery and Degree of Improvement Rating Scale. Favorable responses to treatment seemed associated at start of treatment with perception of the treatment situation as neutral, the hospital as supporting and protective, and the patient's role as both active and passive. There seemed to be no relation between patient's view of the psychiatrist and outcome of treatment. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruck.

6074. Brick, Harry; Doub, W. H., Jr., & Perdue, W. C. A further study on the effect of meprobamate on anxiety reactions in penitentiary inmates. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1959, 5, 190-198.—8 weeks' study of 59 inmates, each being given 400 mg. daily, indicates the relative effectiveness of this tranquilizer with the population observed. Indices of efficacy of the drug in alleviating anxiety and tension were based on before-and-after Rorschach productions.—L. A. Pennington.

6075. Brody, Selwyn. Value of group psychotherapy in patients with "polysurgery addiction." *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 260-283.—Group psychotherapy is a valuable method for developing a psychotherapeutic attitude toward the surgical addiction. The pressure on the ego for surgery can be re-

placed and counteracted by the pressure for a psychotherapeutic interest in the group. Patients who are candidates for operation in surgical clinics should be screened for a trial of group psychotherapy for possible prevention of surgical addiction.—D. Prager.

6076. Bühler, Charlotte. (1127 N. Sweetzer Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) *Gemeinsame Grundzüge und Probleme moderner Psychotherapie*. [Common principles and problems in modern psychotherapy.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 1-14.—In spite of the large number of methods and theories in psychotherapy, essentially 2 principles underlie psychotherapy of today: psychoanalytic theory of tension reduction to obtain homeostatic balance and the theory of self-realization of neoanalytic therapists. Both theories lack a connection which leads into the future of the patients. As a more appropriate goal of therapy the concept of constructiveness is proposed. It concludes a study of cultural ties and values dependent upon them. 18 refs.—W. J. Koppitz.

6077. Cole, Charles E., Patterson, Ralph M., Craig, James B., Thomas, William E., Ristine, Leonard P., Stahly, Mary, & Passamanick, Benjamin. (Columbus, O.) A controlled study of efficacy of iproniazid in treatment of depression. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 513-518.—89 depressed patients were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 treatment groups: iproniazid, placebo, or psychotherapy. After a 6 weeks' trial the psychotherapy group showed the most change, the placebo the least, with the drug group in between. Statistical analyses of the ratings (Lorr scale) were, however, not significant. It is concluded that these findings do not support the view that the drug is effective in the treatment "of depression as a symptom."—L. A. Pennington.

6078. Covington, C. M., Nickols, J. E., Jr., & Browning, G. J. (Rusk State Hosp., W. Va.) A sodium amytal method of applying the concept of suppression to the treatment of psychosis. *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 67-73.—The exploratory study of a possible method of relating the concept of suppression to the active treatment of psychosis is discussed, as is the possibility of helping disturbed patients by teaching them to consider 1 problem at a time through the mechanism of suppression.—M. S. Mayzner.

6079. Deniker, Pierre. Progrès récents des chimiothérapie psychiatrique. [Recent progress in psychiatric chemotherapy.] *Cah. Laennec*, 1959, 19 (2), 4-17.—The use of drugs in the therapy of psychopathology is traced from the introduction of chlorpromazine in 1952. Following delay, the drugs are divided into psychosedatives, psychostimulants and psychopathogenics. Psychosedatives are hypnotic (immenocet, nembutal, eunocet, pentothal), neuroleptic (phenothiazines and alkaloids of rauwolfia), or tranquillizing (carbamate of methylpentinol, hydroxyzine, meprobamate, procamladiol). Psychostimulants bring about alertness (amphetamines like dextrogyrate amphetamine and methylamphetamine) or alleviate depression (isoniazide, iproniazide, imipramine). Lysergamide (LSD-25) and psilocybine are included under psychopathogenic drugs. Emphasis is placed on the changes in psychiatric treatment which the introduction of such drugs has effected.—W. W. Meissner.

6080. deRopp, Robert S. *Drugs and the mind*. New York: Grove Press, 1960. x, 310 p. \$1.95.—A paperback edition of a 1957 publication.

6081. Dreikurs, Rudolf. Early experiments with group psychotherapy: A historical review. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 882-891.—A brief review of some early developments in group psychotherapy.—L. N. Solomon.

6082. Family Service Association of America. *The use of group techniques in the family agency*. New York: Author, 1959. 43 p. \$.75.—3 papers presented at the 1959 biennial meeting of the Family Service Association of America review the current use of group therapy methods in family service agencies. Included are discussions of the rationale for the use of group methods, the type of client for whom it is thought to be most appropriate, and how the program of group therapy is integrated with the casework approach. 19 refs.—H. P. Shelley.

6083. Flach, Frederic F., & Regan, Peter F. (Cornell U. Medical Coll.) *The influence of chlorpromazine on pathologic emotions and sexual unrest*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 171-176.—Effects of chlorpromazine as an adjunct to psychotherapy were studied in 142 unselected inpatients treated at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. Emotional and psychopathological features of patients were determined before, during, and at end of treatment. The results showed significant variations in drug response that were associated with specific emotions and psychopathologic features, singly and in combination.—N. H. Pronko.

6084. Foulkes, S. H. *Psychoanalysis, group psychotherapy, group analysis*. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 119-131.—Growing opposition to group therapy by psychoanalysis can be predicted before eventual integration. If analysis is applied to groups, the question still remains, which type of analysis: orthodox or deviationist? Changes in analytic viewpoint for group application: free association and its collective equivalent; the dream and changes in its dynamic meaning in the 1-, 2-, and multi-person situation. Group analysis is far more than merely applied psychoanalytic principles.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6085. Frank, Jan. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) *Treatment approach to acting-out character disorders*. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1959, 8, 42-53.—"The main technical problem is . . . to make ego dystonic, what is ego syntonic." A "hierarchy of acting out" is postulated. "In the first year, or so, I try to prohibit . . . all self-destructive activities . . . and also those dangerous for the community or family. . . . I do not do this by transference interpretation, but by immediate therapeutic intervention. . . . the analyst has a priori to prevent the impasse, the terrible impasse, which is bound to come if he is overpermissive." The therapist should also "be able to show himself spontaneously, as a human being, with all the human frailties. . . . and be able to display the whole gamut of human emotions." A stand is taken in favor of "dynamic neurology" rather than "the culturalistic, environmentalist school." 38 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

6086. Gabriel, John. (U. New England, Australia) *Self knowledge and the therapeutic proc-*

ess. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 215.—Abstract.

6087. Garfield, Sol L., & Affleck, D. C. (Nebraska Psychiatric Inst., Omaha) *An appraisal of duration of stay in outpatient psychotherapy*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 492-498.—N. H. Pronko.

6088. Goldman, Alfred E., & Zamansky, Harold S. (Norristown State Hosp., Pa.) *The effect of tranquilizing drugs and rehabilitation activities on ward behavior*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 568-572.—2 matched groups of 15 psychotic women were compared for possible improvement in their ward behavior scores. The "rehabilitation-drug" group received treatment with conservative dosages of tranquilizing drugs following a year's intensive program of rehabilitation therapy. The "drug-alone" group received only matched doses of tranquilizing drugs." Results showed that drugs alone did not affect general ward behavior in a clearly demonstrable fashion. It was concluded that "tranquilizing drugs effect behavioral improvement by facilitating a greater utilization of environmental resources by the patient."—N. H. Pronko.

6089. Golner, J. H., Geddes, H. M., & Arsenian, J. *Notes on the use of recorded minutes in group therapy with chronic psychotic patients*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 312-325.—The principal value of the "feedback" lies in its challenge to the reality sense of the patients. It can also weld a group because it summarizes a shared experience. The feedback became a co-therapist. The recorder's job became more difficult, significant, and interesting. The leader felt that the feedback diminished his power and forced him to view his role more critically.—D. Prager.

6090. Gutheil, Emil A. *Problem of therapy in obsessive-compulsive neurosis*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 793-808.—The general aims of therapy with the obsessive-compulsive are: general improvement of the ego integration, strengthening of the ego-id boundary catexis, improvement of the superego functions, and improvement of the ego-outside-world relation. Techniques to achieve these aims are discussed.—L. M. Solomon.

6091. Hadden, Samuel B. *A note on the impact of group psychotherapy on psychiatry*. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 131-137.—Group therapy is one phase of psychiatric development and is continuous with earlier movements. Group analysis of the psychiatrist may replace individual analysis. The emphasis on "therapeutic communities" may eventually contribute to the advancement of more mature leadership among nations.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6092. Hagarty, J. G., & Dabbs, A. R. (Oakwood Hosp., Kent, England) *A controlled study of the effectiveness of trifluopromazine*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 811-814.—Although striking improvement in management and on behaviors assessed by rating scale were noted, the improvement on psychological test responses was absent.—W. L. Wilkins.

6093. Hoch, Paul H. (Columbia U.) *Drugs and psychotherapy*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 305-308.—The thesis is developed that drug therapy

can be effectively combined with psychotherapy without harm to the treatment situation.—N. H. Pronko.

6094. Hulse, Wilfred C. **Einheit oder Einigkeit in Gruppen-Psychotherapie.** [Oneness or unification in group psychotherapy.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 138-147.—The papers at the group therapy congress divide into 2 groups: the evolution of methods to treat ill persons, and the application of these methods to large social betterment. Unification is not sought, only the "oneness" of group therapy as a science.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6095. Knopf, Irwin J., Worell, Judith, & Wolff, Harold D. **Effect of meprobamate on stimulus generalization under experimental stress.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 1, 630-633.—It was hypothesized that meprobamate would improve the performances of normal Ss (144 undergraduates) in a visual discrimination problem associated with intermittent electric shock. Statistical analysis did not support the hypothesis. "Meprobamate proved to be no more effective . . . under strong experimental stress than did a placebo."—L. A. Pennington.

6096. Kruse, Walter. (Danvers State Hosp., Haverhill, Mass.) **Effect of trifluoperazine on auditory hallucinations in schizophrenics.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 318-321.—Intensity, distinctness, projection, and reality value of the auditory hallucinations in a group of 60 female schizophrenics were studied after 3 months' treatment. The hallucinatory picture of the patients was noted.—N. H. Pronko.

6097. Larson, Arthur N., Hamlon, John S., & Sines, Lloyd K. (Fergus Falls State Hosp., Minn.) **A note on the clinical effects of perphenazine at very high dosages.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 456-457.—N. H. Pronko.

6098. Levin, Monroe L. **A reply to Sines' note on a comparison of the effects of phenobarbital, promethazine, chlorpromazine, and placebo upon mental hospital patients.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 463-464.—The author in his rebuttal states that Sines (see 34: 6127) has confused the meaning of the analysis of variance.—A. A. Kramish.

6099. Levita, Eric. (Columbia U.) **Effects of Chlorpromazine and promazine on tests of perseveration.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1074-1075.—Abstract.

6100. Linn, Erwin L. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Sources of uncertainty in studies of drugs affecting mood, mentation or activity.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 97-103.—Characteristics of Ss and factors in the social setting are considered insofar as they obscure the effects of drugs intended to change mentation, mood, or activity. Research techniques are then considered that will help to control or eliminate these disturbing factors.—N. H. Pronko.

6101. Loevinger, Jane, & Ossorio, Abel. **Evaluation of therapy by self-report: A paradox.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (May), 58, 392-394.—A lack of awareness of dissonant feelings may not be a sign of psychological health but rather of the usual means of dealing with them, viz., repression and denial. ". . . all forms of psychotherapy operate by means of increasing one's capacity for realistic self-

conception." Therefore, the awareness of dissonant feelings, as a function of therapy, may not be a sign of psychological illness or the failure of the therapy (although the awareness may lead to discomfort). The problem of the evaluation of psychotherapy is discussed along with the evaluation of psychological normality. 15 refs.—G. Frank.

6102. Lynch, Thomas Hollister. (U. Illinois) **Clearness in communication in relation to emotional disturbance and to psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1867-1868.—Abstract.

6103. Martin, Peter, A., & Bird, H. Waldo. **A marriage pattern: The "lovesick" wife and the "cold, sick" husband.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 245-249.—In a series of 14 couples, the dependent, infantile wife attributed her difficulties to her "cold, sick" husband. This marriage pattern represents the most difficult psychotherapeutic problem. "Stereoscopic technique," in which the 2 marital partners are treated independently by 2 therapists who confer regularly, highlights reality distortions in the productions of either or both partners elucidating the characteristic ego defenses and their motivating instinctual impulses.—C. T. Bever.

6104. Masserman, Jules H. (Northwestern U. Medical School) **Alcohol and other drugs as preventives of experimental trauma.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 464-466.—Results from study of neurotic cats whose behavior was modified in some cases by alcohol and in others by drugs are suggestive; but genetic characteristics, biological status, past experiences, and motivations affect behavior, including behavior under drugs.—W. L. Wilkins.

6105. Miller, Lovick C. **Short-term therapy with adolescents.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 772-779.—The primary objective of short-term therapy with adolescents is to facilitate the formation of an ego identity. Conditions which hinder the formation of an identity are considered under the headings of: (a) failures in coping with previous developmental problems, (b) accidental or motivated exposure to overwhelming tension-producing situations, (c) failures in the value area, (d) withdrawal from societal channels which facilitate identity formation. Case material is presented to illustrate each of these conditions. Historical exploration and the uncovering of unconscious conflicts is de-emphasized. For these adolescents, overcoming the fears of the moment is more important than knowing the events which led up to them.—R. E. Perl.

6106. Mokrasch, L. C., & Stevenson, Ian. (U. Kansas Medical Center) **The metabolism of mescaline with a note on correlations between metabolism and psychological effects.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 177-183.—A study of the metabolism of mescaline in 11 volunteer Ss was made in relation to observations on their behavioral responses. "No correlations were observed between degree or type of behavioral responses and blood levels or rates of excretion of mescaline."—N. H. Pronko.

6107. Moreno, J. L. **The scientific meaning and the global significance of group psychotherapy.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 148-167.—Group therapy has 3 roots: in medicine as therapy, in sociology to study behavior and group

structure, in religion to explore the depth of groups by psychodrama. The theoretical basis of group therapy has 6 frames of reference; principle of the encounter, the hic et nunc, spontaneity and creativity, the common interactional matrix, the common co-conscious and unconscious experiences of the members, the role reversal of members.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6108. Moreno, Zerka, T. Psychodramatic techniques. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 197-206.—Psychodrama incorporates many techniques; it is a methodology. The director's functions, his instructions to patient, etc., are received. More than 300 psychodramatic techniques can be traced to rituals and customs of ancient cultures, and appears in the classic writings of world literature. Moreno has rediscovered and adapted them to his objectives.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6109. Naber, R. Seltene Wirkung des autogenen Trainings. [A rarely achieved effect of autogenous training.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 205-206.—Autosuggestion was employed by a 30-year-old female S to alleviate symptoms of compulsive masturbation and epileptic absences.—E. Schweizer.

6110. Olson, Gordon W., & Peterson, Donald B. (State Hosp., Anoka, Minn.) The development of intercurrent disease and injury in the tranquilized psychiatric patient. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 459-460.—N. H. Pronko.

6111. Opler, Marvin K. Values in group psychotherapy. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1959, 4, 296-298.—The time has now come for psychiatry to understand why it requires more data and insights from culture anthropology and to formulate methods and practices making use of this fundamental behavioral science. Group psychotherapy especially needs the methods of value analysis which have grown up next door in the science of anthropology.—R. M. Frumkin.

6112. Oswald, Ian. (U. Oxford, England) Deliberate re-hypnotization after the patient's refusal. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 795-797.—Because a fortuitous intervening incident brought about a partial amnesia and fear of the therapist, the patient was rehypnotized despite her lack of cooperation, since the ethical considerations involved in leaving her with a crippling amnesia outweighed those involved in her refusal to be hypnotized.—W. L. Wilkins.

6113. Pincherle, Manlio. Esperienze cliniche con un nuovo neurolettico: La tioridazina. [Clinical experiences with a new phenothiazine derivative: Thioridazine.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 20, 357-371.—This drug influenced favorably the anxious and the depressive components in 10 out of 15 patients suffering of anxious-depressive neurosis. The drug was well tolerated and no side effects were observed.—L. L'Abate.

6114. Pollack, Benjamin. (1920 South Ave., Rochester, N.Y.) Clinical findings in the use of tofranil in depressive and other psychiatric states. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 312-317.—N. H. Pronko.

6115. Regan, Peter F. (U. Florida) Selection of the area for psychotherapeutic intervention. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 892-898.—A

method of delineating the area for psychotherapeutic intervention is described. Such a measure appears to be important if the work accomplished in the psychotherapeutic process is to produce the results called for by the abstract goals of treatment.—L. N. Solomon.

6116. Roebuck, Basil E., & Chambers, Jay L. (Eastern State Hosp., Williamsburg, Va.) An evaluation of the therapeutic use of triflupromazine in mental disease. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 184-192.—"Examination of the results of this investigation leaves no doubt that triflupromazine is an effective and useful phrenotropic agent."—N. H. Pronko.

6117. Ropert, Roger. Une chimiothérapie majeure en pratique psychiatrique: La chlorpromazine. [A major chemotherapy in psychiatric practice: Chlorpromazine.] *Cah. Laennec*, 1959, 19(2), 18-26.—The introduction of chlorpromazine and other neuroleptic substances has been most effective in the control and treatment of agitated states. The entire prognosis of manic states has been altered. One can almost speak of a revolution in therapy, since agitation is not only a symptom but a phenomenon whose suppression breaks up an order of things to which the hospital structure has become bound. The result has been a need to develop new techniques in occupational and work therapy, recreation, and even psychotherapy, both on an individual and a group level.—W. W. Meissner.

6118. Rosenbaum, Gerald; Cohen, Bertram D., Luby, Elliot D., Gottlieb, Jacques S., & Yelen, Donald. Comparison of sernyl with other drugs: Simulation of schizophrenic performance with sernyl, LSD-25, and amobarbital (amytal) sodium. I. Attention, motor function, and proprioception. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 1, 651-656.—The performances of 10 chronic schizophrenic patients on attention (reaction time), motor function (rotary pursuit), and proprioception (weight discrimination) were compared with the corresponding functions of groups of normal Ss receiving sernyl, LSD-25, and amytal, respectively. Sernyl was the only 1 of the 3 drugs that produced disturbances in performance approaching the deficit level exhibited by the schizophrenic Ss. It is concluded that "Sernyl results in schizophrenic-like impairments of primary attention and motor functions, whereas LSD-25 simulates only the secondary symptoms of schizophrenia."—L. A. Pennington.

6119. Sainz, A. Anti-depressant effect of certain phenothiazine combinations. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 305-311.—There was a very definite antidepressant effect especially in neurotic depressions. In fact it is concluded that ECT is more effective and more applicable to cycloid depressives and to involuntaries than is a combination of phrenopraxic drugs.—D. Prager.

6120. Sarvis, Mary A., Dewees, Sally, & Johnson, Ruth F. A concept of ego-oriented psychotherapy. *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 277-287.—The concept of a flexible, relatively time-limited, ego-directed psychotherapy was developed for expediency's sake, but is considered applicable to a wide range of patients. The main characteristics of this psychotherapeutic approach are presented with 6 clinical illustrations.—C. T. Bever.

6121. Sato, Muneo. (Miyagi Child Guidance Clinic) *Jidō chūshin yūgiyōhō no shoki ni okeru chiryo kankei no gimmi*. [A study of the therapeutic relationships in child-centered play therapy.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 160-171, 267-268.—The formation of rapport during child-centered play therapy was investigated with 12 children who were brought to a clinic due to adjustment problems. 4 therapeutic sessions were recorded. It was found that the frequency of S's conversation and activity to the therapist increased with repeated sessions in the Ss who could quickly form rapport. In contrast, Ss who could not form rapport showed no change. English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.
6122. Schecter, David E. The integration of group therapy with individual psychoanalysis. *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 267-276.—The therapeutic contributions of the group process and the effect of the group upon the course and structure of the individual analysis are discussed with special emphasis on the implications for the patient-analyst relationship. The potential conflict of group therapy with the analytic process is mitigated by introducing group therapy later in the analysis when certain kinds of infantile and childhood transferences have developed and have been resolved and when analytic anonymity has decreased in importance.—C. T. Bever.
6123. Schindler, R. Der soziodynamische Aspekt in der "bifokalen Gruppentherapie." [The sociodynamic aspect in "bifocal group therapy."] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 207-220.—Patients' parents are integrated into the therapeutic process in a group of their own. Affectivity within the group is rated according to 1 of 5 positions. Patients are divided according to spontaneous behavior into nosological groups. The physician may help by providing a protective attitude. By deliberate changes of position, the therapist can stimulate the development of psychodynamics and modify its course.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
6124. Scott, E. M. Joint and group treatment for married alcoholics and their spouses. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 725-728.—"For two years the author utilized both joint and group therapy for 12 marital couples for whom use of alcohol by one spouse was the presenting problem. The outcome indicated that this method was beneficial. It appeared that the majority (10 of the 12 couples) understood themselves and each other better and could discuss many of their problems. For the alcoholics, many of the underlying factors which had led to the use of alcohol had disappeared, and alcohol consumption itself was no longer a problem."—C. H. Ammons.
6125. Shands, Harley C., Baughman, E. Earl, & Hawkins, David R. A study of a "transactional" psychotherapy. *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 289-295.—Psychotherapeutic attitudes and techniques are in general agreement more on operational than theoretical levels. A theoretical system based on the operations of experienced psychotherapists might be more useful than those currently in vogue. The first 6 months of the "transactional" psychotherapy of 1 patient, studied by multiple Os, are presented and discussed.—C. T. Bever.
6126. Silber, Austin. (State U. Alcohol Clinic, Brooklyn, N.Y.) *Psychotherapy with alcoholics*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 477-485.—A number of observations are noted on the conduct of psychotherapy as practiced with alcoholics at the State University Alcohol Clinic. Particular stress is given to the exploitation of some of the psychoanalytic ways of understanding alcoholism.—N. H. Pronko.
6127. Sines, Lloyd K. A note on Levin's report of findings with phenobarbital, promethazine, chlorpromazine, and placebo. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 461-462.—(see 34: 1516) Criticism is pointed at the errors which are apparent in psychopharmacological research.—A. A. Kramish.
6128. Slavson, S. R. The era of group psychotherapy. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 167-196.—Cooperation among men is no longer an ideal but a necessity. The group as an operational instrument is historically inevitable; its present confusions are a result of the confusions in individual therapy. "Nothing is so powerful as an idea whose time has come."—G. Rubin-Rabson.
6129. Smith, Alexander B., & Bassin, Alexander. Group therapy with homosexuals. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1959, 5, 225-232.—The functions of the BARO Civic Center Clinic in Brooklyn, New York, in the establishment of groups, exclusively homosexual, for purposes of psychotherapy are described. The use of the nondirective approach, the role of the therapist, and verbal reactions by group members are discussed along with a brief review of earlier efforts by others to treat those with similar problems.—L. A. Pennington.
6130. Smith, Jackson A., Christian, Dorothy; Mansfield, Elaine, & Figaredo, Alfredo. (U. Nebraska Coll. Medicine) A graphic comparison of five phenothiazines. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 392-399.—A series of 5 phenothiazine derivatives was studied comparatively in terms of improvement and side effects in a group of 2200 patients. Improvement occurred so infrequently that a "double-blind" or controlled study was not considered necessary.—N. H. Pronko.
6131. Stokvis, Berthold. Gruppenpsychotherapeutische Erfahrungen bei Asthmatikern. [Experience in group psychotherapy with asthmatics.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 220-232.—In the group, insight-giving interpretations are less important than the cathartic-suggestive and psychagogic effects. Analytic training and a small group (4) are essential. Group selection is critical. The group and individual analysts should be different persons. Group therapy increased the number of improved cases to 50-60% over 40-50% for individual therapy alone.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
6132. Sulzer, Edward Stanton. (Columbia U.) The psychological effects of promazine on chronic psychiatric patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1075-1076.—Abstract.
6133. Tauber, Edward S., & Green, Maurice R. *Prelogical experience: An inquiry into dreams and other creative processes*. New York: Basic Books, 1959. xi, 196 p. \$3.75.—The study of prelogical experience comprising dreams, the elusive images which accompany thinking, creative inspiration, and the perception of minute and subliminal cues, especially in interpersonal relations. These can not be approached through the "literal" logic of the sciences but need to be understood in terms of a dif-

ferent logic of simultaneous, multiple reference. The authors' intention is "to reexamine something of the foundations of symbolic theory. . . . Specifically . . . in relation to the vast continuum of . . . responses that operate at the margin of awareness and come to the edge of focal attention rather than being divulged through the logical formulations of the conscious mind. . . . Our general thesis will be that these prelogical processes are an inherent part of man's symbolizing equipment and that they . . . present this inner experience . . . and his relation to others in a far wider sense than is . . . realized . . . in the procedures at present employed in psychoanalytic practice." Several chapters apply this theory to the technique of Sullivan and Fromm oriented psychotherapy, especially in the active use of countertransference data, arguing that therapists' insistence on impersonal detachment interferes with the therapeutic goal of mature interpersonal relations.—*F. Wyatt.*

6134. Tosquelles, F., Gentis, R., Enkin, M., & Bonnet, F. On group therapy within the general framework of institutional therapeutics. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 239-242. —The primary condition of the therapeutic integration of the psychoanalytic group into the general institutional structure consists precisely in the free spontaneous activity of patients within the cooperative system. If occupational and play therapy are rigidly and authoritatively structured in the inflexible frame of the hospital's medical administration, individual participation is difficult to achieve and therapeutic analytic investigation unthinkable.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6135. van Krevelen, D. Arn, & van Voorst, Johanna A. Lithium in der Behandlung einer Psychose unklarer Genese bei einem Jugendlichen. [Lithium in the treatment of a cryptogenetic psychosis in a juvenile.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 26, 148-152.—Lithium has proved effective in manias in adults. In a 14-year-old boy, periodic psychosis included long manic and short depressive phases. Favorable results were achieved with lithium in the manic phases.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6136. Vergani, Ottavio. I farmaci psicotropici nella psicoterapia infantile. [Psychotropic drugs in child psychotherapy.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar-Jun), 20, 213-219.—Psychotropic drugs used on 200 emotionally disturbed children between 5 and 12 years of age allowed an improvement in children's behavior and an easier course of psychotherapeutic treatment.—*L. L'Abate.*

6137. Wolf, Kurt. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Pa.) Group psychotherapy with geriatric patients in a state hospital setting. *Group Psychother.*, 1959 (Sep), 12, 218-222.—A report of findings of a 3-year study of 54 geriatric patients, 25 males and 29 females, averaging 70 years of age. Group psychotherapy was conducted once a week for 1 hour with 8 patients at a time (4 males and 4 females), with the treatment ranging from 6 months to 2 years. It was found that at least 6 months of treatment is needed to improve the patient's mental status. No drugs or tranquilizers were used during the experiment. The patients' illnesses were diagnosed as: cerebral arteriosclerosis, C.N.S. syphilis, alcoholism, schizophrenia, and manic-depressive reactions. The thought content of these patients during therapy was: religion, mar-

riage and love life, historical events, and food. The results showed that 60% of the patients treated by this method improved in terms of better interpersonal relationships, control of temper tantrums, and better personal adjustment on the ward.—*S. Kasman.*

6138. Wolstein, Benjamin. (2 W. 67th St., NYC 23) Countertransference. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1959. x, 179 p. \$5.50.—A companion volume to the author's book, *Transference*, the present study develops the thesis, from the "cultural, interpersonal school of thought, that counter-transference can not be studied or understood apart from the facts of transference." A theory is developed from, and supported by, the author's observations, and the countertransference potential in therapy is discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6139. Zukin, Paul, & Arnold, De Vere G. (VA Center, Los Angeles, Calif.) Comparative effects of phenaglycodol and meprobamate on anxiety reactions. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 193-195.

(See also Abstracts 5073, 5083(b), 5099, 6230, 6246, 6274, 6331, 6344, 6353, 6396, 6416, 6422, 6427, 6428, 6488)

CHILD GUIDANCE

6140. Berg, B. Robert. Psychology in children's camping. New York: Vantage Press, 1958. 156 p. \$3.00.—The developmental stages from preschool through adolescence and their implications for camp programming. The special psychological problems of camping are discussed.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

6141. Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Japan. Case work year book with children: No. 11. Tokyo, Japan: Japanese Child Welfare Council, 1959. 246 p. Y 230.—In Part I, 12 case studies of emotionally disordered children are reported by 12 child welfare centers all over Japan. Treatments in these cases are mainly combinations of play therapy with children and case work with parents. In Part II, treatments cooperated by a couple of different agencies are reported with 9 cases mainly concerned with family tension. In Part III, 7 case studies of residential treatment with emotionally disordered children are reported. In Part IV, emotional and environmental factors which have influence upon children's physical conditions are studied.—*K. Mizushima.*

6142. Connor, D. V. A child guidance clinic in a university setting. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 202-208.—The work of the University of Otago Child Guidance Clinic is described.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

6143. Duhm, Erna. Die Reaktionen von Problemkindern im Rosenzweig-Picture-Frustration-Test. [Reactions of problem children to the P-F test.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959 (Oct), 10, 283-291.—80 protocols of problem children (age 10-11), drawn from the files of a child guidance institute, were compared with the group protocols of 80 school children of the same age. Significant differences appeared only in categories I and M.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

6144. Hendrickson, Willard J., Holmes, Donald J., & Waggoner, Raymond W. (Neuropsychiatric Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.) Psychotherapy of the hospitalized adolescent. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 527-532.—Drawing on some 10 years ex-

perience with more than 300 patients between the ages of 13 and 18, some tentative treatment principles are presented for the hospital handling young patients classified among all the major official diagnostic categories.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6145. Kvaraceus, William C. What kind of help for the delinquent? *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1959, 48, 12-15.—A description of the purposes of the NEA Juvenile Delinquency Project with special reference to the school's role. Local programs in Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Passaic are described.—*H. B. English.*

6146. Lapouse, Rema, & Monk, Mary A. Fears and worries in a representative sample of children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 803-818.—A long range study is planned to gain accurate knowledge of the prevailing behavior of children of different age, sex, race, and socioeconomic level, to determine clustering of behavior characteristics, and correlate these characteristics with general adjustment in the environment. A wide range of characteristics will be studied, avoiding the bias inherent in their classification as neurotic or nonneurotic traits. The small portion of the study here reported is an analysis of 30 fears and worries and their correlation with other behavior items. The expected relationship of fears with other so-called pathological behavior is not revealed. Nor is the expected relationship of a worrying mother to a worrying child or a reportedly worrying child revealed. The authors discuss methodological problems of collecting reliable and valid information concerning the behavior of children.—*R. E. Perl.*

6147. Lebovici, S. Die Rolle der Prophylaxe für die seelische-geistige Gesundheit des Kindes. Teil I. [The role of prophylaxis for the mental health of the child. Part I.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 8, 193-199.—A critical review of the group discussions held in connection with the 1958 World Health Congress, with particular reference to the needs of the 10-year-old child, is presented.—*E. Schwerin.*

6148. Lebovici, S. Die Rolle der Prophylaxe für die seelisch-geistige Gesundheit des Kindes. Teil II. [The role of prophylaxis for the mental health of the child. Part II.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 8, 241-246.—The critical review is continued (see 34: 6147). 22 refs.—*E. Schwerin.*

6149. McAtee, Ott B., & Zirkle, George A. (Madison State Hosp., Ind.) Mentally disturbed children on wards with adult mental patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 172.—2 psychiatric cases are reported of children who adjusted rapidly to an adult patient ward. It is contended that the family or mixed-age ward is a favorable form of treatment that should receive further consideration.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6150. Pfeiffer, Elsbeth. A modified nursery school program in a mental hospital. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 780-790.—During its 1st year 55 children participated in the recreation nursery on the psychiatric ward of Bellevue Hospital. The group averaged 9 children, ranging in age from 2 to 6 years. The aim of the nursery play program was not only to provide supervised play for

the young child in the psychiatric division but also to help the child learn how to function in a group within the community. 20 refs.—*R. E. Perl.*

6151. Ritholz, Sophie. Children's behavior. New York: Bookman, 1959. 239 p. \$5.00.—A duplication and extension of the Wickman Study (see 3: 952) to determine whether cultural change over 20 years has had any influence on the attitudes of teachers towards behavior problems. Opinions of parents and children toward severity of behavior problems were now included. Ss. drawn from the New York City area, included 130 elementary public school teachers, 400 5th, 7th, and 8th graders, and 460 parents. Correlational evidence indicated a much higher interrelationship between the ratings of teachers, parents, and children than between any of these groups taken alone and mental hygienists. Teachers proved slightly more in agreement with mental hygienists than their predecessors of 20 years ago; particularly when rating in terms of the future adjustment of the child.—*A. Martin.*

6152. Rolka, Hildegard. Der Kinderrat: Ein Weg therapeutischer Praxis in einem heilpädagogischen Heim. [The children's council: A therapeutic device in a boarding institution.] *Prax. Psychother.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 24-28.—The Therapeutic Division of the Children's Institution at Merxhausen, Germany, instituted regular meetings of all the children in the division. These proved diagnostically and therapeutically useful. Their meaning and value to the children and staff are discussed and illustrated in examples.—*C. T. Bever.*

6153. Rose, John A., & Sonis, Meyer. (1700 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.) The use of separation as a diagnostic measure in the parent-child emotional crisis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 409-415.—A combination of doctrines is examined that militates against separation of the child and its family even when such separation would have therapeutic value for a family, or against development of a constructive doctrine of therapeutic hospitalization resulting from a study of highly disturbed family situations. From a review of cases requiring separation, it is concluded that "the separation of child and parent need not be a traumatic or destructive experience in child development."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6154. Sacerdoti, Giorgio. A proposito di nosografia e di diagnostica in psichiatria infantile: Considerazioni metodologiche. [Apropos of nosology and of diagnostica in child psychiatry: Methodological considerations.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 20, 373-388.—Diagnostic difficulties in child psychiatry have led to an undue strengthening of the psychodynamic viewpoint. Without diagnostic categories no comparisons can be made between psychiatric disease in childhood and in adulthood.—*L. L'Abate.*

6155. Symonds, Percival M. (Columbia U.) Mental health in the classroom: Historical perspective. *J. soc. Issues*, 1959, 15(1), 1-7.—The National Committee for Mental Hygiene (now the National Association for Mental Health) was founded in 1908 largely through the efforts of Clifford W. Beers. However, not until 1922 did the NCMH establish its first demonstration Child Guidance Clinic focusing on the problems of children and attracting the attention of educators. The real father of a posi-

tive (rather than a corrective) approach to mental health was W. H. Burnham. His views were first given substantial support by the 1930 White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Subsequent contributions were made by psychoanalysis, psychotherapy (Anna Freud and Carl Rogers), and group dynamics (Kurt Lewin, Herbert Thelen, etc.). A bibliography of earlier texts on mental hygiene in education (1928-1942) is given. 50 refs.—J. A. Fishman.

6156. Weidemann, Jürgen. Heimkind und Heim-milieu. [The institutional child and the therapeutic milieu.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Jun), 26, 77-86.—188 selected persons returned 621 replies concerning relevant factors in the pathogenesis and prevention of mental illness in institution children. The general opinion is drawn that constitutional factors, and clusters of environmental factors closely interconnected with these, are of decisive importance. Small homes appealing to the child are desirable.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

(See also Abstract 5989)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6157. Anikeeff, Alexis M., & Bryan, John L. (Oklahoma A. & M. Coll.) Kuder interest pattern analysis of fire protection students and graduates. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958 (Nov), 48, 195-198.—A comparison of the Kuder interest patterns of 2 groups of fire protection school students.—J. C. Franklin.

6158. Bogard, Howard M. (Columbia U.) Union and management trainees: A comparative study of personality and occupational choice. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1085-1086.—Abstract.

6159. Corey, Lawrence G. (U. Chicago) Psychological adjustment and the worker role: An analysis of occupational differences. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 253-255.—How does the place of worker role on his personal adjustment vary from nonmanual to manual type of employment? "301 Ss, all between the ages of 55 and 65, were divided into two occupational statuses, nonmanual and manual workers. The former status included 116 of the managerial, supervisory, professional-technical, and clerical-sales personnel of a Midwestern oil refinery, while the latter status contained 185 of that company's skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled laborers. Both groups were then treated as separate populations in an analysis of the worker role as it related to personal adjustment, social adjustment, and job satisfaction. . . . the personal adjustment of nonmanual employees was not significantly related with their work-role competency, while the personal adjustment of manual employees showed a significant correlation with the worker role variable. . . . It was therefore concluded that the degree to which personal adjustment is related with the worker role depends to some extent upon an employee's occupational status."—J. W. Russell.

6160. Davison, P. S., & Tilley, K. W. A study of the reading span of typists and its correlation with their ability. *Educ. Comm.*, 1959 (Jul), 28, 8-13.—Averaged reading spans, measured by counting the number of words typed beyond points where copy had been randomly covered, were computed for 66

Royal Air Force trained typists. While almost all read by whole words and not by syllables and letters, individual performances fluctuated widely throughout the experiment. Correlations between reading span and variables such as speed and accuracy of typing, spelling, clerical aptitude, and general intelligence were low, ranging from .01 to .35. The authors conclude that measures of reading span fail to provide effective predictions of typing proficiency.—F. O. Carleton.

6161. Dubrow, Max. (Columbia U.) Factors related to the vocational readiness of adolescent boys. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1068-1069.—Abstract.

6162. Edgerton, Harold A. (Richardson, Bel-lows, Henry & Co.) Two tests for early identification of scientific ability. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 299-304.—2 simple tests constructed to aid in the early identification of science potential are described. The 1st is a checklist of 258 activities related to science which 6th and 7th grade pupils may have done, the 2nd consists of 75 multiple choice vocabulary items in science. Both tests have been revised on the basis of preliminary tryouts. There was no evidence of regional and sex differences in the number of science activity items checked, with the distribution of things checked being considerable. The range for the vocabulary test was also good. Although validity data are lacking, the author believes that the upper 3rd of students on the tests might be encouraged as having potential as scientists.—W. Coleman.

6163. Gehman, W. Scott. (Duke U.) Validity generalization and cross-validation of the Kuder Electrical Engineering scale for counseling college students. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 589-597.—Cross-validation of an Electrical Engineering scale for the Kuder was accomplished by comparing "different groups (C.E., E.E., M.E.) of freshmen and senior engineering students and a group of freshmen non-engineering students." The scores of the engineering students on the Electrical Engineering scale differed significantly from "men in general." The scale also differentiated electrical engineers from other engineers, but the differentiations were not always significant. The results seem to support the use of the scale for helping students to select engineering as a career field, but further research is needed to develop scales that will distinguish specializations within engineering.—W. Coleman.

6164. Haney, Russell; Michael, William B., & Jones, Robert A. (U. Southern California) Identification of aptitude and achievement factors in the prediction of the success of nursing trainees. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 645-647.—Through the use of Kaiser's varimax method, 8 rotated factors were identified from a correlation matrix of 14 test variables and 4 criterion variables. "Although a somewhat complex pattern of aptitude and achievement factors was associated with success in nursing training, considerable ambiguity remained especially in view of the existence of a substantial amount of variance common to the four criterion variables alone."—W. Coleman.

6165. Holland, John L. (National Merit Scholarship Corp.) A theory of vocational choice. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 35-45.—A theory of voca-

tional choice is presented "in terms of the occupational environments, the person and his development, and the interactions of the person and the vocational environment." Research problems stemming from this theory are suggested and discussed.—*M. M. Reece.*

6166. King, Paul; Norrell, Gwen, & Erlandson, F. L. (Michigan State U.) **The prediction of academic success in a police administration curriculum.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 649-651.—A multiple regression equation was derived for predicting academic success in a police administration curriculum. 8 tests with 37 subtest scales were used including the ACE Psychological Exam, Thurstone Temperament Schedules, Kuder-Vocational MMPI, California Test of Mental Maturity, and Michigan State University tests in reading, arithmetic, and English. The Language score of the Mental Maturity test and the MSU Reading Test yielded the best prediction of 1st-term grades, .56, with an N of 114.—*W. Coleman.*

6167. Klugman, Samuel F. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Pa.) **A profile coding system for the Kuder Preference Record—Vocational.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 569-576.—A coding scheme is presented for depicting the pattern and intensity of Kuder Preference Record—Vocational individual scores. Comparisons of the profiles derived from the coding schema with percentile means for several groups indicate no serious disparities. The coding method is recommended for use as a counseling tool as well as for research, clinical practice, evaluation, and communication.—*W. Coleman.*

6168. Lane, Paul Anthony. (U. Connecticut) **The relationship among some measures of preferred interest, vocational objectives and academic performance.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1431.—Abstract.

6169. Lepley, William M. **Predicting success in nurses training.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Jul), 48, 121-124.—224 student nurses participated in this validation study, which employed 6 predictors in the form of standardized test and 5 criteria in the form of course grades. The 6 predictors were: Synonym Vocabulary Test, Michigan Speed of Reading Test, Reading Comprehension Test for Prospective Nurses, Arithmetic Test for Prospective Nurses, General Achievement Test II, National Sciences (Form Y), and American Council on Education Psychological Examination (1949). The 5 courses were psychology, sociology, anatomy and physiology, chemistry, and microbiology. The validity coefficients ranged from .15 to .58. The multiple Rs ranged from .47 (anatomy and physiology) to .68 (sociology).—*R. W. Husband.*

6170. Lessing, Elise Elkins. (Illinois Inst. Juvenile Research) **Mother-daughter similarity on the Kuder Vocational Scales.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 395-400.—The Kuder Preference Record-Vocational Form CH was given to 54 women college students and their mothers. R's were computed between the percentile scores of the students and mothers on the 10 Kuder scales. The r's ranged from .15 to .44 with the average correlation .28. 6 of the 10 r's were significant at the 5% level as well as the average r. The findings for the Kuder were

similar to data published 16 years ago by Strong for the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. In discussing the psychological implications of the data, the author was unable to support 3 possible hypotheses which were advanced to account for the statistical relationships found.—*W. Coleman.*

6171. Michael, William B., Jones, Robert A., & Haney, Russell. (U. Southern California) **The development and validation of a test battery for selection of student nurses.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 641-643.—The California Reading Test, California Mathematics Test, and Guilford-Zimmerman Verbal Comprehension were determined to be the best tests of a battery of 15 plus 7 subtest scores for predicting success in nursing training. 5 criterion measures were used with Ns of 74 and 83. Multiple cut-off procedures appeared to be superior to multiple-regression techniques. The authors conclude that means are needed for evaluating motivational and personality characteristics in view of the substantial dropout rate for personal reasons.—*W. Coleman.*

6172. Patterson, C. H. (U. Illinois) **Kuder patterns of industrial institute students.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 561-571.—Kuder profiles of students in 15 industrial institute courses suggest a technical or skilled-trades profile characterized by high Mechanical, Artistic, and Scientific scores, except for printers, whose profile is characterized by high Clerical and Literary scores. Several subgroups may have differing profiles. One consists of trades in which drafting is an important element; the profile for this group is characterized by higher Artistic scores than the total skilled-trades group. A 2nd group consists of the electrical trades; its profile is characterized by a higher Scientific score. The 3rd group consists of mechanical students (automobile repair and machine shop); its profile has a higher Mechanical score than the other groups. Within the skilled trades represented, the Kuder may be able to discriminate groups of related occupations. Analysis by means of the multiple discriminant function would appear to be profitable to substantiate this hypothesis.—*A. S. Thompson.*

6173. Stewart, Lawrence H. (U. California, Berkeley) **"Occupational level" scale of children's interests.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 401-410.—The Dreese-Mooney Interest Inventory for Elementary Grade was administered orally to 115 high and 107 low socioeconomic 5th-grade boys. Father's occupations classified according to the DOT was the primary basis for socioeconomic classification. Using the .05 level, 101 items of the 250 in the Dreese-Mooney Inventory discriminated between the 2 groups indicating that an "occupational level" scale of children's interests is feasible. The Inventory was given to a validating sample of 243 5th-grade boys. A revision of Roe's scale (see 31: 3221) was used to classify the father's occupations into 6 levels. Odd-even reliability was .77 corrected by the Spearman-Brown formula to .87. Patterning of responses to items in the scale is consistent with Tyler's role theory of interest development. "Status, as determined by paternal occupation, implies various role orientations which determine, to some extent, the nature of the sons' dislikes."—*W. Coleman.*

6174. Stockstill, K., Jr., Frye, R. L., & Stritch, T. M. **Comparison of Differential Aptitude Test**

scores for junior high school students. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 765-768.—"Differential Aptitude Test Scores of 40 non-motivated and 30 motivated students enrolled in the ninth grade were found to be significantly different. Girls scored higher than boys, with motivated girls performing best. Interpretation and additional controls are suggested."—C. H. Ammons.

6175. Strunk, Orlo. (West Virginia Wesleyan Coll.) **Man, emotions and the ministry.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1959 (Sep-Oct), 54, 429-434.—Analysis of the autobiographies of approximately 100 Protestant ministerial students revealed that they were motivated to enter the ministry by altruism, mystical call, desire for reform, curiosity, aptitude, prestige, security, emotional inadequacy, parental wishes, money, and glamor.—G. K. Morlan.

6176. Thorndike, Robert L., & Hagen, Elizabeth. (Columbia U.) **Ten thousand careers.** New York: John Wiley, 1959. vii, 346 p. \$8.50.—A study involving 17,000 air corps men who took a selection battery of aptitude tests in 1943. 10,000 of these men reported their educational and vocational history in 1955 and 1956 on a questionnaire. The 10,000 cases were divided into over 100 groups, each representing a single occupation or group of closely related occupations. Typical or average scores were obtained for each group on each of the tests. The tests were also studied in relation to each of the job groups, and it was determined to what extent the test scores predicted success in the occupation. Differences between groups were real, sometimes substantial, and in most cases, sensible. Occupational groups differed with respect to personal background variables as well as with respect to aptitude test scores. There was no evidence that aptitude tests or the biographical information collected could predict degree of success within an occupation. This suggests that we should view long-range prediction of occupational success by aptitude tests with a good deal of skepticism.—L. G. Schmidt.

(See also Abstracts 4981, 4982, 4983, 4988, 5931, 6019, 6552, 6553, 6554)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

6177. Bitter, Wilhelm. (Ed.) **Angst und Schuld in theologischer und psychotherapeutischer Sicht: Ein Tagungsbericht.** [Anxiety and guilt from the theological and psychotherapeutic point of view.] (2nd ed.) Stuttgart, Germany: Ernst Klett, 1959. 186 p.—15 papers from the 2nd Congress of Anxiety and Psychotherapy, 1952. English translations of the following papers are presented: "What Does the Language Know about Anxiety?" (Wandruszka), "Theological Dimensions of Anxiety" (Thielicke), "On Neurotic Anxiety and Guilt Feelings" (Sommer), "Guilt and Forgiveness" (Rahner), "Anxiety Neuroses" (Bitter), "A Case of Sudden Anxiety as a Result of Religious Conflict" (Laplace), "Biblical Recollections" (Daur), "Organic Neuroses Akin to Guilt and Anxiety" (Breucha), "Guilt and Anxiety in Marriage" (von Gravenitz), "The Development of Self in Society" (Neumann), "Guilt and Anxiety in Psychoses" (Haug), "Childhood Anxiety in Family Life" (Seemann), "The Treatment Process in Psychotherapy" (Laesing), "Retrospect and Conclusion" (Bitter). 55-item bibliog.—S. Kasman.

6178. Campailla, Giuseppe. **Aspetti psichiatrici delle interazioni cuore-cervello.** [Psychiatric aspects of inter-reactions between heart and brain.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1959 (Mar-Jun), 20, 221-236.—The recovery from valvular cardiopathy breaks the psychological adaptation of the patient and puts him in front of new problems. The reorganization after recovery leads the patient toward the exploitation of neurotic behavior to maintain his emotional balance.—L. L'Abate.

6179. Chapman, Loren J., & Pathman, Julian H. **Errors in the diagnosis of mental deficiency in schizophrenia.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 432-434.—17 schizophrenics misdiagnosed as mentally defective were compared with 26 controls diagnosed as schizophrenic. Occupational level of the experimental group was lower; fewer psychotic symptoms were shown.—A. A. Kramish.

6180. Cohen, Bertram D., Rosenbaum, Gerald, Dobie, Shirley I., Gottlieb, Jacques S. (Lafayette Clinic, Detroit, Mich.) **Sensory isolation: Hallucinogenic effects of a brief procedure.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 486-491.—An isolation procedure was employed with 4 normal Ss, 1 neurotic, 2 sociopaths, and 3 schizophrenics. All Ss were individually confined for 1 hour in isolation; and auditory, tactual, and visual stimuli were greatly reduced. Continuous observation via a 1-way screen was obtained, and tape recordings of Ss' comments were made as well as recordings of movements. Upon their exit from isolation, all Ss were interviewed as to their perceptual experiences. Before and after isolation, intellectual efficiency was measured by counting Ss' number of word associations in a 2-minute period. In general, results showed that hallucinatory responses were less elaborate and more commonplace than those reported in more prolonged isolation experiments.—N. H. Pronko.

6181. Conrad, William Glenn. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Repression in terms of learning theory.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1865-1866.—Abstract.

6182. Doerfler, Leo G., Matthews, Jack; Hirsh, Ira; Johnson, Kenneth O., Schubert, Earl; Eisen-son, Jon; Johnson, Wendell, & Steer, Mack. (U. Pittsburgh) **Research needs in speech pathology and audiology.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1959, Monogr. Suppl. 5. 78 p.—Result of a special study made by the Committee on Research of the American Speech and Hearing Association outlining, with the help of various members of the association, the direction and needs in research in the speech and hearing field.—M. F. Palmer.

6183. Fierz, H. K. **Die klinische Bedeutung von Extraversion und Introversion.** [The clinical meaning of extraversion and introversion.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 247-257.—During development, both introvert and extravert are faced with the nondevelopment of the opposite characteristic, and both lose some of their original strength and are in danger of accidents, medical problems, and psychiatric symptoms. The primordial tendencies of both, having correspondence in Kretschmer's physical constitutions, lead to different aspects of the crisis.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6184. Fisher, Seymour; Boyd, Ina; Walker, Donald, & Sheer, Dianne. **Parents of schizophrenics, neurotics, and normals.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Aug), 1, 149-166.—The hypothesis that "the degree of personality pathology manifested by a patient is a function of the degree of pathology characterizing his parents" is tested by the use of selected psychological instruments (Rorschach, TAT, among others) administered to the parents of 20 normal men, 20 neurotic men, and 20 schizophrenic men. Selected results indicated that: (a) parents of normal Ss were individually less maladjusted than the parents in the other 2 groups, (b) neurotic adjustment seemed to arise when the parents were relatively seriously maladjusted individually although still able to maintain a good relationship with each other, (c) "the possibilities of schizophrenic breakdown seemed to be maximized by having had parents who were not only individually disturbed but who also related to each other very disharmoniously." These and other results are discussed in relation to research methods in studies of this type and also to the literature wherein the role of the mother alone has been stressed as a factor in schizophrenic breakdown. 15 refs.—L. A. Pennington.

6185. Fiume, S., & Moavero-Milanesi, A. **Contributo alla diagnosi differenziale tra schizofrenia e psiconevrosi ossessiva.** [Contribution to the differential diagnosis between schizophrenia and obsessive psychoneurosis.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959(Mar-Jun), 20, 157-168.—Neurotic obsessions differ from schizophrenia on the following grounds: (a) presence of psychic defenses through which a considerable amount of anxiety is discharged, (b) the content of the obsessive ideas is understandable and derivable, (c) obsessive neurosis shows itself in predisposed individuals.—L. L'Abate.

6186. Freeman, T. **Aspects of defence in neurosis and psychosis.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (May-Aug), 40, 199-212.—Compares the respective defensive roles of projection, introjection, and identification in neurosis and psychosis. The nature of the ego disturbance in neurosis and in psychosis is such that defense mechanisms are important in the former and insignificant in the latter. The ego is still intact in neuroses; therefore, defense mechanisms are used to cope with problems. In psychosis, the ego is so destroyed as to prevent it from utilizing defense mechanisms.—G. Elias.

6187. Giedt, F. Harold. **Patterns of attitude similarity among psychiatric hospital staff.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1959, 4, 280-290.—A study of the attitudes of 23 psychiatric hospital staff members toward a number of items related to psychiatric care.—R. M. Frumkin.

6188. Hallgren, Bertil, & Sjögren, Torsten. (Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, Sweden) **A clinical and genicostatistical study of schizophrenia and low-grade mental deficiency in a large Swedish rural population.** *Acta psychiat. neurol. Scand.*, 1959, 35, Suppl. No. 140. 65 p.—Among a population of 25,000, 247 cases of schizophrenia were found and 237 with IQs below 55. The morbidity rate for mental deficiency among the schizophrenics was $10.5 \pm 1.9\%$ as against a risk of 3% estimated for the general population. Schizophrenia was found

in $7.0 \pm 1.0\%$ of the siblings of schizophrenics, compared with 1.6% in the general population. Among parents of schizophrenics the risk for developing psychosis was 8.6%, significantly higher than the 5% risk for the general population. Prevalence figures for various groups of low-grade mental deficiency are given. $8.4 \pm 0.9\%$ of siblings of low-grade mental defectives were similarly affected, vs. 0.9% in the general population. There is a long list of confirmations of previous findings and of negative findings. 25 tables, 64 refs.—R. Kaelbling.

6189. Hamilton, Max, & White, Jack M. (Leeds U., Leeds, England) **Clinical syndromes in depressive states.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959(Oct), 105, 985-998.—Factor analysis of results of a carefully constructed rating scale demonstrated differences between endogenous and reactive depressive patients. An additional "psychopathic" group is tentatively identified, and case histories are appended for illustrations.—W. L. Wilkins.

6190. Hauck, P. A., & Armstrong, R. (East Moline State Hosp., Ill.) **Further findings on monthly admission patterns for state hospitals.** *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 74-80.—Whatever the factors are that cause tensions which lead to mental illness, "they affect all different kinds of patients in a predictable temporal fashion rather than a specific diagnostic group or groups."—M. S. Mayzner.

6191. Ishibashi, T. (Ed.) (Tohoku U., Japan) **Ijōji: Igakuteki no kenkyū.** [Abnormal child: A medical investigation.] Tokyo, Japan: Igaku to Shindansha, 1958. vi, 326 p. Y 1000.—The psychological aspects of the abnormal child as seen in a cooperative investigation by specialists in 19 universities and hospitals. Social environment and personality of the delinquent child, social maladjustment and personality, projective techniques such as diagnostic tests, drawings by the abnormal child, personality of the enuretic child, and the problem child with stepmother are discussed. Medical aspects such as pathological findings in EEG, other physiological examinations, epilepsy, drug therapy, etc., are treated. Most chapters include case reports, statistics, graphs, and references. A glossary is attached for non-medical readers.—S. Ohwaki.

6192. Menninger, Karl. (Menninger Found., Topeka, Kan.) **The academic lecture: Hope.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Dec), 116, 481-491.—Delivered as an address before the 115th annual meeting of The American Psychiatric Association, Philadelphia, Pa. (April 27-May 1, 1959), this lecture focusses attention "upon a basic but elusive ingredient in our daily work—our teaching, our healing, our diagnosing," namely hope.—N. H. Pronko.

6193. Monroe, Russell R. (Tulane U.) **Episodic behavioral disorders: Schizophrenia or epilepsy.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Aug), 1, 205-214.—20 patients in whom chloralose activated cerebral paroxysmal hypersynchronous activity are medically and clinically studied. 9 had occasional symptoms suggestive of epilepsy. The most common symptom picture was that of an episodic behavioral disorder severe enough to be considered a schizophrenic manifestation. The "clinical picture suggests a diagnostic category intermediate between epilepsy and schizophrenia."—L. A. Pennington.

6194. Nordmo, Stanley H. (Colorado State Hosp., Pueblo) Blood groups in schizophrenia, alcoholism, and mental deficiency. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 116, 460-461.—N. H. Pronko.
6195. Panton, James H. The response of prison inmates to MMPI subscales. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1959, 5, 233-237.—1096 white and 458 Negro inmates' scores are compared with scores of 50 clinical cases on the Harris-Lingoes (1955) MMPI subscales. Only 4 subscales were significant in mean differences at the .01 level of confidence: Pd2, Pal SciA, and Ma4. The white inmates "appeared more aggressively psychopathic whereas the responses by the Negroes appeared more psychotic." A lesser degree of neurotic and psychotic trends for the total inmate group was indicated and a greater degree of character dysfunction marked by an inability to establish warm interpersonal relations as compared with the clinical group (Harris and Lingoes).—L. A. Pennington.
6196. Peto, A. Body image and archaic thinking. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959(May-Aug), 40, 223-231.—In his analyses the author found patients whose transferences consisted of recurrent states of deepest regression over periods of weeks. These patients perceived themselves and the analysts as fused into one amorphous mass of vague and undefinable character, such as one mass of thin mud or flesh.—G. Elias.
6197. Rousey, Clyde L., Goetzinger, C. P., & Dirks, Donald. Sound localization ability of normal, stuttering, neurotic, and hemiplegic subjects. *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Dec), 1, 640-645.—Binaural testing of 67 Ss (20 stuttering children, 20 normal children, 20 emotionally disturbed children, and 7 hemiplegic children) indicated that the stutterers gave more displaced responses, normal children, gave more head responses, and neurotic children gave more ear responses. Individual inconsistency was marked, although the normal children were the least inconsistent. It is concluded that there is a "need for extensive reevaluation of our earlier concepts regarding localization and of their possible neurological implications."—L. A. Pennington.
6198. Rubin, Sidney. (U. Rochester School Medicine) A study of the daydream illustrating some aspects of ego functioning. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1959, 8, 115-130.—"... these observations develop what is already established, i.e., that the daydream follows the same laws as the night dream" and is thus a useful tool for studying the night dream. "... the daydream ... represents a successful adaptive activity of an apparatus of the ego." The ego is presented "as a growing, developing organ, performing its functions with greater efficiency on the basis of continually more successful adaptations rather than as a mere mediator between antagonists. ... if the night dream is the royal road to the unconscious, then the daydream and similar processes are the royal road to the preconscious. ... some observations relative to perception theory and the concept of 'binding' were presented." 21 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.
6199. Schwartz, Morris S., & Schwartz, Charlotte Green. (105 Channing Rd., Watertown, Mass.) Considerations in determining a model for the mental hospital. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 116, 435-437.—Attention is given to basic considerations in devising a model for a mental hospital that would effectively contribute to the improvement of its inpatients. It is argued that more adequate models will be forthcoming when practitioners explore the implications of the kind of analysis presented here.—N. H. Pronko.
6200. Simon, A. J. (Chicago Medical School) Social structure of clinics and patient improvement. *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1959(Sep), 4, 197-206.—The problem of specialization and the division of work in the context of clinical care for the chronically ill is studied. A comparison was made between the existing clinic organization which was of the "multiple specialization" type, in which each patient may be referred to various specialists in several clinics, and the "comprehensive clinic," where all medical care is concentrated in a single clinic under 1 staff. An experimental group of "comprehensive clinic" cases was established and compared in terms of patient improvement with a control group treated by a number of specialists. The results indicated that the "comprehensive clinic" was positively associated with patient improvement.—V. M. Staudt.
6201. Stewart, M. A., Winokur, G., Stern, J. A., Guze, S. B., Pfeiffer, E., & Hornung, F. (Washington U., St. Louis) Adaptation and conditioning of the galvanic skin response in psychiatric patients. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959(Oct), 105, 1102-1111.—Ss with anxiety neuroses took more trials to become habituated to respond with GSR to a tone than did psychotics. Ss with personality disorders conditioned more quickly than did psychotics. Both of these groups made more responses during extinction trials than psychotic Ss.—W. L. Wilkins.
6202. Szurek, S. A. Playfulness, creativity and schisis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959(Oct), 29, 667-683.—Creativity, which includes a sense of playfulness in adults, is synonymous with integration or mental health and is to be contrasted with schisms or a splitting or cleavage of energy which results from conflict. Patients' deep anxiety about the impulse of self-assertiveness can be related to paternal and Oedipal conflicts and to our "organization man" type of ethic. Learning and repression are essentially opposites, repression leading to distortion and schisis. When human behavioral drives are recognized as aspects of the animal to be integrated into the person, rather than as enemies of the person to be suppressed, unitary functioning is facilitated and divisions of the personality will fade. 31 refs.—R. E. Perl.
6203. Tong, J. E. (Rampton Hosp., Retford, Notts, England) Stress reactivity in relation to delinquent and psychopathic behaviour. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959(Oct), 105, 935-956.—Autonomic reactivity of patients to stressors varies sufficiently to allow differentiation of groups such as larceny Ss from indecent assault Ss. Relapse potentiality may be related to the finding of 2 forms of instability and the tests can be applied to Ss too slow to test with intelligence or other tests.—W. L. Wilkins.
6204. Ullman, Montague. (New York U.) The adaptive significance of the dream. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Aug), 129, 144-149.—Characteristics of

the dream are related to the possible role of certain neurological mechanisms and to problems of psychological vigilance during sleep. These theoretical points are illustrated with clinical materials and the adaptive significance of the dream is discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6205. Weinstein, Edwin A. (Bureau Mental Health Services, St. Thomas, V.I.) **Relationships among seizures, psychosis and personality factors.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 124-126.—Calls attention to some of the relationships among seizure content, interseizure behavior, and personality background that exist in convulsive states.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6206. Winokur, G., Guze, S. B., & Pfeiffer, E. (Washington U.) **Nocturnal orgasm in women: Its relation to psychiatric illness, dreams, and developmental and sexual factors.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 1, 180-184.—By structured interviews with 100 female normal Ss, with 50 neurotic, and with 50 psychotic women, it was found that 6% of the normal, 36% of the neurotic, and 42% of the psychotic reported the experience often in association with night dreams. It is posited that the association of the orgasm with psychiatric illness, coupled with separation and divorce among those studied, "probably indicates . . . some disturbance in sexual and marital adjustment."—*L. A. Pennington.*

6207. Wortis, Joseph. (Jewish Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.) **Serum toxicity in various psychiatric disorders.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 309-311.—The effect of serum drawn from various patient groups on surviving rat brain oxidative activity showed no depressant activity with schizophrenic serum. That from alcoholics and mongoloid Ss showed no change.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6208. Yague, Juan G. **La ruptura familiar como problema psicologico.** [The domestic rupture as a psychological problem.] *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 14, 391-413.—A family broken for any reason creates serious difficulties for children and parents. Children may develop various neurotic and physical symptoms and delinquency rates are higher in children from broken homes. The hypothesis of intrafamilial affective climates is not sufficient to account for these data. The entire social situation is involved.—*B. S. Aaronson.*

(See also Abstracts, 4980, 5075, 5503, 5907, 5908, 5973, 6005, 6014, 6061, 6096, 6137)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

6209. Barnett, C. D., Pryer, M. W., & Ellis, N. R. **Experimental manipulation of verbal behavior in defectives.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 593-596.—"Two groups of 20 defective Ss responded to a series of 80 cards containing a verb and six personal pronouns. Ss formed sentences containing the verb and beginning with any one of the pronouns. For the experimental group, all sentences beginning with I or We were reinforced by E's saying 'good.' For the control group, no reinforcement was given. The results, arranged in four trials of 20 cards each, indicated a general increment in the use of the reinforced pronouns by the experimental group, whereas the control group manifested no such change. The similarity between the present findings and those of

earlier studies employing normal Ss was pointed out."—*C. H. Ammons.*

6210. Blodgett, Harriet E., & Warfield, Grace J. (The Sheltering Arms, Minneapolis, Minn.) **Understanding mentally retarded children.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1959. xi, 156 p. \$1.35.—Among the topics treated in this volume are: various approaches to parents education, mental development and the measurement of intelligence, the total problem of mental retardation, a philosophy of special education, interpretation of the special class, parent-teacher relationships, discipline, filling the leisure hours, and the long-range view. 5 appendixes present a description of the: Sheltering Arms, Weekend Diary Form for Parents, Basal Behavior Rating Scale, Daily Behavior Rating Scale, and Individual Progress Report.—*V. M. Staudt.*

6211. Bolduc, Thomas Edward. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Social value-need patterns in mental retardates.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1857-1858.—Abstract.

6212. Book, Jan A. (Uppsala, Sweden) **Fertility trends in some types of mental defects.** *Eugen. Quart.*, 1959 (Jun), 6, 113-116.—A new field is gaining ground, based on integrating epidemiology and population genetics. Genetical trends are being disclosed for certain well-defined types of mental defects and other negative hereditary conditions. For certified mental defectives in Sweden, fertility is very low or nonexistent. For choreics in Sweden and Michigan (United States) no increase in fertility trend is found. Friederich's ataxia shows low fertility, while cerebellar ataxia shows a slightly higher rate. Minimum research requirements are that data be secured for age periods spent as single, married, or divorced; number of children born; and occupation for each period. Matched control groups are necessary.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

6213. Brandon, M. W. G., Kirman, Brian H., & Williams, Cyril E. (Fountain Hosp., London, England) **Microcephaly.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 721-747.—100 consecutive admissions are reviewed, and 131 clinical cases reported on. Of 108 average IQ was 11 with range of 0-59. Only a minority of the cases were primarily attributable to genetic factors.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6214. Cattonaro, Enrico. **Le interpretazioni kinestetiche nel Rorschach di fanciulli deboli mentali.** [Kinesthetic interpretations in the Rorschach of mentally defective children.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 20, 309-323.—The lack of movement responses in the Rorschach protocols of 53 feeble-minded children from 7 to 13 years of age is related to the failed development in body image and lack of kinesthetic sensations.—*L. L'Abate.*

6215. Culbertson, Ellen. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Patterns of hostility among the retarded.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1858-1859.—Abstract.

6216. Eyman, R. K., Dingman, H. F., & Windle, C. **Manipulative dexterity and movement history of mental defectives.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 291-294.—"A sample of 166 mental defectives were given the Purdue Pegboard. Correlations were calculated between two scores derived from this

test and a movement index. A weak but statistically significant relation between dexterity and mobility within the hospital was found."—C. H. Ammons.

6217. Gardner, William Irvin. (George Peabody Coll.) **Reactions of intellectually normal and retarded boys after experimentally induced failure: A social learning theory interpretation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1859-1860.—Abstract.

6218. Mautner, Hans. (Pineland Hosp. Training Center, Pownal, Me.) **Mental retardation: Its care, treatment and physiological base.** New York: Pergamon Press, 1959. vii, 280 p. \$5.50.—Causes of retardation are reviewed with special emphasis on the physical and physiological factors and careful description of the types of cases which have demonstrable physiological etiology. Very little success has been shown in treatment of mental retardation.—W. L. Wilkins.

6219. O'Connor, N., & Hermelin, B. (Medical Research Council, Inst. Psychiatry, London, England) **Discrimination and reversal learning in imbeciles.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 409-413.—"Imbecile children matched for mental age with normal five-year-olds learned a size discrimination problem with more difficulty than the normals, but showed greater facility in the appropriate reversed task. An explanation of this phenomenon in terms of the verbal regulation of motor behavior was offered and tested."—G. Frank.

6220. Orlando, Robert. (U. Connecticut) **Position discrimination and reversal learning set in mentally retarded children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1454-1455.—Abstract.

6221. Osborn, William Joseph. (U. Connecticut) **Associative clustering and intelligence in mental retardates.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1440-1441.—Abstract.

6222. Rudel, Rita G. (New York U.) **The absolute response in tests of generalization in normal and retarded children.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 401-408.—Normal (4.0-5.0 year old) children and Mongoloid (7.0-18.6 year old) Ss were first trained to choose the smaller of 2 boxes and were then presented with 8 boxes arranged either haphazardly or in order of size. 10 other normal children were 1st given opportunity to practice with a single box. Mongoloid Ss chose haphazardly among the 8 boxes as did the 10 normals trained on a single box. "... the cerebral maldevelopment of Mongoloid Ss was reflected not so much in the loss of relational response as in the loss of response to the originally positive object."—R. H. Waters.

6223. Wright, Stanley W., Tarjan, George, & Eyer, Lorraine. (U. California Medical Center, Los Angeles) **Investigation of families with two or more mentally defective siblings.** *AMA J. Dis. Child.*, 1959(Apr), 97, 445-457.—Clinical observations were made of 61 families with 2 or more defective siblings. Of the 319 siblings, 107 were normal; status of 23 was unknown, and 28 were subnormal. Disorders with a known biochemical defect were found in 5 families.—G. K. Morlan.

(See also Abstracts 5423(a), 5426, 5580, 5586, 6179, 6188, 6194, 6207, 6449)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

6224. Astin, Alexander W. (United States Public Health Service Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) **A factor study of the MMPI psychopathic deviate scale.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 23, 550-554.—Ss were 250 male drug addicts. Factor analysis revealed that Pd scores have varied clinical implications depending on internal factors contributing to the total Pd score.—A. A. Kramish.

6225. Balser, Benjamin H., & Masterson, James F., Jr. (Columbia U.) **Suicide in adolescents.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 116, 400-404.—The literature on child and adult suicide is first reviewed, and then statistical data on attempted and completed suicide among adolescents in the United States are presented and analyzed. But the primary material consists of a comparative study of 300 patients in an attempt to concentrate on the relationship between schizophrenia and suicidal attempt by adolescents. It is suggested that such a relationship holds in the case of the adolescent.—N. H. Pronko.

6226. Bieber, Irving, & Drellich, Marvin G. (Memorial Center Cancer Allied Diseases, NYC) **The female castration complex.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Sep), 129, 235-242.—Observations and conclusions are reported about concepts of female castration derived from the investigation of women undergoing surgery of the generative organs, from female patients in psychoanalysis, and from observations of female children.—N. H. Pronko.

6227. Bolin, B. J. (Central Hosp., Lakeland, Ky.) **An investigation of relationship between birth-duration and childhood anxieties.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959(Oct), 105, 1045-1052.—23 children whose mean birth time was 17.5 hours had an average of 8.5 fears, as reported by mothers, while 23 whose mean birth time was 3.08 hours had only 1.54. Differences in Rorschach scores between the groups also suggest higher anxiety related to prolonged birth time.—W. L. Wilkins.

6228. Brenner, Berthold. (United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.) **Estimating the prevalence of alcoholism: Toward a modification of the Jellinek formula.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.*, 1959(Jun), 20, 255-260.—For logical and statistical reasons the formula (see 30: 1244) will overestimate prevalence of alcoholism in areas where deaths for cirrhosis of the liver are low and underestimate it where such death rate is high.—W. L. Wilkins.

6229. Brückner, Peter. **Inhaltsdeutung und Verlaufsanalyse im Rorschachverfahren.** [Content interpretation and sequence analysis in the Rorschach method.] Cologne, Germany: Nova-Verlag, 1958. 271 p.—Investigation of 30 Rorschach protocols of juvenile enuretics resulted in the hypothesis that at least 3 factors are involved in these cases: (a) a preponderance of an "epileptoid" constitution as indicated by perseverations, sticking to details, and pure color responses; (b) pathogenically significant disturbances of relations within the family as indicated by the "censure-phenomenon" and color anatomy responses; and (c) disturbances and stagnation of personality development as shown by bizarreness, escapism, drive for dominance, etc. The author attempts to explain the etiology of enuresis in terms of psychoanalytic theory mainly but employs also a

lot of existentialist concepts and stresses the importance of constitutional predisposition. 114 refs.—*A. Schaden.*

6230. Chafetz, Morris E. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) **Practical and theoretical considerations in the psychotherapy of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 281-291.—As the symptom-choice of alcoholism is culturally determined and results from an early emotional deprivation in relation to a significant parental figure, the treatment is most effective when managed so as to establish a warm, giving relationship within the limits of reality.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6231. Davis, Hugh Chester, Jr. (U. Tennessee) **A comparative study of the experiential characteristics of a group of alcoholic and non-alcoholic subjects.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1437.—Abstract.

6232. Dohrenwend, Bruce P. (Columbia U.) **Egoism, altruism, anomie, and fatalism: A conceptual analysis of Durkheim's types.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1959 (Aug), 24, 466-473.—"This paper presents an analysis of Durkheim's conceptions of the types of social environment which predispose individuals to suicide. . . . understanding of the processes of conformity and deviance in social aggregates, requires analysis of the relations between internalized and external sources of regulatory power of the rules affecting the behavior of individuals . . . such theory would seem essential if fruitful links are to be made with Freud's relevant concepts of id, superego, and objective anxiety. Similarly, theoretical development along these lines is needed . . . to bring together the sociological study of normative behavior and the . . . clinical and experimental investigation of stress and the direction of anger in relation to mental disorder."—*G. Frank.*

6233. Dracoulides, N. N. **Répercussions des frustrations de l'instinct de possession.** [Frustration repercussions of the instinct of possession.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 257-270.—2 types appear: fixation at a primary stage due to unexpressed oversatisfaction; halt at the primary stage due to frustration impeding normal development. While the 1st type pursues satisfaction by legitimate or illegitimate means, the "over-repressed" suffer anxiety from fear of punishment and renounce the satisfaction of their legitimate rights.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6234. Eidelberg, L. **The concept of narcissistic mortification.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (May-Aug), 40, 163-168.—Narcissistic mortification occurs when an individual feels he is controlled by another (or by forces within himself) against his true wishes. The individual who experiences this feeling will be left with emotional scars, and he may resort to defence reactions to deny that he is reacting with aggression.—*G. Elias.*

6235. Ferracuti, F., & Rizzo, G. B. **Segni di omosessualità rilevabili attraverso tecniche proiettive su una popolazione penitenziaria femminile.** [Homosexual signs found through projective techniques in a female penal population.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar-Jun), 20, 193-203.—There is a great deal of agreement between overt homosexual behavior and the presence of at least one

of Wheeler's signs of homosexuality on the Rorschach. This conclusion holds only for a penal sample and does not warrant a blind use of these signs for diagnostic purposes.—*L. L'Abate.*

6236. Freund, K., & Pinkava, V. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **K otázce souvislosti mezi homosexualitou a nepřítomností rodičů.** [On the relationship between homosexuality and absence of parent.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 334-337.—By comparing 145 neurotic males with an equalized group of male homosexuals it was found improbable that homosexuality in males could be due to the absence of father or mother or both parents during childhood, or to the father being an alcoholic. Russian and English summaries.—*V. Břicháček.*

6237. Freund, K., & Pinkava, V. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **K otázce věkové preference homosexuálů.** [The problem of age preference in homosexual men.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 362-367.—From the investigation of 222 homosexual men it was revealed that the preferred age of the partner is one of the main characteristics differentiating individual syndromes of homosexuality in men, and that a homosexual man whose attention is focused on adults is a danger for adolescents only in exceptional instances and practically never for children. Russian and English summaries.—*V. Břicháček.*

6238. Friedman, Joseph. (Temple U.) **Weight problems and psychological factors.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 524-527.—2 important differences were noted: (a) submissiveness of thin persons is attributed to lack of social contact during early infancy, (b) extreme weight groups showed less objective thinking and more hypersensitivity than normal weight groups. 16 refs.—*A. A. Kramish.*

6239. Gerard, Donald L., & Saenger, Gerhart. (New York U.) **Interval between intake and follow-up as a factor in the evaluation of patients with a drinking problem.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 620-630.—Methodological problems are reviewed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6240. Grinker, Roy R. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) **Anxiety as a significant variable for a unified theory of human behavior.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 1, 537-546.—An address given on March 6, 1959, at the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic Bicentennial Symposium on Experimental Psychiatry.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6241. Gynther, Malcolm D., Presher, Charles H., & McDonald, Robert L. (South Carolina State Hosp., Columbia) **Personal and interpersonal factors associated with alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 321-333.—Analyzed by the Leary Interpersonal System 50 excessive drinkers had the healthy, facade scores of "help-rejectors" but at underlying levels showed narcissistic, hostile, or indecisive feelings.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6242. Hoyer, T. V. **Pseudologia fantastica.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 203-220.—Relevant literature is reviewed. The lie, consciously recognized as a falsehood and designed to produce a certain result, is distinguished from the pseudologic production, whose falsity and goal fall between con-

sciousness and unconsciousness. The pseudolog's story is analogous to fantasies and daydreams. His degree of belief may lie in the halfway stage between ordinary daydreaming and the absolute belief of a delusion. Basic memory is structurally intact but memories are freely and almost unconsciously invented to satisfy pressing psychological needs. The dynamics of pseudologia fantastica are seen in a case presentation to be: unresolved oedipal conflict with severe castration anxiety, successful ridicule and revenge on adults for earlier disappointments, and need to increase and maintain self-esteem.—D. Prager.

6243. Jellinek, E. M. (U. Toronto) **Estimating the prevalence of alcoholism: Modified values in the Jellinek formula and an alternative approach.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 261-269.—Revisions suggested by Seeley (see 34: 6269) and by Brenner (see 34: 6228) are valid but do not go far enough and it is suggested that where medical statistics are more valid, as in Switzerland, it might be possible to estimate the number of alcoholics from information about deaths validity attributable to use of alcoholic beverages, and careful estimates on Swiss data then lead to a rough approximation of 2% of the population of both sexes over age 20.—W. L. Wilkins.

6244. Keehn, J. D. (American U., Beirut, Lebanon) **Factor analysis of reported minor personal mishaps.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 311-314.—"A factor analysis was performed on the inter-correlations between the responses of 1000 university students, most of whom were Arabs, to 38 statements about accidents and minor mishaps. A general factor was found to run through all the statements indicating that individuals who admit to having accidents in one situation also indicate that they have been involved in accidents in other situations. Such a finding does not contradict the notion of 'accident proneness' and suggests the possibility that some minor accidents and mishaps might be predictive of subsequent major accidents.—J. W. Russell.

6245. Kivitz, Marvin S. (U. Pennsylvania) **Effects of failure on performance of high and low "manifest anxiety" groups in a transfer task situation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1867.—Abstract.

6246. Lamb, H. Richard. (Fort Campbell, Ky.) **Automobile accidents associated with psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959 (Oct), 13, 899-905.—The literature on psychologic aspects of accident causation is briefly reviewed. 4 cases are cited to illustrate that latent tendencies to act out with one's automobile as well as in other ways may be activated by conflict situations arising out of psychotherapy.—L. M. Solomon.

6247. Launay, Clément. **Le rôle des parents dans la genèse des maladies mentales chez l'enfant.** [The role of the parents in the genesis of mental illness in the child.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1959, 48, 233-253.—This address to the French League of Mental Health discusses the parental role in the development of abnormalities in children. Difficulties arise from parental rejection or semiabandonment, parental conflicts, and the instability of parents which affects the "family constellation." The dynamics of these fac-

tors are discussed in relation to case materials. Parental deficiencies are traced to a lack of affection and care or a lack of authority.—W. W. Meissner.

6248. Leaper, Patricia M., Cox, F. N. (U. Melbourne, Australia) **Anxiety drive and prediction of performance.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 11, 220.—Abstract.

6249. Levin, Max. (New York Medical Coll.) **Aggression, guilt and cataplexy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 116, 133-136.—A number of cases of cataplexy are reviewed and their basic psychodynamics are explained as the result of the evocation of impulses of aggression connected with guilt which produce the paralyzing inhibition.—N. H. Pronko.

6250. Lipscomb, Wendell R. (California State Dept. Public Health, Berkeley) **Mortality among treated alcoholics.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 596-603.—Alcoholics have a much higher death rate.—W. L. Wilkins.

6251. Lowe, Alfred. (Boston U.) **Individual differences in reaction to failure: Mode of coping with anxiety, and interference-proneness.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1439-1440.—Abstract.

6252. McCarthy, Raymond G., & Fain, Tyrus G. (Yale U.) **Measuring knowledge of alcoholism in the community.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 645-654.—Personal encounter with a drinking problem sharpens awareness of the alcoholic treatment facilities.—W. L. Wilkins.

6253. Machover, Solomon, & Puzzo, Frank S. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) **Clinical and objective studies of personality variables in alcoholism: I. Clinical investigation of the "alcoholic personality." II. Clinical study of personality correlates of remission from active alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 505-527.—Descriptive and statistical summaries of clinical psychological reports on 23 remitted and 23 unremitted alcoholics suggest a schizoid isolation, with cognitive, affective, and conative ambivalence; with fuzziness of self-concept and confusion of level of masculinity and sex role, passivity, and hostility.—W. L. Wilkins.

6254. Machover, Solomon; Puzzo, Frank S., Machover, Karen, & Plumeau, Francis. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) **Clinical and objective studies of personality variables in alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 528-542.—(see 34: 6253) Homosexual trends as scored on 3 tests were found no more frequently among male alcoholics than among nonalcoholic, non-homosexual controls; but remitted alcoholics could be distinguished from unremitted.—W. L. Wilkins.

6255. Marconi, Juan T. (U. Chile, Santiago) **The concept of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 216-235.—Alcoholism is a chronic disease of the central nervous system with 3 clinical forms, 1 involving primary physical dependence, and 2 involving secondary physical dependence, with the intermittent alcoholic unable to stop, and the continuous alcoholic unable to abstain.—W. L. Wilkins.

6256. Mečíř, J. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Opuštění domova dětmi a mladistvými.** [Children and adolescents leaving their homes.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.* 1959, 55, 157-162.—The symptom of running away from home includes the following qualitatively different actions: predominantly reactive motivation, predominantly impulsive motivation, organic motivation, psychotic motivation. Russian and English summaries.—V. Břicháček.

6257. Mindlin, Dorothee F. (Dept. Public Health, Washington, D.C.) **The characteristics of alcoholics as related to prediction of therapeutic outcome.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.* 1959(Sep), 20, 604-619.—8 items from social history and psychological tests are combined for a prognostic index of aptness for outpatient treatment.—W. L. Wilkins.

6258. Myerson, David J. (Harvard Medical School) **Clinical observations on a group of alcoholic prisoners with special reference to women.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.* 1959(Sep), 20, 555-572.—Incarcerated female alcoholics come from a deprived childhood involving severe fluctuations in parental affection, leading to a sense of isolation which eventuates in disorganized lives of promiscuity and drinking.—W. L. Wilkins.

6259. Navratil, L. (Landes-Heil- u. Pflegeanstalt Gugging, Austria) **On the etiology of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.* 1959(Jun), 20, 236-244.—For a rural sample of 600 institutionalized alcoholics, an unexpected number of youngest children leads to a theory of overcompensatory overprotection in the mother-child relationship and the patient's unfulfilled expectation that his wife will spoil him as his mother did.—W. L. Wilkins.

6260. Northrup, Gordon. (Langley Porter Inst., San Francisco) **Transsexualism: Report of a case.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.* 1959(Sep), 1, 332-337.—A psychodynamically oriented case report of male transvestism is given along with the results of numerous biochemical and physiological tests administered by physicians.—L. A. Pennington.

6261. O'Brien, Michael J. **Differential effects of anxiety on problem solving.** Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. America Press, 1957. 63 p. \$75.—Constructed scales for chronic anxiety and motor tension anxiety to test problem solving in college students. Found negative and curvilinear r between chronic anxiety and solution of space problems. Students who rated themselves as having the same level of tension in a relaxed situation as in a threatening situation scored lower on chronic anxiety and higher on problem solving than students who reported a change in tension in the 2 situations.—S. A. Walters.

6262. Robins, Lee N., & O'Neal, Patricia. **The adult prognosis for runaway children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1959(Oct), 29, 752-761.—The rate of adult deviance among persons seen in a child guidance clinic 30 years ago was studied with a view to comparing those whose childhood offenses included running away with the adult rate among other patients. Running away does prognosticate a poor adult outcome. They have an adult arrest rate almost twice that of other clinic patients, a fourfold adult incarceration rate, a 50% divorce rate, and a diagnosis of sociopathic personality in almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of

the cases. While running away does not predict adult adjustment when juvenile offense history is controlled, taken as a single index of adult adjustment, it is an excellent prognostic tool.—R. E. Perl.

6263. Rosenbloom, J. R. **Notes on Jewish drug addicts.** *Psychol. Rep.* 1959, 5, 769-772.—"The characteristics of 32 Jewish drug addicts in residence at the U.S.P.H. Hospital during Spring, 1958, indicated that they were introduced to drugs at a fairly early age, had poor relationships with their fathers, were the youngest or eldest child, came predominantly from New York City, and were unable to maintain a successful marital relationship. The majority smoked marihuana or used heroin. Length of addiction averaged 11 years."—C. H. Ammons.

6264. Sarnoff, Irving, & Corwin, Seth M. **Castration anxiety and the fear of death.** *J. Pers.* 1959(Sep), 27, 374-385.—"... the hypothesis predicted that persons who have a high degree of castration anxiety (HCA) would show a greater increase in fear of death after the arousal of their sexual feelings than persons who have a low degree of castration anxiety (LCA). Fifty-six undergraduates ... were assigned to two experimental conditions in a 'before-after' design which permitted the manipulation of two levels of sexual arousal. Before being exposed to one or the other of these manipulations, Ss filled out booklets containing a scale designed to measure the fear of death (FDS), a questionnaire concerning moral standard of sexual behavior (MS), and a measure of castration anxiety (CA). ... The results clearly confirmed the hypothesis: HCA Ss showed a significantly greater increase in fear of death than LCA Ss after being exposed to the sexually arousing stimuli of the HAS [high arousal of sexual feeling] condition."—A. Rosen.

6265. Schachter, M. **Étude d'un cas de travestissement chez un garçonnet impubère.** [Transvestism in a prepubertal boy.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.* 1959(Aug), 26, 117-122.—Prepubertal transvestism is rare. An 11-year-old displayed such behavior, ascribed by the author to the marital discord of his parents. Brief psychotherapy eliminated the symptoms, but caution is expressed concerning the possibility of recurrence at a later date.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6266. Schmidt, W. S., & Smart, R. G. (Alcoholism Research Found., Toronto, Canada) **Alcoholics, drinking and traffic accidents.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol.* 1959(Sep), 20, 631-644.—Accident histories from 98 clinic patients suggest that alcoholics were: involved in more accidents, involved in more accidents per mile driven, more frequently convicted of drunken driving, more often suspended from driving, and frequently precipitated into therapy for drinking by their accident.—W. L. Wilkins.

6267. Schonbar, Rosalea A. **Some manifest characteristics of recallers and nonrecallers of dreams.** *J. consult. Psychol.* 1959(Oct), 23, 414-418.—42 graduate students reported on recalled dreams. The t tests concluded that men and women do not differ in frequency of recall. Recallers are more intelligent. A positive relationship is shown between manifest anxiety and frequency of recall. A repressive factor operates successfully in nonrecallers. 15 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

6268. Schulte, W. **Beweggründe für Sexualdelikte im Senium.** [Motives for sexual delinquencies in old age.] *Prax. Psychother.*, 1959(Apr), 4, 37-41.—The sexual psychopathies of old age are based on a declining self-esteem and express defects in drive development. The multiple reasons for the child as object choice reflect practical and interpersonal factors. Problems of responsibility and forensic implications are discussed.—C. T. Bever.

6269. Seeley, John R. (U. Toronto) **Estimating the prevalence of alcoholism: A critical analysis of the Jellinek formula.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959(Jun), 20, 245-254.—The basic data entering into the Jellinek formula are not reliable enough for scientific use (see 30: 1244)—W. L. Wilkins.

6270. Seeley, John R. (U. Toronto) **The W. H. O. definition of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959(Jun), 20, 352-356.—The definition is relative and sociological rather than absolute and physical.—W. L. Wilkins.

6271. Senoussi, Ahmed El; Coleman, D. Richard, & Tauber, Allan S. **Factors in male impotence.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959(Jul), 48, 3-46.—An extensive review of the literature on male impotence. Topics are divided into Organic: constitutional, sexual excess, vascular, nervous system, endocrines, and old age; and Psychologic: fear, disgust, hostility, homosexuality, ignorance, emotional fixation, and inhibition. A 350 item Yes-No questionnaire was administered to 50 clients, 21 classified as impotent, and 19 controls, none of whom had any problem about sexual potency. Questions dealt with ages up to 10, 10-15, 15-20, and 21 to present. Factor analysis produced these results related to psychogenic impotence: reaction to female rejection, flight from the male role, and reaction to male inadequacy. Items of significance are quoted for each of these, divided into the 4 ages. 75 refs.—R. W. Husband.

6272. Singer, Robert D., & Feshbach, Seymour. (U. Pennsylvania) **Some relationships between manifest anxiety, authoritarian tendencies, and modes of reaction to frustration.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959(Nov), 59, 404-408.—The relationship between authoritarianism and mental health was studied; authoritarianism was measured by the F scale, anxiety by the Taylor Scale, and reactions to frustration by the Child-Waterhouse scale. All intercorrelations of the scales were low but statistically significant. Correlations of authoritarianism and anxiety with each other, and each with intra- and extrapunitive tendencies were in the positive direction, and both correlated negatively with constructive resolutions of frustrating situations. 15 refs.—G. Frank.

6273. Sinha, Durganand, & Singh, Tripathi Raj. **Manifest anxiety and performance on problem solving tasks.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 23, 469.—20 high scores and 20 low scorers were compared. Anxiety is a significant variable in test performance, particularly on speed tests.—A. A. Kramish.

6274. Smith, Colin M. (University Hosp., Saskatoon, Canada) **Some reflections on the possible therapeutic effects of the hallucinogens with special reference to alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959(Jun), 20, 292-301.—For some patients,

the effect of the drug is to make them suggestible and dependent and may facilitate insight with possible change.—W. L. Wilkins.

6275. Sower, Christopher. (Michigan State U.) **Teen-age drinking as group behavior.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959(Sep), 20, 655-668.—17 research problems are suggested.—W. L. Wilkins.

6276. Spencer, S. J. G. (U. Durham, England) **Homosexuality among Oxford undergraduates.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959(Apr), 105, 393-405.—2 patterns of homosexual interest are found in 51 of 100 psychiatric referrals and to a lesser extent in 35 of 100 freshmen controls with no psychiatric illness. The 1st pattern seems to involve only relative innocuous experimentation and the 2nd to depend upon bodily factors, especially muscular weakness. Psychotherapy was considered helpful in 5 of the patients.—W. L. Wilkins.

6277. Strauss, Robert. (U. Kentucky) **The comprehensive approach to the problems of alcoholism.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959(Sep), 20, 669-672.—Behavioral science approaches complement medical study of alcoholism.—W. L. Wilkins.

6278. Stunkard, A. J. **Eating patterns and obesity.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959(Apr), 33, 284-295.—Obesity represents the end stage of a variety of different conditions with differing etiologies. Distinct eating patterns are described in humans: night-eating, morning anorexia, evening hyperphagia, and insomnia; eating binge—large amounts of food consumed in an orgiastic manner at irregular intervals; eating-without-satiation—seen in central nervous system damage.—D. Prager.

6279. Tatsunuma, Toshihiko. **Psychopaths who are aggressive and dependent to their parents.** *Jap. J. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1959(May), 61, 668-691.—25 hospitalized patients (16-42 years old) who were passive, idle, and spiritless were studied. They were hostile and aggressive toward their parents. Most of them considered themselves more as victims of parental rejection. As to their prognosis, those who had no delinquent act-outside of family were better even when their behavior within family was very bad.—K. Mizushima.

6280. Thimann, J., & Gauthier, J. W. **The management of depression in alcoholism and drug addiction.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1959(Oct-Dec), 20, 320-325.—In a controlled study of 100 patients with depression due to alcoholism, dexazyme was found to be a useful adjunct to psychotherapy in the withdrawal stage of alcoholism and drug addiction as well as during follow-up. French and Spanish summaries.—S. Kavruk.

6281. Toobert, Saul; Bartelme, Kenwood F., & Jones, Eugene S. **Some factors related to pedophilia.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1959, 4, 272-279.—A study of 120 male pedophiles serving sentences in San Quentin Prison. Most typically the pedophile is a person who is sexually dissatisfied, who has rather strong religious interests, who feels inadequate in interpersonal relations, who expresses a good deal of guilt, and who is highly sensitized to the evaluations of other people.—R. M. Frumkin.

6282. Tramer, M. **Pavor sceleris.** *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959(Oct), 26, 129-140.—The new civilization adds to the child's anxieties, particularly the noise

and dangers of motorized vehicles. To this is added the old fear of burglars, kidnapers, and the like. These fears are amenable to diagnosis by testing. Girls show more anxieties than boys. Hereditary tainting could be assumed in 51% of anxiety prone children. In only a small number was anxiety the reason for seeking professional help.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6283. Trice, Harrison M. (Cornell U.) The affiliation motive and readiness to join Alcoholics Anonymous. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 313-320.—As tapped by Atkinson-type affiliation scores on TAT pictures, alcoholics who persist in AA attendance showed more affiliative concern, and also had higher job status backgrounds.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6284. Tripp, C. A., Fluckiger, F. A., & Weinberg, G. H. Effects of alcohol on the graphomotor performances of normals and chronic alcoholics. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 227-236.—“The . . . study was designed to compare the graphomotor functioning of 68 alcoholics with that of 18 normals who were given a variety of handwriting tasks to perform both when sober and after ingestion of ethanol. . . Measures of pressure, variability, ataxia, and speed were recorded on the graphodyne. . . Normals turned in a performance generally superior to that of the alcoholics. The higher the demands of the task, the larger was the difference between the two groups.” Under ethanol, “while the performances of the normals were impaired, those of the alcoholics showed marked improvement.”—*C. H. Ammons.*

6285. Winsemius, W. (Nederlands Inst. Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden) Op weg naar een wetenschap der veiligheid. V. [On the way to a science of safety. Part V.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1959 (Jul), 13, 228-236.—(see 34: 4633) In the analysis of accidents the study of the signal or stimulus is logically followed by an examination of the response or reaction. The temptation is to interpret this response in terms of the personal reaction but a sounder approach is the analysis of the reaction in terms of the signal. Often the signal and the response are not compatible in that the proper response calls for action that is not related to the signal.—*S. Duker.*

6286. Witkin, Herman A., Karp, Stephen A., & Goodenough, Donald R. (State U. Downstate New York Medical Center) Dependence in alcoholics. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 493-504.—On the body adjustment, embedded figures, and rod-and-frame tests, 20 hospitalized and 30 outpatient alcoholics performed so as to indicate more field dependence than nonalcoholics.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6287. Wurtz, Kenneth R. (Michigan State U.) Some explanations for “unexplained mental phenomena regarding suicide.” *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 578-580.—Alternative objective explanations are offered in lieu of one in terms of extrasensory perception for 2 cases of suicide reported previously by Greenbank (see 33: 4208).—*N. H. Pronko.*

6288. Zwerling, Israel. (State U. New York Downstate Medical Center) Psychiatric findings in an interdisciplinary study of forty-six alcoholic patients. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep),

20, 543-554.—Intensive study shows more patients are schizoid, dependent, depressed, hostile, sexually immature.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also Abstracts 5852, 5872, 5941, 6018, 6070, 6103, 6124, 6126, 6129, 6180, 6189, 6194, 6201, 6203, 6207, 6336, 6354 6625)

SPEECH DISORDERS

6289. Curtis James F., & Hardy, James C. (U. Iowa) A phonetic study of misarticulation of /r/. *J. speech hear. Res.* 1959, 2, 244-257.—Consistency of misarticulation of /r/ phoneme was analyzed on 30 children selected because of functional difficulties with /r/. A system of narrow phonetic transcription described misarticulations observed on magnetic recordings of a word articulation test containing 175 samples. There were characteristic differences in response patterns among certain consonant /r/s, subclasses of vowel /r/s and phonetic context. Types of /r/ could be differentiated with respect to frequency and type of error response. Characteristically difference patterns of error responses were obtained for vowel /r/s as compared to consonant /r/s. Data suggests certain /r/ occurrences frequently classified as consonants may be more appropriately considered vowels.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6290. Eisenson, Jon; Kastein, Shulamith, & Schneiderman, Norma. (Queens Coll., Flushing) An investigation into the ability of voice defectives to discriminate among differences in pitch and loudness. *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 577-582.—90 Ss with voice problems were compared to 87 controls for ability in pitch and loudness discrimination as measured by certain subtests of the Seashore Measures of Musical Talents. Pitch discrimination was significantly poor while scores for loudness discrimination were not different. No differences existed between functional and organic subgroups.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6291. Fry, D. B. (University Coll., London, England) Phonemic substitutions in an aphasic patient. *Lang. Speech*, 1959 (Jan-Mar), 2, 52-61.—Samples of the patient's speech were elicited by use of standard sentence and word articulation tests and confusion matrices constructed for vowels and consonants separately. Errors in place of articulation were somewhat greater than those in manner of articulation. Comparison with similar confusion matrices (see 33: 1746) based on a large sample of children's speech, failed to confirm the hypothesis that speech loss in aphasia reverses the order of language in normal development.—*A. E. Horowitz.*

6292. Glauber, I. Peter. (Hillside Hosp., Glen Oaks, New York) Notes on the early stages in the development of stuttering. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1959, 8, 54-64.—A psychoanalytic discussion of the development of stuttering in terms of “hereditary influences, also called constitutional, the intrauterine, and the ontogenetic phase before the onset of speech. . . The many well-known lacks in this discipline [speech pathology and academic psychology] which disqualify it as a basic science of human behavior are in a measure compensated by a plethora of details regarding this symptom of stuttering, surpassing anything comparable in the psychoanalytic literature. . . Thus we now refer to stuttering as an

ego-defect disorder or, synonymously, a narcissistic disorder." 24 refs.—G. Y. Kenyon.

6293. Hahn, Elise. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Speech therapy for the pre-school cleft palate child.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 605-610.—Early speech therapy in cleft palate rehabilitation is important. More speech therapists must be prepared to train and advise mothers how to approach speech therapy in relation to normal language development. More physicians must realize the importance of referring the mother to the speech therapist at the earliest date.—M. F. Palmer.

6294. Hess, Donald A. (State Teachers Coll., Indiana, Pa.) **Pitch, intensity, and cleft palate voice quality.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 113-125.—The effects of pitch and intensity level on perceived cleft palate voice quality were studied. 15 adult male cleft palate Ss were instructed to phonate 6 test vowels at 2 pitch levels (habitual pitch and a higher pitch) and 2 intensity levels. Auditor judgments were made of nasality, breathiness, harshness, and hoarseness. Nasality, harshness, and hoarseness were less severe at higher pitch levels than at habitual pitch levels. Breathiness was unaffected. At more intense levels of phonation, there was less nasality, less breathiness, more harshness, and less hoarseness.—M. F. Palmer.

6295. Johnson, Wendell; Young, Martin A., Sahs, Adolph L., & Bedell, George N. (U. Iowa) **Effects of hyperventilation and tetany on the speech fluency of stutterers and non-stutterers.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 203-215.—20 stutterers and 20 nonstutterers read a 150-word passage 3 times and were hyperventilated between the 2nd and 3rd readings until signs of tetany appeared. There were no differences between groups in alveolar air carbon dioxide tension, and no significant changes in speech fluency of stutterers as a result of hyperventilation and tetany. There was however, a slight decrease in speech fluency of nonstutterers following induction of tetany through hyperventilation. These findings imply that the problem called stuttering can be differentiated from the problem of speech nonfluency, as such.—M. F. Palmer.

6296. Kainz, Friedrich. (Rossauerlande 43, Vienna, Austria) **"Alalia ex separatione."** [Alalia caused by isolation.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 40-68.—The theory that language cannot be acquired after the formative years of cortical development of the language centers have passed cannot be accepted in this generality. Cases are known where language was learned even after years of extreme isolation happens to individuals with predispositional damages, even slight ones. In such cases, at best a few words may be learned.—W. J. Koppitz.

6297. Lepson, David Simon. (U. Pittsburgh) **Speech anxiety (drive) level, degree of response competition, and mode of response in a forced-choice variation of paired-associates learning.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1877-1878.—Abstract.

6298. Mattmüller-Frick, F. **Wandlungen in der Stottererbehandlung auf Grund veränderter Auslegung des Neurosebegriffes.** [Changes in the treatment of stuttering on the basis of differences in interpretation of the concept of neurosis.] *Prax. Kinder-*

psychol., Kinderpsychiat., 1959 (Aug-Sep), 8, 223-230.—An overview of treatment of stuttering as conceived by various European schools of thought is presented.—E. Schwerin.

6299. Ockel, H. H. **Zum Problem des Stotterns: Literaturübersicht und eigene Untersuchungen.** [Concerning the problem of stuttering: Review of the literature and personal investigations.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 8, 213-223.—The following 4 aspects of stuttering are considered: (a) investigations with emphasis on constitutional and somatogenic factors, (b) phenomenological studies on symptomatology, (c) studies from which psychological and depth-psychological aspects have emerged, (d) therapeutic approaches which aim at a holistic solution to the problem of stuttering. The author's own studies are also presented. 68 refs.—E. Schwerin.

6300. Palmer, John M. (U. Washington) **The pharyngeal flap operation: Role of the speech therapist.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 601-604.—3 patients of varying palatal conditions were evaluated after pharyngeal flap surgery for cleft palate. Hypernasality was decreased, directed air stream was improved, there was better acceptance of voices by the patients. The technique may be worthy of further study by both surgeons and speech therapists.—M. F. Palmer.

6301. Pringle, M. L. Kellmer, & Bossio, Victoria. **A study of deprived children: Language development and reading attainment.** *Vita Humana*, 1958, 1, 142-170.—Deprived children are backward in language development. "... the extent of this backwardness was larger than that found in any other aspect of development and achievement. ... With regard to the three criteria of deprivation, early first separation and subsequent complete deprivation had a significantly deleterious effect. Sheer of institutional residence did not result in differences of language development." Deprived children are also backward in reading comprehension.—S. L. Ornstein.

6302. Quarrington, Bruce. (U. Toronto, Canada) **Measures of stuttering adaptation.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 105-112.—An adaptation measure independent of initial frequency is proposed. It involves the angular transformation of stuttering frequencies. Deviations from the expected level of stuttering are used as adaptation scores. The expected scores are determined by reference to experimentally obtained linear regressions of the amount of stuttering of subsequent readings. Under experimental conditions, accentuating intraindividual variability of initial stuttering frequencies was shown to have a higher test-retest correlation than the measure based on simple relative decrease.—M. F. Palmer.

6303. Roggemann, W. **Ueber das Stottern: Versuch einer Diskussion und Interpretation der vorliegenden Ergebnisse.** [Concerning stuttering: An attempt at discussion and interpretation of available findings.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 8, 199-213.—A review of the literature indicates that stuttering is based on neurotic development, as well as on certain persistent environmental influences, resulting in feelings of personal failure which lead to stuttering in some individuals. Therefore, the focus of treatment should be on the

basic neurotic disturbance. The question to what extent hereditary factors are instrumental in causing or facilitating stuttering cannot be answered on the basis of the available knowledge.—*E. Schwerin.*

6304. Ruess, A. L. (U. Illinois) **The clinical psychologist in the rehabilitation of the cleft palate patient.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 561-576.—Discussion of the value of the clinical psychologist as a member of the rehabilitative team in cleft palate rehabilitation, with a report of 2 cases.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6305. Siegel, Gerald M. (North Dakota Agricultural Coll.) **Dysphasic speech responses to visual word stimuli.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 152-160.—Speech behavior of 31 dysphasic Ss was investigated in terms of parts of speech, level of abstraction, length and frequency of occurrence in written English usage. Dysphasics make more errors on adjectives than on either verbs or nouns, more on long words than on short, more on words of both high and low abstraction level than on those of medium level, and more on words occurring infrequently in the language than on those occurring frequently.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6306. Sommers, Ronald K., Shilling, Samuel P., Paul, Clara D., Copetas, Florence G., Bowser, Dolores C., & McClintock, Colette J. (Armstrong County, Pa.) **Training parents of children with functional misarticulation.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 258-265.—36 children with functional articulation problems were split into 2 groups and matched for C.A., M.A., sex, and number of sounds. Parents of control group received no training. Articulation tests were administered just prior to the 3.5-week clinical program, immediately following it, and 9 weeks later. The 2 groups showed about the same improvement. Parent attitudes were not significantly different for the 2 groups.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6307. Priestersbach, Duane C., & Powers, Gene R. (U. Iowa) **Articulation skills, velopharyngeal closure, and oral breath pressure of children with cleft palates.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 318-325.—65 males and 38 females, with 8 of the group having hearing loss of 25 db or greater, 8 having clefts of the lip only, 23 of the palate only, and 72 of both lip and palate, with all but 7 having repaired palates, 19 by obturators and 69 by surgical closure, were studied by the Templin Picture Articulation Test, and measurements of oral pressure. X-ray data were obtained for each subject phonating the vowel (u) and sustaining the fricative sound (s). Intra-oral breath pressure was related to velo-pharyngeal competency in articulation scores. Cleft lip Ss only had normal pressures. Measurement of oral breath pressure of speakers with cleft lips and palates can be of major diagnostic value.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6308. Stambak, Mira. **Les audi-mutites.** [The hearing-mutes.] *Psychol. Franc.*, 1959 (Apr), 4, 146-147.—A description is given of 3 types of children with poorly developed speech, all of them normal in intelligence. 2 of the types have normal hearing.—*C. J. Adkins.*

6309. Subtelny, Joanne D., & Subtelny, J. Daniel. (Eastman Dental Dispensary, Rochester, N.Y.) **Intelligibility and associated physiological factors of cleft palate speakers.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2,

353-360.—Cephalometric laminagraphs and tape recordings on a nonsense-syllable articulation test were obtained from 27 adult cleft palate speakers. Incidence of fricative errors was significantly higher than incidence of plosive or glide errors. Correlations between measurements of velo-pharyngeal opening and plosive intelligibility were also significant. Plosive manner of production of consonants is interpreted as a consistent attribute of defectiveness of cleft palate speech, when appreciable degree of velo-pharyngeal opening exists.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6310. Wingate, M. E. (U. Washington, Seattle) **Calling attention to stuttering.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 326-335.—18 male stutterers, 15-39 years, selected by eliminating all who did not stutter on at least 2% of the words in the 1st passage spoken, read 3 250-word passages as follows: (a) in the usual manner. (b) The passage was to be completed quickly, but continuance of speaking was forbidden until a stuttered word was fluent. Stuttering was signalled. (c) The passage was to be spoken fluently but break in fluency could be disregarded. The 18 stutterers stuttered significantly less in the 2 experimental conditions. The author suggests that stuttering be considered as an instrumental-escape learning paradigm rather than an avoidance mechanism.—*M. F. Palmer.*

(See also Abstracts 4950, 5283, 6182, 6197, 6470)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

6311. Bender, Lauretta. (Creedmoor State Hosp., Queens Village, N.Y.) **Children and adolescents who have killed.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 510-513.—A brief study is presented of 33 boys and girls who, before they were 16 years old had either caused, or were blamed for, the death of another person. Significant data are presented in terms of background, the incident precipitating the death of the victim, any clinical pathology, reaction of the youth involved and his or her subsequent career.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6312. Caditz, Sylvan B. **Effect of a training school experience on the personality of delinquent boys.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 501-509.—94 delinquents and 97 nondelinquent boys were given the MMPI; 6 months later the EPPS. The groups were compared for differences. Basic personality needs did not differ as measured by the EPPS. 2nd testing on the MMPI showed improvement in lower mean scores. Pd scale was not affected by training school experience. Normalcy as a result of training school experience is limited.—*A. A. Kramish.*

6313. Deitche, John Howard. (Indiana U.) **The performance of delinquent and non-delinquent boys on the Tennessee Department of Mental Health Self-Concept Scale.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1437-1438.—Abstract.

6314. Gibbons, Don C., & Garrity, Donald L. (San Francisco State Coll.) **Some suggestions for the development of etiological and treatment theory in criminology.** *Soc. Forces*, 1959 (Oct), 38, 51-58.—Discussed are "(1) a brief history of attempts to construct typologies of criminal behavior, (2) some logical and methodological considerations which must be faced in the construction of typologies,

(3) a progress report regarding a typology being constructed by the authors, and (4) a critique of treatment theory in corrections, with suggestion of how typologies can result in improvements in treatment theory."—A. R. Howard.

6315. Hartmann, K. *Spelaspekte des Jugendkrawalls: Objektive Spielmerkmale*. [Aspects of play in juvenile rioting: Objective characteristics of play.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959(May), 9, 108-121.—The discussion on the playful character of juvenile rioting is continued (see 34: 3241). 17 refs.—E. Schwerin.

6316. Hashimoto, Kenichi. *Nakano classification center for prisoners*. *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1959(Oct), 8, 212-268.—An introduction to the recently established psychological classification system for adult prisoners at Nakano Prison, Tokyo. Method of classification as the primary function, and treatment as the secondary function, with a certain kind of prisoner are discussed.—K. Mizushima.

6317. Herskovitz, Herbert H., Levine, Murray, & Spivack, George. (Devereux Foundation Inst. Research & Training, Devon, Pa.) *Anti-social behavior of adolescents from higher socio-economic groups*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Nov), 129, 467-476.—The records of 55 adolescents enrolled in the Devereux schools who had been involved in juvenile delinquency were compared with those of a control group of 50 boys enrolled for residential treatment because of maladjustment but without police records. Types of offense, referral problems, father's occupations, parental personalities and intrafamily relationships, and social and economic factors are some of the variables that are compared or contrasted and discussed. It is concluded that intrafamily experiences rather than socioeconomic factors are causal in the adolescent's development of delinquency.—N. H. Pronko.

6318. Higuchi, Kokichi. (Ed.) *Statistics of psychiatric investigation for reform- and training-school*. *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1959(Oct), 8, 291-309.—Under the direction of the Japanese Ministry of Justice, teams of psychiatrists, doctors, psychologists, and educators were formed to do a detailed statistical study on the inmates of reform- and training-schools. This is the report of the psychiatric team which studied 346 delinquent boys randomly sampled from the inmates of 5 institutions around Tokyo. Factors in life history, social factors, intelligence, and other psychiatrically determined factors were studied in detail.—K. Mizushima.

6319. Kajimura, Yoichi. *A psychiatric study on the juvenile delinquents*. *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1958, 7(4), 38-63.—The statistical observation of 648 delinquents of the Miyagawn Medical Reformatory and the Gifu Juvenile Classification Center from 1954 to 1957. Juvenile delinquency and adult crime after the War are almost parallel with each other. Pre-symptoms of juvenile delinquency can be found mostly before 6 years of age. Recently frequency of delinquents' manifesting normal personality is decreasing (probably due to the lack of early education after the War), but the rate of deficient delinquents is similar to pre-War period. Types of psychopathy in delinquents are also similar to pre-War period, and the Willenlose and the Stimmungs-labile (and the Geltungsbedürftige in female) are most fre-

quent. Delinquents are inferior in fundamental academic ability and social common sense rather than in IQ. There are some cases having physical handicap as a causation. In family, the isolation between parents and child caused by broken home or poverty is most important. As a whole the rate of delinquents having defective personality or constitution is increasing as compared to those of defective family or social background.—K. Mizushima.

6320. Kosofsky, Sidney, & Ellis, Albert. (1457 Pennington Rd., Trenton, N.J.) *Illegal communication among institutionalized female delinquents*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Aug), 48, 155-160.—"One hundred letters passed illegally between the inmates of a state operated institution for female juvenile delinquents were analyzed for their content. It was found that almost all these letters were definitely love letters; that they were highly romantic rather than sexual in character, that the expressions of love included in them were quite stereotyped and conventionalized; they showed a distinct need on the part of the girls for stable family relationships; and that they contained relatively little information other than that directly related to the girls' love needs."—J. C. Franklin.

6321. McDonald, John M. (U. Colorado School Medicine) *A psychiatric study of check offenders*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959(Nov), 116, 438-442.—A series of 300 check offenders was studied among mental hospital patients, penitentiary inmates, and check offenders referred by the courts for psychiatric examination. Their mode of operation, range of intelligence, and the psychodynamic factors underlying their check offenses are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

6322. Madoff, Jeff M. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown) *The attitudes of mothers of juvenile delinquents toward child rearing*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 23, 518-520.—50 mothers of institutionalized delinquents and 57 mothers of healthy adolescents were given the PARI (Parental Attitude Research Instrument). Mothers of delinquents had more pathogenic attitudes and varied in regard to behavioral controls and authoritarian demands.—A. A. Kramish.

6323. National Institute for Educational Research. (Japan) *Comparative study of delinquent normals of the secondary school pupils at Keihin area*. *Nat. Inst. Educ. Res. Rep., Japan*, 1959, No. 13. 181 p.—54 delinquents (referred mainly for stealing, runaway, truancy, and gang play) and 54 normal controls were matched on school, grade, sex, intelligence, occupation of parents, economic level of family, constitution of family, and nationality. Comparison of the 2 groups by interviewing and by children's and teacher's evaluations showed many significant differences: e.g., instability; irresponsibility; poor school record and conduct; rejection and negligence of parents; conflict in family, school, and neighborhood. Prediction table of delinquency was made from those factors.—K. Mizushima.

6324. Nakano, Toshio. *Revised Sentence Completion Test*. *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1959(Oct), 8, 88-104.—The author has established a new kind of sentence completion test for delinquents in order to strengthen motivation toward the test and to clarify the specific psychodynamics related to delinquency. Experimental testing with 100 delinquent boys showed

that motivation toward the test was generally good and that the test results were pretty consistent with other tests previously established. Social immaturity, lack of frustration tolerance, primitive reaction, and fixated abnormal tendency were mainly projected.—K. Mizushima.

6325. Nitta, Kenichi. (Naniwa Juvenile Reformatory) Tokutei shūdan ni okeru seinin no shakai-teki chii to seikaku tokuchō. [Social status and personality traits in membership of informal groups in a reformatory.] *Bunka*, 1957, 21(1), 208-215, 264.—Based on the result of sociometric test, over-, average, and under-chosen Ss (20 of each) were selected from a juvenile reformatory school. Their personality characteristics were determined by Yatabe-Guilford Self-Diagnostic Test. The results were as follows: (a) Most of the Ss were character disorders. Abnormality was found in inferiority, objectivity, aggression, and cooperation factors. (b) Over-chosen Ss showed general high activity and masculinity. (c) Under-chosen Ss showed cycloid and femininity. It was concluded that in such a group of delinquent boys, social status is determined by different norm from normal boys. English abstract.—S. Ohwaki.

6326. Peterson, Donald R., Quay, Herbert C., & Cameron, Gordon R. Personality and background factors in juvenile delinquency as inferred from questionnaire responses. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 395-399.—2 questionnaire scales were factored resulting in 3 personality dimensions and 2 background factors. Research on origins and consequences is suggested rather than direct investigation of legally defined delinquency.—A. A. Kramish.

6327. Polsky, Howard W., & Kohn, Martin. Participant observation in a delinquent subculture. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 737-751.—1 of the authors attached himself to the boys in 1 cottage of a residential treatment center and assumed the role of a participant observer for 7 months. The functioning of a delinquent peer group is depicted and its relationship to the staff milieu is shown. A modification of Bales' technique was applied to dining hall observations of this cottage group, pointing up the extreme negativism and hostility between different cliques, and the predominance of a rigid, authoritarian pecking order.—R. E. Perl.

6328. Redmount, Robert S. The psychological basis of evidence practices: Memory. *J. crim. Law Criminol. police Sci.*, 1959 (Sep-Oct), 50, 249-264.—An experimentally and theoretically oriented review of the psychology of memory as used and misused in legal settings.—L. A. Pennington.

6329. Resten, René. Caractérolologie du criminel. [The criminal personality.] Paris, France: Presses Univer. France, 1959. vii, 258 p. Fr 1200.—A new approach to the study of the personality of a criminal. The book consists of 3 parts: Part I, Criminology and the human personality (with 5 chapters) covers: the need for a scientific study of criminology, predisposing criminal factors, environmental factors, the psychoanalytic basis of the criminal, and the criminal personality. Part II goes into greater detail of the criminal personality and these 3 chapters cover the fundamentals of personality, an approach to the study of the criminal personality, and the dynamics of the criminal personality. Part III covers the clinical

aspects of the criminal personality, including a historical study of the crime of the Marquise de Brinvilliers, a study of incest, an unpremeditated murder, a study of a premeditated murder, a study of a 17-year-old murderer, and finally an analysis of the crime of Caryl Chessman.—S. Kasman.

6330. Shapiro, Leon N., Cohen, Murray, & Bugden, William. Parole violation and the early development of internal controls: Preliminary report. *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1959, 3, 254-259.—It is posited that "psychoanalytic theory . . . [is] useful in defining significant developmental variables on the basis of which a rational approach to parole management might be constructed." This is illustrated by the finding that parolees who had an absent father during the oedipal period did better than those with fathers in early life. The 1st group appeared to be able to use the parole officer "as a control substitute for the missing internal figure."—L. A. Pennington.

6331. Utena, Toshio. Orientation of counseling with delinquents. *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1959 (Oct), 8, 65-75.—30 delinquent boys and 5 delinquent girls were examined regarding response to nondirective counseling sessions of 30-40 minutes each at Yokohama Juvenile Detention Home. During the last half of this counseling, many of them talked about their emotional problems. Nearly half of them have developed a better understanding of their situations and more positive attitudes toward themselves and others. Therapeutic diagnosis for the busy psychologists in such a clinic as this was proposed.—K. Mizushima.

6332. Verven, Nicholas. (Boston U.) The effects of teacher-presented cues upon the learning of delinquents and nondelinquents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1443-1444.—Abstract.

6333. von Hentig, Hans. (U. Bonn, Germany) Der Gangster: Eine kriminal-psychologische Studie. [The gangster: A criminal-psychological study.] Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1959. viii, 245 p. DM 19.80.—The contents are based heavily on popular studies of organized crime and gangsterism in the United States, e.g., the works of Caryl Chessman, Estes Kefauver, etc. They deal with the history of the term "gangster," the structure and function of criminal gangs, the defensive methods and psychology of the gangster, and the gangster as a natural phenomenon. A case is made for the proneness for gangsterism of redheads in America.—R. M. Frumkin.

6334. Watson, Andrew S. (U. Michigan) Durham plus five years: Development of the law of criminal responsibility in the District of Columbia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 289-297.—The accuracy of the fears and expectations are reviewed as expressed in a multitude of papers written consequent upon handing down of the precedent-breaking opinion by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia 5 years ago establishing a new test for criminal responsibility.—N. H. Pronko.

6335. Willoughby, Alan. (U. Connecticut) The effects of repeated success and failure evaluations upon the performances of female juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1444.—Abstract.

6336. Wolfgang, Marvin E. (U. Pennsylvania) **Suicide by means of victim-precipitated homicide.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1959 (Oct-Dec), 20, 335-349.—Based on 588 criminal homicides in Philadelphia between 1948 and 1952, 150 were identified as victim-precipitated homicides. Victims of such homicides appear to be significantly associated with Negroes, males, previous arrests, records of assaults against persons, mate slayings, and mate slayings involving husbands as victims. Victims appear to be members of lower socioeconomic classes who seek to destroy themselves by having another perform the killing. French and Spanish summaries. 23-item bibliog.—S. Kavruck.

6337. Yokota, Shoichiro. **Kraepelin's Performance Test with juvenile delinquents.** *Jap. J. correct. Med.*, 1959 (Oct), 8, 76-87.—725 boys and 79 girls at Sapporo Juvenile Detention Home were tested by Kraepelin's Performance Test, and were studied in relation to their background. Delinquents were found very abnormal as compared to normal controls. The relationship between type of test result and type of delinquent background was analyzed in detail.—K. Mizushima.

6338. Yonekura, Ikuo. **Study on social prognosis of delinquents.** *Jap. J. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1959 (May), 61, 1272-1285.—572 delinquents from a juvenile detention home were followed up. 4 cases fell into recidivism within 1 month, 37 cases within 3 months, 34 cases within 6 months, 34 cases within a year, 28 cases within 2 years, and 7 cases within 3 years. Factors significantly related to prognosis were (a) broken home at an early age, (b) unfinished school record, (c) frequent change of employment and lack of employment, (d) running away and wandering, (e) long delinquent history including past confinement, (f) lack of contacts with probation officer after detention, and (g) lack of employment after detention.—K. Mizushima.

6339. Yoshimasu, Shufu; Takemura, N., & Tsuboi, T. **A study on criminal process of female recidivist.** *Jap. J. crim. Law.*, 1959 (Feb), 9, 208-220.—81 female recidivist prisoners over 40 years of age were studied. Their criminal histories were comparatively shorter than those of male recidivists, and comparatively more of them had begun their crimes after age 25. There were fewer crimes committed during the 20-24 age period, which is opposite of male criminals. The authors concluded that the women's crimes were largely influenced by marriage status. However, as in male cases, those who began their crimes after age 25 are considered to be influenced more by environment.—K. Mizushima.

(See also Abstracts 5068, 5937, 6011, 6074, 6085, 6145, 6195, 6208, 6275, 6400)

PSYCHOSES

6340. Astrup, C., Fossum, A., & Holmbee, R. (Gustad Hosp., Oslo, Norway) **A follow-up study of 270 patients with acute affective psychoses.** *Acta psychiat. neurol. Scand., Kbh.*, 1959, 34, Suppl. No. 135. 65 p.—151 nonschizophrenic patients were personally reexamined 7-19 years after the onset of their disease. Other follow-up information was obtained on 80 more former patients. Of the total number of 231 patients 96 had been diagnosed "manic-depressive." Of these 13 took a course more con-

sistent with atypical schizophrenia, while 28 had improved and 49 were classified as recovered. Among 135 followed-up patients originally diagnosed as "reactive psychosis," 5 had taken a chronic schizophrenic course, 72 improved, and 58 recovered. The association of some 20 factors with favorable and unfavorable prognosis is described, using 21 tables, 11 case histories, and 102 references.—R. Kaelbling.

6341. Babb, Lawrence. **Sanity in bedlam: A study of Robert Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.** East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State Univ. Press, 1959. xi, 116 p. \$5.00.—Essentially a latter-day preface, aimed at making clear the nature and significance of Anatomy, and defining Burton's "aims, methods, beliefs, and accomplishments."—R. Schaef.

6342. Becker, Wesley C. (U. Illinois) **The process-reactive distinction: A key to the problem of schizophrenia?** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 442-449.—"It has been proposed that looking at the process and reactive syndromes in schizophrenia as end-points of a continuum of severity of illness, and at the same time as reflecting levels of personality organization, opens up a number of research strategies which offer promise of increasing our knowledge about schizophrenia. Several findings which support the value of the above mentioned proposals have been discussed. The implications of these findings for better measurement of severity of illness in schizophrenia have been pointed out. Finally, it has been suggested that systematic use of severity measures in research on the etiology of schizophrenia may provide the key to lock this mysterious door."—N. H. Pronko.

6343. Bogoch, Samuel, & Reich, Peter. (Boston Psychopathic Hosp., Mass.) **Association of psychosis with severe renal glycosuria.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 196-197.

6344. Bonime, Walter. **The pursuit of anxiety-laden areas in therapy of the schizoid patient.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 239-244.—Modulation of tempo and intensity in the therapy of the schizoid patient is commonly justified as necessary to avoid intense anxiety, panic, and psychosis. Change threatens these patients as others and elicits defense reactions, but therapeutic retreat is unnecessary and undesirable. While it may provide some uncertain, immediate relief, it needlessly frightens the patients, who may resent the patronizing release from further therapeutic effort and may feel contempt for the therapist's timidity; they may feel abandoned with the problem of change by the chief source of help to which these cynical and insular persons have turned, thus reinforcing their schizoid outlook.—C. T. Bever.

6345. Boverman, Maxwell. (George Washington U.) **Rigidity, chronicity, schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Sep), 1, 235-242.—The potentially flexible aspect of the schizophrenic process is described along with illustrative instances in which clinical interventions "unquestionably resulted in dramatic interruption of the pattern."—L. A. Pennington.

6346. Brodey, Warren M. (Bethesda, Md.) **Some family operations and schizophrenia: A study of five hospitalized families each with a schizophrenic member.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 1, 379-402.—The author's experiences, described and organized into conceptualizations, from

direct daily observations over 2½ years of 5 family units residing within a research hospital, suggest the families' heavy use of externalization and narcissistic relationship as major psychosocial defense mechanisms. How these mechanisms contribute to the concept of "circular causality" in interpersonal relationships is set forth and documented by case material. The value of this method of observation of the family unit is stressed; it is recommended that the method be applied to families in which other clinical entities are represented.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6347. Bullock, Donald H., & Brunt, Manly Y., Jr. (Inst. Pennsylvania Hosp., Philadelphia) **The testability of psychiatric patients in an operant conditioning situation.** *Psychol. Rec.*, 1959, 9, 165-170.—The study suggested a relationship between the "clinical characteristics of psychiatric patients" and operant performance rewarded monetarily. 55 psychotic and 19 nonpsychotic patients gave the following results: "Psychotic patients were less . . . testable than were non-psychotic patients." Young psychotics were more testable than the older. "Psychotic patients with longer durations of illness were less . . . testable than those with shorter durations." Paranoid and "chronic indifferenced" schizophrenics were less testable than "the catatonic, schizo-affective, and acute indifferenced types."—*R. J. Seidel.*

6348. Charry, June Boyer. (Columbia U.) **Childhood and teen-age memories in mentally ill and normal groups.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1073-1074.—Abstract.

6349. Colbert, Edward G., Koegler, Ronald R., & Markham, Charles H. **Vestibular dysfunction in childhood schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 1, 600-617.—Caloric and rotational tests were performed on 43 childhood schizophrenics, 18 behavior problem children, and 32 normal control Ss. The last 2 groups exhibited reactions similar to those by normal adults. Most schizophrenic Ss showed "markedly depressed or absent vestibular responses. The degree of hypoactivity was more marked in the younger children." Behavioral responses to the tests varied for the schizophrenic children more than for the control Ss. The authors conclude that the data point to "the possible existence of a neurophysiological continuum between a type of childhood schizophrenia and a type of adult schizophrenia."—*L. A. Pennington.*

6350. Dysinger, Robert H., & Bowen, Murray. (Natl. Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Problems for medical practice presented by families with a schizophrenic member.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 514-517.—"Medical practice with 7 families with a schizophrenic son or daughter regularly encountered difficulties in accomplishing medical evaluations and treatment. The use of medical services by the parents and the son or daughter was extensively involved in intense emotional processes. Two modes of relating are described as an acting out of feelings of helplessness and an acting out of a denial of these feelings. A variation is described in which the acting out of feelings of helplessness took the form of a concern about another."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6351. Eichman, William J. **Discrimination of female schizophrenics with configural analysis of**

the MMPI profile. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 442-447.—Ss were female veterans who were given the MMPI. Female schizophrenics admit to more psychotic rather than neurotic symptomatology. Confusion, inattention, and masculinity are significant. Defensiveness in the female schizophrenic is seen as a favorable potential for adjustment.—*A. A. Kramish.*

6352. Feldstein, Aaron. (Worcester Found. Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass.) **On the relationship of adrenaline and its oxidation products to schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 454-456.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6353. Fernandez-Zoila, Adolfo, & Lebreton, Maryvonne. (54 Ave. République, Villejuif, France) **Approche psychopathologique des attitudes temporelles chez les séniles: Étude psychoclinique du travail thérapeutique.** [Psychopathology of temporal attitudes in the senile: A clinical study of occupational therapy.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1959, 48, 303-315.—In a workshop for geriatric patients, topograms of social movement, spatial factors, and analyses of gesture reveal the presence of operational cycles. 5 types were isolated on the basis of degree of articulation of micromovements and organization of temporally successive acts. The punctiform moment of the present dominates, and any elaboration of future temporal perspective demands great effort. OT only slows down temporal deterioration.—*W. W. Meissner.*

6354. Fleck, Stephen; Cornelison, Alice R., Norton, Nea, & Lidz, Theodore. (Yale U.) **Inzestuöse und homosexuelle Problematik.** [Incestuous and homosexual problems.] *Psyche, Heidek.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 330-344.—Family backgrounds of schizophrenics often show severe impairment of: the boundary between generations, the parental partnership, fulfillment of maternal and paternal roles, parental sex identity, and the social-cultural integration of the family. To these deficiencies correspond the frequently conscious incest wishes and homosexual problems of the offspring who, by their involvement in parental libidinal problems, are severely hampered in defining their own ego boundaries in the task of establishing sexual and personal identity. Original English version in *Individual and Familial Dynamics*. J. Masserman (Ed.) New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959.—*E. W. Eng.*

6355. Freeman, Howard E., & Simmons, Ozzie G. **The social integration of former patients.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1959, 4, 264-271.—Suggests a strong association between the performance levels of former patients and reports of their relatives regarding abnormal behavior. The differential tolerance of deviance on the part of family members seems to be a critical factor in the course of post-hospital experiences of mental patients.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

6356. Garmezy, Norman, & Rodnick, Eliot H. (Duke U.) **Premorbid adjustment and performance in schizophrenia: Implications for interpreting heterogeneity in schizophrenia.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 450-466.—A series of studies is reviewed which suggest that 2 groups of schizophrenic patients differ both in prognostic potential and in sensitivity to experimental cures. The latter may be related to variations in child-rearing experiences and to Benjamin's endogenous-process and ex-

ogenous-reactive continuum. Implications of this position for further research and for an enhanced understanding of schizophrenia are indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

6357. Haley, Jay. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) **The family of the schizophrenic: A model system.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Oct), 129, 357-374.—The thesis is developed that schizophrenic behavior serves a particular function within a certain kind of family organization. An excerpt from a recording of a representative family session is reported and analyzed for the interactive behavior of the schizophrenic and family members in support of the hypothesis.—N. H. Pronko.

6358. Heywood, Rosalind. **Case of apparent auditory hallucination.** *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1959 (Jun), 40, 52-59.—O. I. Jacobsen.

6359. Jackson, D. D., & Weakland, John H. (Stanford U.) **Schizophrenic symptoms and family interaction.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 1, 618-621.—2 case reports document the meaning of the schizophrenic's symptoms as revealed through psychiatric interview with the family members and the patient. In such a setting the symptom may prove to be an exaggeration of the family's action patterns.—L. A. Pennington.

6360. Jenkins, Richard L., Stauffacher, James, & Hester, Rupert. (VA Central Office, Washington, D.C.) **A symptom rating scale for use with psychotic patients.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 1, 197-204.—The development of the 20 scales and 46 check list items that comprise the instrument is described. The clinical values, both diagnostic and prognostic, and measures of reliability are set forth. The scale is printed at the close of the article.—L. A. Pennington.

6361. Kantor, Robert E., & Winder, C. L. (Stanford U.) **The process-reactive continuum: A theoretical proposal.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 429-434.—"To recapitulate the general approach advocated here, it is hypothesized that a fruitful empirical approach to the study of schizophrenia may be made if the dysfunction is understood as a series (or continuum) of responses which reflect the stage of development in the patient's life at which emotional support was severely deficient. Schizophrenia may be quantitatively described in terms of that level in life to which the schizophrenic has regressed, beyond which development was seriously distorted because of disturbing circumstances of living. The underlying psychological notion is one which proposes that the earlier in developmental history that severe stress prevails, the more damaging will be the consequences on the subsequent course of interpersonal relationships. This is not to imply that at any given point an individual's experience becomes static. What is meant is that deviations in early development may distort later growth and yield serious eccentricities in later behavior. The conceptualization is offered as an amplification and revision of the process-reactive formation."—N. H. Pronko.

6362. Kety, Seymour S. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Biochemical theories of schizophrenia. Part I.** *Science*, 1959 (Jun), 129, 1528-1532.—The first of a 2-part critical review of biochemical research on schizophrenia of the past few years.—S. J. Lachman.

6363. Kety, Seymour S. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Biochemical theories of schizophrenia. Part II.** *Science*, 1959 (Jun), 129, 1590-1596.—The second of a 2-part review (see 34: 6362).—S. J. Lachman.

6364. Knehr, C. A. **Variability in a schizophrenic.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 792.—"A schizophrenic young woman (age 21) and a control (age 23), matched for sex and intellectual ability, were tested weekly for four months on . . . a projective test using symmetrical and asymmetrical inkblots and colored figures in motion recorded on 16-mm. film and presented by projection [and] a simple reaction time test automatically controlled, and using lights for the ready signal and reaction stimulus to which S responded by manually rotating a control knob through about 60°. . . Throughout the weekly tests, the schizophrenic repeatedly verbalized about the same perceptual content using similar language in responding to the projective items, while the control showed continual variation in response to successive presentations. Conversely, the patient showed a much greater intertrial and intertest variability in reaction time than the control. These results suggest caution in the use of the term variability or its antonyms."—C. H. Ammons.

6365. Koltuv, Myron; Hayes, Roslyn; Fuchs, Arnold, & Welch, Livingston. **A comparison of the GSR's of psychiatric patients and normals in an avoidance situation.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 115-119.—36 hospitalized psychiatric patients diagnosed as anxious and 58 normal controls were tested in a mock reaction time situation. After 3 preliminary trials, they were told that they could avoid the sound of a Klaxon horn by reacting more rapidly. It was hypothesized that smaller GSRs to the avoidance instructions would be elicited from the patient group. Results confirmed this hypothesis ($p < .01$). Discussion centered about the problem of the stimulus value of the horn threat to the anxious patients.—R. W. Husband.

6366. Lane, Robert C., & Singer, Jerome L. (North Shore Neuropsychiatric Center, Roslyn, N. Y.) **Familial attitudes in paranoid schizophrenics and normals from two socioeconomic classes.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1959 (Nov), 59, 328-339.—Hypotheses regarding the effect of socioeconomic status on the structure of the families of schizophrenics were tested. The Ss were unmarried male paranoid schizophrenics and a control group of non-psychiatric medical-surgical patients. The Elias Family Opinion Survey, a paper-and-pencil projective technique, and the Family Attitude Scale, a TAT-like projective technique specifically devised for this research, were employed. The characteristics of the family constellation of schizophrenics which appeared was similar to that derived from previous research. However, this configuration was seen to be descriptive primarily of schizophrenic patients from a middle-class environment. 22 refs.—G. Frank.

6367. Lewis, Jerry M., Griffith, E. Clay; Riedel, Albert F., & Simmons, Belvin A. (U. Texas) **Studies in abstraction: Schizophrenia and orality: Preliminary results.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 564-567.—"The abstraction ability of thirty schizophrenic patients and thirty matched control

subjects was studied by use of a proverbs test. The relative inability of schizophrenic patients to abstract such proverbs was confirmed. The patient group demonstrated significant impairment in abstracting oral as compared to anal and phallic proverbs. No such differences were demonstrated by the control group. It is felt that these findings are consistent with psychogenic theories concerning the etiology of schizophrenia. Further studies are indicated and are in progress."—Author abstract.

6368. Lichtenberg, Joseph D. (Sheppard Enoch Pratt Hosp., Towson, Md.) **Theoretical and practical considerations of the management of the manic phase of the manic depressive psychosis.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 243-251.—The 1st part of this paper deals with clinical, genetic, and dynamic problems of the manic patient with the help of a set of premises that permit a rational approach to treatment. The 2nd part concerns the practical management of the patient and theoretical understanding of same.—N. H. Pronko.

6369. Lidz, Theodore. (Yale U.) **Zur Familienumwelt des Schizophrenen.** [The familial environment of the schizophrenic.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13 (5-6), 243-395.—A special double issue now published as a separate volume. Contains 10 papers by Lidz and associates, 9 of which have previously appeared in American journals.—E. W. Eng.

6370. Lidz, Theodore. (Yale U.) **Schizophrenie und Familie.** [Schizophrenia and the family.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 257-267.—see 34: 6369) Original English version in *Psychiatry*, 1958 (Feb), 21, 21-27 (see 33: 6672).—E. W. Eng.

6371. Lidz, Theodore; Cornelison, Alice R., Fleck, Stephen, & Terry, Dorothy. (Yale U.) **Die intrafamiliäre Umwelt des Schizophrenen: Der Vater.** [The intrafamilial environment of the schizophrenic: The father.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 268-286.—(see 34: 6369) Original English version in *Psychiatry*, 1957 (Nov), 20, 329-342 (see 33: 4375).—E. W. Eng.

6372. Lidz, Theodore; Cornelison, Alice R., Fleck, Stephen, & Terry, Dorothy. (Yale U.) **Spaltung und Strukturverschiebung in der Ehe.** [Marital schism and marital skew.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 287-300.—(see 34: 6369) Original English version in *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1957, 114, 241-248 (see 33: 1866).—E. W. Eng.

6373. Lidz, Theodore; Cornelison, Alice R., Terry, Dorothy, & Fleck, Stephen. (Yale U.) **Irrationalität als Familientradition.** [Irrationality as a family tradition.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 315-329.—(see 34: 6369) Original English version in *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958 (Mar), 79, 305-316 (see 33: 6673).—E. W. Eng.

6374. Lidz, Theodore; Fleck, Stephen; Cornelison, Alice R., & Terry, Dorothy. **Elternpersönlichkeiten und Wechselbeziehungen in der Familie.** [Parental personalities and family interaction.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 301-314.—(see 34: 6369) Original English version in *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 28, 764-776 (see 33: 10743).—E. W. Eng.

6375. Lidz, Theodore, Schafer, Sarah; Fleck, Stephen; Cornelison, Alice R., & Terry, Dorothy.

(Yale U.) **Zur Differenzierung der Persönlichkeit und Symptome bei eineiigen Zwillingen.** [Differentiation of personality and symptoms in identical twins.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 345-364.—Intensive study of a pair of 1-egg twins, one of whom became schizophrenic and precipitated the breakdown of his brother, suggests the following about the personality development of 1-egg twins: (a) they tend to develop a symbiotic relationship without adequate ego differentiation; (b) each tends to develop a primary object relationship with the other as a mirror counterpart; (c) they tend to assume complementary roles within the family, for example, to identify with complementary aspects of the mother, or to take interlocking roles in the resolution of the oedipus conflict.—E. W. Eng.

6376. Llopis, B. **The axial syndrome common to all psychoses.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(3), 85-110.—"The diseases called mental (which are not diseases of the mind any more than febrile diseases are diseases of temperature) give rise to an alteration in mental activity which can show different grades of intensity. The sum total of these disturbances is what has been called *psicosis unica* (Einheitspsychose) and which I, in order to avoid confusion, have proposed to call 'the axial syndrome to all psychoses.'"—D. Prager.

6377. Lorenzer, A. **Ein Beitrag zur Paranoiafrage: II. Schuld und Gewissen in einer paranoiden Entwicklung.** [A contribution to the problem of paranoia: II. Guilt and conscience in paranoid development.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959, 9, 97-108.—The case history (see 34: 3283) is continued. In its theoretical aspects this case differs from syndromes usually associated with paranoid symptom formation in the coexistence of constrictive and expansive features and a fluctuation between querulous and paranoid-inferential phases. These are based on guilt feelings. S had an infantile, "poorly assimilated, externalized" superego based on dependency on external authority. 33 refs.—E. Schwerin.

6378. Miller, L., Spilka, B., & Pratt, S. **Manifest anxiety and hostility in "criminally insane" patients.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1960 (Jan-Mar), 21, 41-48.—To test the hypothesis that a criminal group would show a greater degree of hostility and anxiety (as well as more externalized and overt behavioral expressions of these variables) than a non-criminal group, 26 noncriminal paranoid schizophrenics and 26 paranoid schizophrenics with criminal charges against them were tested. No significant statistical differences were obtained. Spanish and French summaries. 30-item bibliog.—S. Kauruck.

6379. Mitsos, S. B., & Brown, D. B. (Evansville State Hosp., Ind.) **"Clinical response" as a variable in the experimental evaluation of psychopharmacologic agents.** *J. psychol. Stud.*, 1959, 11, 62-66.—"This pilot study was concerned with the performance of pharmacologically energized psychotic patients on a variety of experimental laboratory tasks. It was predicted that those patients responding to the medication in a favorable manner would improve in performance in the experimental tasks." The prediction was confirmed at the .05 level.—M. S. Mayzner.

6380. Nicklin, George; Sacks, William; Wehrheim, Hans; Simpson, George; Saunders, John, & Kline, Nathan. (Bellevue Psychiatric Hosp., NYC) **Cross transfusion in schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 334-336.—"In this study of cross-transfusion in schizophrenia no clinically significant changes occurred in the non-psychotic volunteer, during or after the cross-transfusion. The patient became psychiatrically more ill during the 24 hours immediately following the cross-transfusion."—N. H. Pronko.

6381. Orme, J. E. (Middlewood Hosp., Sheffield, England) **O. R. T. performance in schizophrenia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 105, 1119-1122.—Some typical responses of patients on Phillipson's Object Relations Technique are given as illustrative of differences presumed to obtain between schizophrenics and normals.—W. L. Wilkins.

6382. Pankow, G. **Dynamic structurization and Goldstein's concept of the organism.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 157-160.—The psychotic world shows the same tendency to avoid emptiness that Goldstein has described for the organism. No phenomenon can be separated in the psychotic world. If the patient can have what he has thrown away, then he can live without a split. Goldstein elaborates this reciprocal relation between "to be" and "to have." Dynamic images or phantasms which are connected with the spatial structure of the psychotic world help to heal the split in the body image. The dynamism of the part can bring us back to the dynamism of the whole organism.—D. Prager.

6383. Pauling, Linus. **Molecular disease.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 684-687.—Diseases resulting from inborn errors of metabolism are probably molecular diseases. One such that has recently been discovered is sickle-cell anemia, caused by an alteration of 1 part in 300 in the gene involved in hemoglobin manufacture. The rate of manufacture of defective genes by mutation is increasing because of the increased use of X-rays and because of the radioactivity of fallout from the testing of nuclear weapons. If testing were to continue at the present rate for a long enough period, it is estimated that mutations corresponding to 160,000 cases of mental illness would be produced in the United States' population.—R. E. Perl.

6384. Payne, R. W., Mattussek, P., & George, E. I. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **An experimental study of schizophrenic thought disorder.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 627-652.—A large battery of tests was administered to 18 psychotics and 16 neurotics to test N. Cameron's theory of over-inclusive thinking; scored for over-inclusiveness most of these distinguished the groups while tests of K. Goldstein's "concreteness" theory generally failed to differentiate them.—W. L. Wilkins.

6385. Plank, Robert. **Ecology of schizophrenia: Newer research on the drift hypothesis.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 819-826.—The drift hypothesis is 1 of the explanations advanced to show why there is a higher admission rate of schizophrenics from socioeconomically low central districts. It states that schizophrenics have a tendency to drift into socioeconomically lower sections and that this explains why a relatively larger number of them are admitted from these sections. The author studied 32

schizophrenic outpatients of a Veterans Administration mental hygiene clinic and 32 nonschizophrenic outpatients. He found considerable relative drift for the schizophrenics: they tend to stand still on the residential level on which they are, while other people move upward. This relative drift can be accounted for in part by lack of marriage and emancipation from the family. Emancipation is often associated with upward residential movement.—R. E. Perl.

6386. Porta, Virginio. **Sulle psicosi influenzali.** [On psychoses following influenza.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar-Jun), 20, 239-263.—48 cases of psychosis following influenza show characteristic age differences in syndromes. The concept of "exogenous reaction type" proposed by Bonhoeffer was useful in considering the various syndromes.—L. L'Abate.

6387. Rashkis, Harold A., & Singer, Robert D. **The psychology of schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 1, 406-416.—Bateson's concept of the "double bind," as a possible explanation for the development of the schizophrenic process, is analyzed from the viewpoints of conflict theory (Lewin's double avoidance), learning theory (conditioning), and the "centralist's organization theory." This specification of Bateson's double bind construct permits the development of hypotheses capable of experimental test.—L. A. Pennington.

6388. Robertson, J. P. S., & Shamsie, S. J. (Netherne Hosp.) **A systematic examination of gibberish in a multilingual schizophrenic patient.** *Lang. Speech*, 1959 (Jan-Mar), 2, 1-8.—Speech samples were elicited from a 30-year-old Indian hebephrenic by a variety of testing procedures in all 3 of his languages. "All the expressions in . . . replies could be classified systematically as: (1) major appropriate, (2) minor appropriate, (3) neutral, (4) actual inappropriate, (5) composed, (6) modified, and (7) gibberish." Explanations are given of each class. Results show "that marked regularities may be found in the most disorganized speech of schizophrenics. These regularities exist in the proportions of rational and disturbed language, in the situations that evoke the disturbed language, in its phonetic structure, and in its sources."—A. E. Horowitz.

6389. Rosberg, J., & Karon, B. P. **A direct analytic contribution to the understanding of postpartum psychosis.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr), 33, 296-304.—The pregnant schizophrenic felt her increase in girth as caused by the body's filling up with semen, which was equated with milk. The delivery was then viewed as a catastrophic loss of this oral gratification. Such unconscious fantasies seem to account for many of the unexplained characteristics of postpartum disorders.—D. Prager.

6390. Rosenzweig, Norman. (U. Michigan Medical School) **Sensory deprivation and schizophrenia: Some clinical and theoretical similarities.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 326-329.—The sensory deprivation literature is reviewed and an analogy is made between sensory deprivation and schizophrenia. A theoretical model is then described which links the 2 together through the notion of relevance deprivation which stresses the restriction of meaning rather than the physical limitation of stimuli per se.—N. H. Pronko.

6391. Santos, Bertha. (New York U.) **A comparison of memory and learning ability with social competence and social participation in aged senile demented in a mental institution.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1441.—Abstract.

6392. Searles, Harold F. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) **Integration and differentiation in schizophrenia.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 542-550.—Both descriptively and psychodynamically, schizophrenia is discussed as essentially an impairment of both integration and differentiation, opposite sides of a unitary growth process. Cases are cited to show how the bewildering and varied manifestations of schizophrenia can be understood with these 2 concepts.—N. H. Pronko.

6393. Sohler, Dorothy Terry; Holzberg, Jules D., Fleck, Stephen; Cornelison, Alice R., Kay, Eleanor, & Lidz, Theodore. (Yale U.) **Die Diagnostik der Familienwechselbeziehungen mit einer Serie projektiver Tests.** [Diagnosis of family interaction with a battery of projective tests.] *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1959 (Aug-Sep), 13, 377-393.—see 34: 6369) Original English version in *J. proj. Tech.*, 1957 (Jun), 21, 199-208 (see 33: 1321).—E. W. Eng.

6394. Stern, J. A., Ulett, G. A., & Smith, K. **Effect of blood plasma from psychotic patients upon activity levels of white rats.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Sep), 1, 342-345.—2 experiments, dealing with open-field behavior and with activity wheel reactions, failed to support the hypothesis that "activity levels are differentially affected by schizophrenic as compared with normal blood plasma or serum." Both types of injections depressed activity, while saline injections "produced no such results."—L. A. Pennington.

6395. Stone, Alan A., & Eldred, Stanley H. (McLean Hosp., Waverley, Mass.) **Delusional formation during the activation of chronic schizophrenic patients.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 1, 177-179.—Ratings on the Lorr Behavioral Rating Scale and psychiatric observations in interview with 2 chronic, apathetic patients recently placed on a new research ward indicated the appearance of marked paranoid delusions. The change in symptoms "seemed to coincide with increased nursing care." The view is developed that "delusions represent restitutive symptoms" and may be "an inevitable occurrence in the rehabilitation of certain chronic patients."—L. A. Pennington.

6396. Syřiřtová, E. (Charles U., Prague, Czechoslovakia) **K problematice psychotherapie u případu paranoidní schizofrenie.** [On the problem of psychotherapy in a case of paranoid schizophrenia.] *Československá Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 382-396.—The author compares special responses in a case of paranoid schizophrenia with the response of some cases of simple schizophrenia and draws attention to some different features in the psychotherapeutic procedure. Russian and English summaries.—V. Břicháček.

6397. Talland, George A., & Ekdahl, Marilyn. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) **Psychological studies of Korsakoff's psychosis: Part IV. The rate and mode of forgetting narrative material.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Oct), 128, 391-404.—(see 34: 3305) A group of 22 Ss with Korsakoff's psychosis served as their own controls (except for

2 tests in which control groups were used) in an experiment requiring memorization and recall of 5 narrative passages. Results showed that the Korsakoff group missed and distorted much of even short and unitary stories "and forget more and at a steeper rate than control subjects." The implications of these findings are discussed as they pertain to the nature of Korsakoff's psychosis.—N. H. Pronko.

6398. Taylor, James B. (U. Washington) **Social desirability and MMPI performance: The individual case.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Dec), 23, 514-517.—Ss were 70 male adult schizophrenics. The relationship between individual judgments of social desirability and item endorsements were studied. In grouped data a correlation of $r = .79$ was found. A correlation of $r = .38$ was found for the individual case. Social desirability accounted for 10% of variance in the individual case.—A. A. Kramish.

6399. Turner, John le Baron. (Columbia U.) **Auditory perception of emotion by schizophrenic and normal persons.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1076.—Abstract.

6400. Tuteur, Werner, & Glotzer, Jacob. (Elgin State Hosp., Ill.) **Murdering mothers.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 447-452.—5 cases of filicide committed by mothers are reported. The basic psychodynamics motivating the murders are described and interpreted as an acute state of schizophrenia at time of act.—N. H. Pronko.

6401. Victor, Maurice; Herman, Kenneth, & White, Elisabeth E. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) **A psychological study of the Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome: Results of Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale and Wechsler Memory Scale testing at different stages in the disease.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 467-479.—For 15 patients, testing early in the disease course revealed gross confusion; as this cleared the cognitive deterioration became apparent and defect in memory notable. The confabulation supposedly typical of the disease is probably only symptomatic of the confusional state.—W. L. Wilkins.

6402. Weckowicz, T. E., & Blewett, D. B. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Canada) **Size constancy and abstract thinking in schizophrenic patients.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 105, 909-934.—Abnormalities of thinking and of perception in patients can be described as an inability to attend selectively, an ability paranoid schizophrenics lose less thoroughly than other schizophrenics. With this poorer attention the perception of such patients is more primitive, less global, less structured, than that of normals. Pertinent tests of abstractness and concreteness and of publicness vs. privateness of concepts are selected from the literature.—W. L. Wilkins.

6403. Will, Otto Allen. **Human relatedness and the schizophrenic reaction.** *Psychiatry*, 1959 (Aug), 22, 205-223.—This second Annual Frieda Fromm-Reichmann Memorial Lecture discusses the vicissitudes of human relatedness, "the interaction of humans in social fields (past, present, and extended into the future; operative in awareness or otherwise) and to those ties between all human which cannot be disregarded—their biological likeness and their sharing of an obscure but common destiny." The schizophrenic reaction, a complicated behavior pattern,

aims to deal with gross past inadequacies in relating to other humans beginning in infancy. 9 characteristics of the therapeutic relationship with schizophrenics are considered.—C. T. Bever.

6404. Wold, Patricia Neely. (Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston) A long term evaluation of chlorpromazine in six chronic schizophrenic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 461-462.—N. H. Pronko.

6405. Zimet, Carl N., & Fine, Harold J. (Yale U.) Perceptual differentiation and two dimensions of schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Nov), 129, 435-441.—36 patients diagnosed as process schizophrenics and 24 as reactive schizophrenics were compared in levels of perceptual organization based on their Rorschach developmental scores. "The process group was found to have more immature, regressive perceptions, while the reactive group gave more mature and more highly organized responses. An interpretation and speculation partly based on psychoanalytic theory was offered as a possible explanation of the findings."—N. H. Pronko.

(See also Abstracts 4936, 4987, 5143, 5652, 5936, 6006, 6055, 6058, 6064, 6066, 6078, 6088, 6135, 6149, 6179, 6180, 6184, 6185, 6186, 6188, 6189, 6193, 6194, 6201, 6203, 6205, 6206, 6207, 6225, 6460, 6473, 6483)

PSYCHONEUROSES

6406. Agrad, Stewart. (Montreal Children's Hosp., Canada) The relationship of school phobia to childhood depression. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 533-536.—A neglected aspect of the psychodynamics of school phobia is presented. Stress is on the importance and frequent occurrence of depressive anxieties in both the child involved and one or both of his parents. Suggestions for testing this hypothesis are indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

6407. Cleveland, Sidney E. (VA Hosp., Houston, Tex.) Personality dynamics in torticollis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Aug), 129, 150-161.—A sample of 17 male veterans diagnosed as torticollis, conversion reaction, was studied by means of Rorschach, Draw-a-Person, and TAT tests. They were compared in these respects with a group of 20 veterans with conversion symptoms other than those involving head and neck. Torticollis patients' meaning and concept of time was different from those in the nontorticollis group, indicating for the former a conflict over life's responsibilities and demands.—N. H. Pronko.

6408. Colm, H. N. Phobias in children. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1959, 46(3), 65-84.—All real phobias carry strong hate toward the parents who have unconsciously deserted the child or seduced him to their need. Guilt and self-punishment emanate from this hatred of the parents by the child. The phobia localizes the vast anxiety by concentrating on an object rather than on the disturbed parent-child relationship. The phobia controls the parents by alarming them and forcing the parents to some action to help the child.—D. Prager.

6409. Douglas, Virginia Isabel Baker. (U. Michigan) The development of two families of defense. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1438.—Abstract.

6410. Giberti, A., & Gregoretti, L. Contributo alla conoscenza dell'isterismo mediante l'impiego di farmaci psicomimetici. [Contribution to the knowledge of hysterism through the use of new psychomimetic drugs.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar-Jun), 20, 171-191.—The hysterical mode of psychopharmacologic reaction is manifested through: (a) somatic complaints localized in genital organs, sexual excitement, intense hallucinatory dream-like states; (b) attention-seeking and exhibitionistic behavior; (c) dramatic and fantastic visual experiences with recall of repressed memories and conflicts.—L. L'Abate.

6411. Gillespie, W. H. Die neurotische Ich-Deformierung. [Neurotic ego distortion.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (May), 13, 108-111.—Reference to "ego distortion" implies a concept of normal ego. But this is not as easy to define as is normal sexuality in relation to sexual deviations. For instance, it is not legitimate to view an adaptation to another culture as an "ego distortion" since one of the principal tasks of the ego is just such an adaptation. Moreover, the ostensibly "strong" or "normal" ego often overlays considerable weakness and anxiety, protected by emotional distance and projective identification.—E. W. Eng.

6412. Gitelson, Maxwell. Analyse einer neurotischen Ich-Deformierung. [Analysis of a neurotic ego distortion.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (May), 13, 85-107.—"Ego distortions" occur as rather reality-compatible adaptations to stress in early object relations. They differ from "character neuroses" in that they involve emphasis on pregenital rather than oedipal conflicts. In this way they have affinities with the schizophrenias though without their ego-specific pathology. A case is analyzed. English version in *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958, 39, 245-257.—E. W. Eng.

6413. Glover, Edward. Zur Frage der Ich-Deformierungen. [The question of ego distortions.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1959 (May), 13, 112-121.—The term "ego distortion" is misleading as well as useless. One might as well use the nonanalytic term "psychopathic personality" to refer to these cases for the time being. What is really needed is the development of a symbolic code so that such complex cases of psychopathology can be described in all their phenotypical and genotypical detail when viewed under the microscope of psychoanalysis.—E. W. Eng.

6414. Hill, Warren Thomas. (Boston U.) Negation and related levels of defensive verbal behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1429-1430.—Abstract.

6415. Joseph, Betty. An aspect of the repetition compulsion. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (May-Aug), 40, 213-222.—Repetition compulsion phenomena consist of a particular combination of very early defense mechanisms of an extremely rigid character which are likely to be repeated whenever problems related to dependence on another are reactivated.—G. Elias.

6416. Karon, Edward S., & Karon, Bertram P. Differentiation and differential counsel of some neurotic personalities. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 231-234.—On the basis of 150 patients during 7

years, neurotics fall into 2 reaction patterns which are termed preschizophrenic and premanic depressive personalities. The former is described as "segmentalized with limited emotional interaction between areas of functioning," and the latter "presents a facade of idealism which does not extend below the surface . . . a true cynic with devaluation of even his own codes. Noticeably overemotional, he tends to think in extremes of affect, preferring to love or hate rather than to like or dislike." The schizophrenic needs long periods of therapy to effect a cure, while the premanic depressive can show dramatic improvement (if not always a cure) rapidly.—*R. W. Husband.*

6417. Karpman, Benjamin. **Contrasting psychodynamics in two types of psychopathic behavior: A case of symptomatic psychopathy.** *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1959, 3, 349-420.—This paper concludes the case report (see 34: 3206) of a neurotic character disorder as distinguished by Karpman from the primary psychopath. The dream content while the patient was undergoing treatment is set forth. A summary oriented toward differential diagnosis between the primary and the symptomatic psychopath is provided.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6418. Lit, A. C. **Hysterie en psychasthenie.** [Hysteria and psychasthenia.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1959, 14, 298-324.—A differential study of Hysteria and Psychasthenia as Rorschach-types, Modes of Perception, and Human Worlds. The test behavior of Psychasthenia is characterized by work-behavior, interpretation, self-criticism overacceptance of responsibility, and distance to the perceived content; whereas, the test behavior of Hysteria shows mainly playful behavior, musing, the tendency to decline responsibility, and inability to take distance. A picture of the differentiation between the world of hysteria and the world of psychasthenia is elaborated with examples.—*R. H. Houwink.*

6419. Malamud, W. **The office management of the neurotic patient.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1959 (Apr.), 33, 335-350.—A neurotic illness is one in which the predominant symptoms are largely or wholly conditioned by environmental or emotional stress and resultant psychic conflicts. The symptoms can be classified as conversions, psychosomatics, compulsions, faulty control of emergency measures, and obsessions and phobias. Psychotherapeutic goals include understanding relationships, emotional participation of the patient in the treatment, removal of causative factors, and emancipation and readjustment. Psychotherapeutic techniques include exploration, dream-analysis, emotional participation, utilizing outside resources, and emancipation from dependence upon the therapist.—*D. Prager.*

6420. Malzberg, Benjamin. (Research Found. Mental Hygiene, Albany, N.Y.) **A statistical study of first admissions with psychoneuroses in New York State, 1949-51.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug.), 116, 152-157.—An analysis of the following characteristics: legal status, age, environment, economic status, education, marital status, race, nativity, and migration.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6421. Miller, Arnold Lee. (U. Illinois) **Conditions of identification failure in neurotic boys.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov.), 20, 1869.—Abstract.

6422. Müller, Armand. **Le principe de plaisir: Source de toute motivation.** [The pleasure principle: Source of all motivation.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 303-310.—In neurosis, pleasure is nullified by prohibitions. Psychotherapy aims at deconditioning the reflexes of inhibition associated with pleasure situations.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6423. Nunberg, Hermann. (New York) **Allgemeine Neurosenlehre auf psychoanalytischer Grundlage.** [General studies of neuroses from the psychoanalytic viewpoint.] Stuttgart, Germany: Hans Huber, 1959. 435 p. DM 38.—"The Role of the Unconscious in Neurosis," "The Dream," "Dynamic Aspects of Insight in Neurosis," "Sex Behavior of Neurotics," "Psychology of the Ego," "The Neuroses," "Anxiety," "Defense Mechanisms," "The Pattern of Illness," "Character and Neurosis," "The Causes of Neuroses," "Theoretical Bases of Psychoanalytic Therapy." A short preface to the 1st edition by Sigmund Freud is included.—*S. Kastruck.*

6424. Rodriguez, Alejandro; Rodriguez, Maria, & Eisenberg, Leon. (Johns Hopkins U. School Medicine) **The outcome of school phobia: A follow-up study based on 41 cases.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Dec), 116, 540-544.—(see 33: 6799) A clinical study of 41 cases of school phobia confirmed the hypothesis that this was a form of separation anxiety. Favorable outcome of a treatment program based on brief psychotherapy centered about prompt return to school showed the usefulness of this treatment even after a 3-year follow-up.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6425. Rosenbaum, Milton. **The role of psychological factors in delayed growth in adolescence: A case report.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 29, 762-771.—A single case report is presented on an anxious, tense, phobic man who also reported that his growth spurt was delayed until his 17th year. The hypothesis is suggested that psychological factors of a highly specific nature can inhibit growth in height in organically healthy children and adolescents. Discussion by George E. Gardner.—*R. E. Perl.*

6426. Sandler, J. **The body as phallus: A patient's fear of erection.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1959 (May-Aug), 40, 191-198.—Recounts the oedipal conflicts of a neurotic patient who allegedly equated "penis" with "body."—*G. Elias.*

6427. Teirich, H. R. **Patientenklubs in der Privatpraxis.** [Patients' clubs in private practice.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 232-239.—Of 2 clubs composed of female neurotic patients, one survived for 5 years, the other for 6 months.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6428. Whitelaw, J. D. A. (Powick Hosp., Near Worcester, England) **A case of fetishism treated with lysergic acid diethylamide.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 573-577.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also Abstracts 5610, 6055, 6066, 6090, 6104, 6119, 6180, 6184, 6185, 6186, 6197, 6201, 6206, 6208, 6236)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

6429. Berger, Allan S., & Zimet, Carl N. (Yale U.) **Personality features of patients with primary**

glaucoma: A medico psychosocial exploration. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1959 (Sep-Oct), 21, 389-396.—19 patients with primary glaucoma and their 16 matched control Ss were studied by medical, sociological, and psychiatric methods. The findings indicated no support to the notion that there is a particular personality configuration specific to glaucoma.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6430. Bustamante, Jose Angel. **Psychogenesis of the peptic ulcer.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1959, 7, 271-287.—Social and emotional factors play a part, as do dependence and aggressiveness. Psychotherapy is essential in treatment of ulcers.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6431. Cardon, P. V., Jr., & Gordon, R. S., Jr. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Rapid increase of plasma unesterified fatty acids in man during fear.** *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Aug), 4, 5-9.—"Plasma unesterified fatty acids (U. F. A.) were measured in 15 healthy young volunteers before, during and after a sham traumatic procedure. It was concluded that psychic stimuli can cause large and rapid changes in U. F. A." and that "investigators may influence their results."—*W. G. Shipman.*

6432. Innes, George; Millar, W. Malcolm, & Valentine, Max. (Aberdeen U., Scotland) **Emotion and blood-pressure.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 840-851.—Interview situations with constant variations suggest, in the various physiological measures used, 2 types of emotionally caused pressor responses: 1 may be keyed to the life-situation and sustained in effect over a period of hours or days or longer, and the other, more transient, may be non-specific alerting reaction.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6433. Kamiya, Miyeko. (Osaka U.) **Psychiatric studies on leprosy.** *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1959 (Jul), 13, 143-173.—Patients in a leprosarium and leprosy out-patients were studied by means of interviews, questionnaires, inventories, and projective tests. A normal incidence of the usual variety of psychoses was found; a classification of institutionalized patients into 2 types, the resigned and the aggressive, is suggested.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

6434. Koenig, Frances G. (New York U.) **A study of anxiety in children with rheumatic fever: The relationship between recurrences of rheumatic fever and Rorschach indices of anxiety in children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1438-1439.—Abstract.

6435. Lieberman, Morton A., Stock, Dorothy, & Whitman, Roy M. (U. Chicago) **Self-perceptual patterns among ulcer patients.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Aug), 1, 167-177.—21 male patients were asked to Q sort 60 statements descriptive of attitudes and feelings. Each self-description was correlated with every other, yielding a 21 x 21 matrix which was factor analyzed by Thurstone methods. 4 major patterns emerged and were found to represent opposites on 2 dimensions. Factor A+ and A- centered around the "dimension of dependency," whereas Factor B+ and B- focused on the dimension of intimacy. A+ and A- Ss appeared low in conflict while B+ and B- Ss expressed much evidence for conflict. A- Ss had a "massive reaction" via anger and hostility against dependency. A

group of normal Ss failed to reveal these patterns. These and other results are discussed in relation to Alexander's specificity theory in psychosomatic medicine.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6436. Liebermann, Lucie, & Erdős, Zoltán. **Les aspects psychologiques de la méningite tuberculeuse infantile traitée par streptomycine.** [Psychological aspects of children with tuberculous meningitis treated with streptomycin.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 26, 141-148.—100 ill children were studied by means of Szondi and Rorschach tests. In general, these disclosed a lessening of intellectual and emotional tension, excessive fatigability, passivity, egocentricity, perseveration and stereotypes. With a tendency to healing, signs of restitution of personality integrity appeared, but at a lower level than before. In lethal cases, introversion, passivity, mute anxiety and panic are revealed. In the moribund, fear of death, anxiety dreams, persecution by witches, etc., are prominent.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6437. Mezei, A., & Levendel, L. **Étude objective des facteurs nuisibles au développement de la personnalité chez les malades tuberculeux.** [An objective study of harmful factors in the personality development of tubercular patients.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1959, 48, 316-322.—Study of 1000 cases reveals: (a) unfavorable effects on personality development can be traced to the death of a parent, divorce, prolonged absence from the family circle, or parental alcoholism; (b) tuberculosis rarely attacks anyone who has not been exposed to the bad effects derived from these sources. A positive correlation exists between the gravity of infantile trauma and the severity of the disease.—*W. W. Meissner.*

6438. Morris, Robert Peter. (Boston U.) **Effect of the mother on goal setting behavior of the asthmatic child.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1440.—Abstract.

6439. Nacht, S. **Ce que le malade attend du médecin.** [What the patient expects of his physician.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1959 (Jul-Aug), 23, 479-486.—The patient's psychic resonance in the face of his somatic illness is his physician's concern. The ill person feels reduced; an occasional patient, ennobled. The instinct of self-preservation, narcissism, operates in the face of the inner threat. The physical examination becomes an act of affective support and the infantile contact is actively missed when this is omitted, giving rise to hostility during therapy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

6440. Paredes, Alfonso, & Jones, Harry. (U. Oklahoma Medical Center) **Psychopathology of acute intermittent porphyria: Case report.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 291-295.—Interpretations of a patient's history of acute intermittent porphyria showing psychological disturbances in perception and sensation.—*N. H. Pronko.*

6441. Perrin, George M., & Pierce, Irene R. (McLean Hosp., Waverly, Mass.) **Psychosomatic aspects of cancer: A review.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1959 (Sep-Oct), 21, 397-421.—It is suggested that more careful selection of Ss and their controls, improved measuring devices, and more adequate statistical analyses are needed, if definitive answers to current psychosomatic problems are to be derived.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6442. Persky, Harold; Maroc, James; Conrad, Everett, & Breejen, Arie Den. (Indianapolis, Ind.) Blood corticotropin and adrenal-weight-maintenance factor levels in anxious patients and normal subjects. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1959 (Sep-Oct), 21, 379-388.—Biochemical study of blood samples from 12 hospitalized, anxious patients and their 15 controls indicated that the 1st group was "more hypercorticotoid. Both the plasma hydrocortisone and the urinary hydroxycorticoid excretion of the patients were significantly different from those of the control Ss." Analysis of variance showed that these 2 levels were also significantly correlated with the clinical anxiety rating (psychiatric ratings, anxiety scale measures). The data suggested that there might exist a critical anxiety region below which neither substance was present in the blood.—L. A. Pennington.

6443. Roth, Nathan; Friedman, Irving, & Tom-sich, Rosa. (Bellevue Hosp., NYC) Further remarks on porphyria and report of prolonged observation of a case. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 296-301.—"The findings in a case of porphyria, sixteen years after the diagnosis was first made, have been detailed. The frequent coincidence of porphyria and hysteria, with the possible significance of this relationship, has been discussed. Some additional psychiatric considerations in porphyria have been appended to those of our earlier communication on this subject."—N. H. Pronko.

6444. Rubins, J. L. Psychodynamics and psychosomatic symptoms. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1959, 19, 165-187.—A predominant tendency to somatization reactions results from several factors operating together, viz., idealization of physical health with contempt for sickness, control of emotional expression through supremacy of the mind, and an over-valuation or rejection of particular body parts. A specific somatic symptom does not relate to a specific trait or personality profile, does not relate to the intensity of anxiety experienced, diminishes with better identification of the anxiety, seems to increase accommodation to anxiety. "Psychosomatization is seen as a symbolized self-presentatory mode of experience of inner psychic events."—D. Prager.

6445. Tichener, J. L., Sheldon, M. B., & Ross, W. D. (U. Cincinnati) Changes in blood pressure of hypertensive patients with and without group psychotherapy. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Aug), 4, 10-12.—The first 7 of 16 hypertensive Negro patients in a double-blind evaluation of hypotensive drugs participated in group psychotherapy for from 2 to 26 sessions. Blood pressure of participants tended to go up while blood pressure of nonparticipants tended to go down.—W. G. Shipman.

6446. Tjossem, T. D., Leider, A. R., Deisher, R. W., Holmes, T. H., & Ripley, H. S. (U. Washington) Emotional reactions and skin temperature responses in children aged two to four years. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1959 (Aug), 4, 32-43.—9 children were studied in experimental sessions over several months. High normal skin temperatures occurred with states of comfort, need satisfaction, and mastery of the environment. Skin temperature rose in response to threats productive of resentment for which adaptive actions were not taken. Skin temperature dropped with reactions of anxiety, fear, and anger,

as well as with preparation for and execution of appropriate protective action. Individual differences in skin response occurred.—W. G. Shipman.

(See also Abstracts 6004, 6131)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

6447. Allen, R. M. (U. Miami) Psychological assessment procedures for the cerebral palsied. In University of Miami, United Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Center, *Proceedings of the postdoctoral workshop in psychological services for the cerebral palsied* (see 34: 6490). Pp. 21-24.—The Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test, Columbia Mental Maturity Test, Raven's Progressive Matrices, and Leiter International Performance Scale may be used with the severely handicapped cerebral palsied. The Ammons taps verbal conceptual ability. It cannot be used with illiterates or with those whose vision or hearing is inadequate. The Columbia, PM, and LLPS may be used with these Ss because instructions can be communicated in pantomime. Suggestions regarding the administration and interpretation of the test findings are given.—V. Sanua.

6448. Ando, Moriaki, & Ito, Katsuhiko. (Nagoya National U.) Clinical and electroencephalographical studies on catatonia. *Folia psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1959 (Jul), 13, 133-142.—The 6 cases studied showed a close parallel between clinical and EEG findings during the course of a stuporous episode, with beta activity and slow waves appearing at the height of stupor.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

6449. Arnfred, Axel H. Hjerneskaade og partielle retarderinger. [Brain damage and partial retardation.] *Nord. Psykol.*, 1959, 11, 278-286.—The author discusses the various views of authorities on the subject of retardation of brain damaged children, as indicated by test results. He seems to favor the findings of Cruickshank's research in perception and cerebral palsy, as it effects visuomotor functions. No determined position is taken by the author, merely the feeling that all divergent views of authors should be considered since each is concerned with partial retardation of the afflicted children (as compared with normals) and the differences shown in test results.—O. I. Jacobsen.

6450. Arns, Josephine. Evaluation of the vocational potential of the cerebral palsied by the work sample technique. In University of Miami, United Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Center, *Proceedings of the postdoctoral workshop in psychological services for the cerebral palsied* (see 34: 6490). Pp. 19-20.—This technique is used at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled. The patient can be observed for a number of weeks in a simulated job setting which has all the on-the-job requirements involved in it. Because of lack of experience, each cerebral palsied must be given a chance to become familiar with tools and procedures. This is a vocational testing program as well as a training program.—V. Sanua.

6451. Boeri, Renato. Le aure psichiche. [Psychic auras.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Mar-Jun), 20, 265-278.—The features of auras are their asubjectivity and their impersonality. The impossibility of finding a cortical localization for auras emphasizes their psychological origin.—L. L'Abate.

6452. Bornstein, B., & Kidron, D. P. (Beilinson Hosp., Petah Tiqva, Israel) **Prosopagnosia.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1959(May), 22, 124-131.—"A patient is presented who showed prosopagnosia, simultanagnosia, topographic disorientation, and achromatopsia. All these signs, excepting the first one, disappeared entirely after a short time. The prosopagnosia persisted to a lesser degree over the course of a year during which time the patient remained under observation. At no time was mental deterioration noted. The only neurological finding apart from the above was a left upper quadrantic visual field defect. The literature pertaining to prosopagnosia is reviewed and theories are put forward to explain the phenomenon, which is related to dysfunction of the right occipito-parietal lobe." 17 refs.—M. L. Simmel.

6453. Brill, Norman Q., Crumpton, Evelyn; Eiduson, Samuel; Grayson, Harry M., & Hellman, Leon I. **Predictive and concomitant variables related to improvement with actual and simulated ECT.** *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959(Sep), 1, 263-272.—96 patients treated with real or simulated electroshock were studied before and after treatment by psychiatric, psychological, physiological, and biochemical methods. "Of 59 pretreatment variables, 5 were shown to have suggestive but not practical value in the prediction of improvement under the experimental conditions. . . . Of 53 change variables, 19 were associated with improvement." These variables are discussed from the practical and the theoretical viewpoints.—L. A. Pennington.

6454. Cobrinik, Leonard. (Creedmoor State Hosp., NYC) **The performance of brain-injured children on hidden-figure tasks.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 72, 566-571.—". . . the performance of (36) normal and (36) cerebral-palsied children (age range 6-11 yrs.) on a variety of hidden-figure tasks" was compared. Normal children were superior on all tasks and the performance of both groups "increased significantly with age. Severity of motor impairment (but not test-intelligence) in the CP group was a significance factor in performance. . . . The findings suggest that impairment in hidden-figure performance may be more dependent upon extent than locus of cerebral damage."—R. H. Waters.

6455. Cohen, Leon. (Durham, N. C.) **Perception of reversible figures after brain injury.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1959(Jun), 81, 765-775.—54 nonhospitalized war veterans with penetrating missile wounds (unilateral or bilateral in placements) of the various lobes of the brain and 21 veterans with peripheral nerve injuries were individually instructed to fixate a small horizontal bar on the vertical border shared by 2 Necker cubes. "They were asked to respond to shifts in apparent perspective." 3 sizes of the double cube were used in a counter-balanced practice order. The data were analyzed by 3 series of 3-factor analyses of variance. Major findings indicated that "bilateral frontal lesion led to a significant increase of reversal rate, while unilateral frontal lesions produced a significantly decreased reversal rate. Nonfrontal lesions, unilateral as well as bilateral, caused a significant but smaller reduction in total reversals." Thus, figure reversal has not here been found to comprise a "frontal lobe sign" as posited by earlier students. Ss with right-hemisphere

injury were also found to report fewer reversals than did Ss with left-hemisphere injury. These and other findings are discussed as to possible mediating mechanisms.—L. A. Pennington.

6456. Corrie, C. C. **Psychological information used to predict vocational achievement.** In University of Miami, United Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Center, *Proceedings of the postdoctoral workshop in psychological services for the cerebral palsied* (see 34: 6490). Pp. 35-36.—Flexibility in the use of psychological tests is permissible. The exact test response or test score which will answer a particular question about vocational success does not exist. Behavior during the approach to a structured task will tell more about planning, judgment, dependency needs, etc. Ability to recognize errors and spontaneously correct them and ability to compensate for impaired perceptual processes can provide further clues about sensitivity to environment. The psychologist must be able to analyze the behavior segments, reintegrate them, and then arrive at a prediction.—V. Sanua.

6457. Crothers, Bronson, & Paine, Richmond S. **The natural history of cerebral palsy.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1959. xi, 299 p. \$6.75.—A careful reappraisal of a large series of cases. Problems of classification, definition, examination, treatment, and prognosis are considered in conjunction with presentation of the findings on the series of cases studied. The discussion focuses upon the effects of fixed lesions arising early in life upon total growth and development. Often, the parents and the patient have many questions which can be discussed with someone who is informed about the particular case and about child guidance and family counseling. ". . . the evidence . . . suggests that parents have been regarded with inadequate interest and respect and that the problems of adolescence have either been ignored or treated routinely."—C. L. Winder.

6458. Diamant, J., Dufek, M., Hoskovec, J., Krištof, M., Pekárek, V., Roth, B., & Velek, M. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) **Elektroencefalografický výzkum hypnózy.** [Electroencephalographic investigation of hypnosis.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 185-195.—The EEG records of 10 patients in the vigilant condition and during hypnosis led to the conclusion that the view according to which hypnosis and sleep are based on quantitatively identical processes is not supported. Russian and English summaries. 31 refs.—V. Břicháček.

6459. Eames, Thomas H. (Boston U.) **The effect of endocrine disorders on reading.** *Read. Teacher*, 1959(Apr), 12, 263-265.—"Twenty-four reading failures with endocrine dysfunction were compared with (a) a group of 100 reading failures without endocrine disturbance and . . . (b) a group of 100 controls." Ages 5-17, median 10-0 yrs. for all groups. Median IQs 90-110. Median reading grade 1.3 lower in endocrine cases, who also showed lower sight vocabulary, and emotional reactions to reading, respectively twice and three times more frequently than other reading failures; also endocrines had lower basal metabolism, higher serum cholesterol, and other physical indices below normal. Clinical symptoms discussed.—C. R. Wurtz.

6460. Havens, Leston L., Harty, J. Frank, & Cawte, John E. (Harvard U. Medical School) *Cutis anserina: Its significance in the prognosis of mental illness.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Jul), 105, 833-839.—Magnitude of gooseflesh response to electroconvulsive treatment is greater in men than in women and favorable treatment outcome is positively related to the presence of the response.—W. L. Wilkins.

6461. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr. (U. Iowa) *Lateralization of cerebral lesion and performance on spatial-temporal tasks.* *AMA Arch. Neurol.*, 1959 (Sep), 1, 282-287.—31 Ss with right hemisphere lesions, 15 Ss with left-sided lesions, and 15 physically ill control Ss, were given 4 tasks (e.g., Wechsler Picture Arrangement, Block Design) along with the Verbal scale of the Wechsler. Statistical analyses indicated that the 1st group with right-sided pathology was inferior on the tasks as compared to the controls; Ss with left-sided lesions did not differ from the controls. This differential impairment in spatial tasks associated with right cerebral pathology is more clearly portrayed when levels of verbal ability (Wechsler Verbal Scale) are controlled. It is concluded that "undue demands upon verbal skills used to measure spatial deficit tend to mask the association between right hemisphere lesions and spatial impairment." These and related findings are discussed in relation to experimental method and to the content of neurological and psychological examinations afforded patients.—L. A. Pennington.

6462. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr. *An immediate memory modification of the block design task: Relative performances of brain-damaged and control subjects.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 23, 390-394.—40 brain-damaged Ss and 43 Ss without known cerebral pathology were studied. Brain-damaged showed differential difficulty on memory tasks. No impairment was noted in speed of performance. 31 refs.—A. A. Kramish.

6463. Helman, Zena. *Rorschach et électro-encéphalogramme chez l'enfant épileptique.* [Rorschach and the electroencephalogram of the epileptic child.] Paris, France: Presses Univer. France, 1959, vii, 407 p. Fr. 2000.—107 children and 23 adults were administered the Rorschach, EEG, and a drawing test during a period of 10 years. All children were diagnosed as either epileptics or suspected epileptics. They were administered the Rorschach, using Minkowska's method. Their drawings included a house, a tree, and a freely selected topic. The children were examined at the age of 5½ and reexamined at the age of 16½ using the same techniques. The adults were mostly schizophrenic patients treated via surgical intervention. Their records were used only for comparison purposes as a corollary to this study. Report of the findings included: (a) presentation of selected Rorschach records, EEG pictures, and reproductions of drawings; (b) analyses of some Rorschach records, EEG's, and drawings, obtained from the family members of the Ss, which were compared with those of the S's. Conclusions were evaluated also in terms of various theories concerning the pathological etiology and dynamics of epilepsy. 3 p. bibliog.—V. J. Bichauskas.

6464. Hodge, James R. (326 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio) *Akathisia: The syndrome of motor restlessness.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Oct), 116, 337-

338.—Akathisia, a manifestation of the Parkinsonian syndrome, is described in 2 patients as a variety of motor restlessness which prevents the patient from remaining seated. The phenomenon was observed during administration of high doses of tranquilizing drugs. Appropriate treatment is indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

6465. Jefferson, T. W. *Personality assessment, counseling and psychotherapy with the cerebral palsied.* In University of Miami, United Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Center, *Proceedings of the post-doctoral workshop in psychological services for the cerebral palsied* (see 34: 6490). Pp. 44-46.—Counseling and therapy with this group and the immediate family should start as early as possible. It helps the family with their feelings and helps to establish realistic programs. There is less anxiety when there is consistency and order in the planning. Since the brain-damaged has difficulty in generalizing and abstracting, therapy should be simple, direct, and have concrete form. The directive approach should be used since any decision making on the part of the cerebral palsied would produce anxiety. Milieu therapy or structured activity in rehabilitation centers has been suggested; these socializing experiences are not only beneficial in themselves but help the patient to cope with the life situations outside the centers.—V. Sanua.

6466. King, H. E. *Defective psychomotor movement in Parkinson's Disease: Exploratory observations.* *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 326.—"A preliminary exploration of the quality of fine movements in four . . . patients [with paralysis agitans] is summarized here as an indication of some of the facets of the problem which might be investigated."—C. H. Ammons.

6467. Knobel, Mauricio; Wolman, Mary B., & Mason, Elizabeth. *Hyperkinesia and organicity in children.* *AMA Arch. gen. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Sep), 1, 310-321.—Psychiatric, psychological, neurological, and electroencephalographic studies of 40 "behavior problem children" have suggested in this "pilot" investigation that "a syndromic entity of hyperactivity" can be identified. The development of a "symptom list, or behavior questionnaire" is feasible. Neurological and EEG abnormalities were prevalent in the group. Medication with ritalin was reported helpful. A plea is made for continued study of the "acting out" child.—L. A. Pennington.

6468. Krendel, Ezra S. (Franklin Inst.) *Short duration harmonic analysis of EEG data.* *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Feb), No. 59-66. iii, 12 p.—"Amplitude spectra were computed from .85 second samples of EEG obtained from bipolar electrodes positioned at the left parietal and left occipital locations. Differences were obtained between these spectra as a function of the state of consciousness of the subject. The implications of these differences for an electronic discrimination scheme are discussed."—M. B. Mitchell.

6469. Kučera, O. (Dolní Počernice, Czechoslovakia) *Zvláštní poruchy čtení u českých dětí.* [Specific dyslexia among Czech children.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 14-22.—Among 35 cases of specific dyslexia 3 groups could be distinguished: encephalopathic dyslexia, hereditary cases, and hereditary plus encephalopathic cases. The dif-

ferentiation of dyslexia cases is an advance from the ethiological and the clinical point of view. Russian and English summaries.—V. Břicháček.

6470. Kurshev, V. A. Zakonomernosti vneshnego tormozheniia (otritsatel'noi induktsii) v sovместnoi deiatel'nosti signal'nykh sistem i ikh klinicheskoe znachenie u bol'nykh s afaziām. [Principles of external inhibition (negative induction) in joint activity of the signal systems and their clinical significance in aphasics.] *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1959, 9, 538-544.—The inhibitory effect of verbal reaction on motor reaction was studied in 34 aphasics and 10 normal Ss simultaneously reacting with word and movement of the hand. It was found that the impeded verbal reactions of aphasics, acting as external inhibitors, brings on a more pronounced inhibitory effect on the motor reaction than do the easily pronounced words of nonaphasics. It is concluded that the same principles behind negative induction characterize the joint activity of the 2 signal systems displayed in aphasics.—I. D. London.

6471. McReynolds, Paul, & Weide, Marian. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) The prediction and assessment of psychological changes following prefrontal lobotomy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1959 (Oct), 105, 971-978.—The J-score on the Rorschach concept evaluation technique predicted clinical status of patients a year or more after operation. Behavioral adjustment ratings improved for a year after operation and then declined gradually.—W. L. Wilkins.

6472. Matějček, Z. (Prague, Czechoslovakia) Psychologické nálezy a nápravný postup u dyslektiků. [Psychological findings and treatment of dyslexia.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychiat.*, 1959, 55, 23-30.—Further arguments from the psychological standpoint for the differentiation of dyslexia cases in 3 groups: encephalopathic, hereditary, and hereditary plus encephalopathic. The basic methods for remedial exercises are also reviewed. Russian and English summaries.—V. Břicháček.

6473. Mettler, Fred A., & Crandell, Archie. (Columbia U.) Relation between parkinsonism and psychiatric disorder. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Dec), 129, 551-563.—N. H. Pronko.

6474. Michael-Smith, H. Perceptual problems of cerebral palsy and their implications in habilitation. In University of Miami, United Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Center, *Proceedings of the postdoctoral workshop in psychological services for the cerebral palsied* (see 34: 6490). Pp. 37-38.—The cerebral palsied, like the normal individual, must cope with his environment to fulfill his potential as a human organism. Because of his impairment, he suffers from intense anxieties. To reduce their crippling effects, he must have an environment where there is a minimal amount of tension-producing situations. Becoming less disorganized and less impulse driven, he learns new patterns for peaceful coexistence with his environment. An understanding of the personality dynamics of the cerebral palsied in relation to perception makes it possible for the professional worker to adapt and devise techniques which will be effective in the total habilitation of the patient.—V. Sanna.

6475. Milstein, Victor. (U. Oregon) Cerebral electrical activity and learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1879.—Abstract.

6476. Newbrough, John Robert. (U. Utah) The effect of brain damage upon sensory after-effects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1869-1870.—Abstract.

6477. Panse, F. Psychologische Voraussetzungen und Problematik der Rehabilitation. [Psychological principles and problems of rehabilitation.] *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 165-174.—The importance of the team approach, as employed in the United States, for handling cases of brain injured and other war victims is stressed. 23 refs.—E. Schwerin.

6478. Penfield, Wilder. (McGill U., Montreal) The interpretive cortex. *Science*, 1959 (Jun), 129, 1719-1725.—There is an area of the surface of the human brain where local electrical stimulation can activate the neuron record of the past. Major sections are: Experiential responses; Interpretive responses; Specialization of function in the cortex; Traveling potentials; Sensory, motor, and psychical responses to cortical stimulation; Dreamy state of epilepsy; Classification; Discussion; Summary; Conclusion. "The interpretive cortex has in it a mechanism for instant reactivation of the detailed record of the past. The temporal cortex is especially significant, but precisely what contribution it makes is not clear. 19 refs.—S. J. Lachman.

6479. Reitan, R. M. Effects of brain damage on a psychomotor problem-solving task. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959 (Sep), 9, 211-215.—"The Seguin-Goddard formboard was administered [Halstead's method] to 39 patients with clear evidence of brain damage and 39 Ss without anamnestic or clinical evidence of brain disease or damage. . . . Ss in the two groups were matched pairs with respect to color, sex, age, and education. The results showed highly significant intergroup differences in the amount of time required for each performance of the task as well as for the total time needed for the three trials. The groups were also compared with respect to the absolute and proportional amount of improvement on successive trials. Both groups showed clear improvement with practice, and the intergroup differences in this respect were not statistically significant."—C. H. Ammons.

6480. Reitan, Ralph M. Impairment of abstraction ability in brain damage: Quantitative versus qualitative changes. *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 97-102.—52 brain damaged cases, of a number of types, were compared with 52 without brain damage, who suffered from paraplegia, neurosis, and surgery other than c.n.s., and a few normals. The Halstead Category Test, which measures abstraction ability, was administered individually and scored by a technician who had no knowledge of the research plan. There were statistically significant differences quantitatively, but subtest analysis failed to disclose qualitative differences.—R. W. Husband.

6481. Reitan, Ralph M., & Tarshes, Elaine L. (Indiana U. Medical Center) Differential effects of lateralized brain lesions on the Trail Making Test. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959 (Sep), 129, 257-262.—The Trail Making Test was given individually to 44 patients with lesions in the left cerebral hemisphere, 50 patients with lesions in the right cerebral hemisphere, and 46 patients with bilateral or diffuse cerebral damage. Only 1 intergroup comparison of

absolute levels of performance on Parts A and B reached the .05 level of confidence. The group with right cerebral damage did more poorly on Part A than the group with left cerebral damage. Other comparisons are made and a theoretical interpretation is suggested.—N. H. Pronko.

6482. Riklan, Manuel; Weiner, Herman, & Diller, Leonard. (New York U.) **Somatopsychologic studies in Parkinson's disease.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1959(Sep), 129, 263-272.—A study designed to investigate 5 factors considered significant in the psychological functioning of 220 Parkinsonian patients selected 50 highest and 50 lowest for each of the 5 categories under investigation and compared them on several psychological variables based on test results and interviews. These results are discussed and explained.—N. H. Pronko.

6483. Robin, A. A. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, England) **The value of leucotomy in relation to diagnosis.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1959(May), 22, 132-136.—"The therapeutic results in cases treated by leucotomy were compared with those in patients of the same diagnosis and shown to be comparable in age, sex, and chronicity distributions, but not treated by leucotomy. The proportion of schizophrenics discharged after the operation was greater than in the control group but the number of subsequent readmissions was also greater, so that the long-term results are comparable in the two groups. No advantage was shown to be offered by leucotomy in effective disorders, in depression in particular, in paraphrenia, or in epilepsy, when comparisons were made with the results in similar patients not so treated. The patients who recover in the leucotomy and non-leucotomy groups appear to be comparable when sufficient numbers were available for analysis."—M. L. Simmel.

6484. Robinson, Mary Evans. (Purdue U.) **An investigation of the performance of brain-injured children on certain perceptual tasks.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1870-1871.—Abstract.

6485. Rosenblith, J. F. **Neonatal assessment.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 791.—A research project designed to "re-examine . . . neonatal assessment [for the purpose of predicting] . . . later difficulties such as cerebral palsy, severe mental retardation, and other disorders thought to have a neurological basis" is described.—C. H. Ammons.

6486. Sagarra, J. Sole. **Differentialdiagnose bei einem atypischen Fall von Hellerschem Syndrom.** [Infantile pseudodementia in Heller's syndrome.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1959(Jun), 26, 65-77.—In the case of a 4-year-old girl, an unfavorable prognosis for Heller's dementia syndrome was reversed after massive doses of vitamin B. Since symptoms allowed no differential diagnosis, the term infantile pseudodementia in Heller's syndrome was applied provisionally.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6487. Smith, Jeanne K., & Meyers, Russell. (State U. Iowa) **Effects of intermediate midbrain crusotomy on the speech of athetoid cerebral palsied patients.** *J. speech hear. Dis.*, 1958, 23, 594-600.—15 cerebral palsied tension-athetoid patients were studied to determine effect of midbrain crusotomies; 7 had bilateral operations at interval of 3-6 mos. between 1st and 2nd operations. 18 speech variables were analyzed: breath control, speech muscula-

ture, tension, pitch, voice quality, inflection, volume, vocalized inhalation, effort required for sustained vocalization, oral pressure, involuntary vocalization, length of verbal response, quantity of verbalization, intelligibility, assurance, fluency, and articulation. Postoperative performance was rated as improvement, no change, or regression, with wide variability. Greatest improvement in speech followed 1st-stage crusotomy. Little or no benefit followed 2nd stage. Wholesale regression was apparent in 1 case.—M. F. Palmer.

6488. Truss, C. V., & Allen, R. M. **Duration of the spiral aftereffect in cerebral palsy: An exploratory study.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959(Sep), 9, 216-218.—"In this exploratory study of the duration of the spiral aftereffect, it was found that mean reported duration was quite variable among both normal and organic (CP) Ss, and seemed to depend in part upon motivation and choice of criterion of termination of the aftereffect." Use of the ratio of the durations following 30- and 10-sec. exposures eliminated significant differences found between groups using mean duration of the aftereffect, as the ratio appears to be substantially independent of the criterion choice. The intrasubject variability in duration of the aftereffect for 10 sec. exposures was significantly greater for the organics than for the normals.—C. H. Ammons.

6489. **University of Miami, United Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Center. Proceedings of the postdoctoral workshop in psychological services for the cerebral palsied.** Coral Gables, Fla.: Univ. Miami Press, 1959. 48 p.—(see 34: 6447, 6450, 6456, 6465, 6474)—V. Sanua.

6490. Walsh, K. W. (Dept. Mental Hygiene, Victoria, Australia) **Psychological aspects of modified leucotomy.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Dec), 11, 223.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 5176, 5426, 5521, 5652, 6055, 6193, 6205, 6291, 6305, 6491, 6493)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

6491. Bauman, Mary K. (Personnel Research Guidance Center, Philadelphia, Pa.) **The initial psychological reaction to blindness.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959(May), 53, 165-169.—"When blindness occurs in an adult, it occurs in an individual who already has fairly fixed concepts both of himself and of 'a blind person.' His initial psychological reaction depends on how nearly his concept of a blind person fits his concept of himself. The specific nature of his reaction depends upon where these concepts differ."—N. J. Raskin.

6492. Bergman, Moe. (Hunter Coll.) **Rehabilitating blind persons with impaired hearing.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959(Dec), 53, 351-356.—". . . a preliminary report on a new program of evaluation and rehabilitation of blind persons who have impaired hearing."—N. J. Raskin.

6493. Blank, H. Robert. (New York Psychoanalytic Inst.) **Psychiatric problems associated with congenital blindness due to retrolental fibroplasia.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959(Sep), 53, 237-244.—"Children with retrolental fibroplasia have among them many more serious psychiatric and educational problems than other congenitally blind children who have had no history of markedly premature birth and brain

damage." In treatment it is important to help the mother and child as early in infancy as possible, to provide appropriate educational and other resources as the child matures, to understand personality problems, and to take advantage of the constructive personal qualities which are to be found among teachers and other personnel who may lack the professional training of the psychotherapist.—N. J. Raskin.

6494. Blumberg, Marvin L. (Queens General Hosp., Jamaica, N.Y.) **Emotional and personality development in neuromuscular disorders.** *AMA J. Dis. Child.*, 1959 (Sep), 98, 303-310.—Physical handicap affects personality development and increases frustrations and strains in a family. 25 children with cerebral palsy were asked what they wanted to be when they grew up. There was no correlation between intelligence and ambition. Children under 10 revealed ambitions more closely related to their abilities.—G. K. Morlan.

6495. Byers, Vincent W., & Lieberman, Lewis. (U. Pittsburgh) **Lipreading performance and the rate of the speaker.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 271-276.—From 94 Ss from the Kentucky School for the Deaf, the 24 Ss with highest scores on the basis of a screening film of lipreading and the 24 with lowest scores were selected for experiment. Members of each subgroup of 24 were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 experimental groups. Each group thus consisted of 6 good and 6 poor lipreaders. A film version of a sentence lipreading test was viewed at normal, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ normal rate. Results showed no significant difference among the 4 rates or between good and poor lipreaders.—M. F. Palmer.

6496. Caldwell, Bettye M. (Washington U. School Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.) **Role similarity in the rehabilitation team.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 25(2), 11-13.—A discussion of differences and similarities in the different professional groups represented in the rehabilitation team. Major emphasis is placed on the "legitimately different perceptions of the basic problems" of the patient and the "goal-oriented activities which are specific to the training of the individual." These differences are resolved through the common purpose of aiding the disabled patient attain the rehabilitation goal.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6497. Dauterman, William L. (Texas Technological Coll.) **Aesthetic considerations in the rehabilitation of the blind.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959 (Feb), 53, 61-65.—"The restoration of the handicapped person to his highest level of productivity cannot be achieved without due regard to any of the facts of his life situation which may be inhibiting his achievement of maximum productivity and enjoyment." A demonstration at the Kansas Rehabilitation Center for the Blind is presented, including a music therapy project and the tactual exploration of objects of beauty.—N. J. Raskin.

6498. Dishart, Martin. (Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, Washington, D.C.) **Testing the blind for rehabilitation.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959 (Jan), 53, 1-14.—"The Psychological Profile presented here was designed to aid vocational rehabilitation counselors to maximally help their blind clients by fulfilling 3 testing needs: (1) Individual testing information; (2) Comparison with norms for the sighted; (3) A presentation form which the counselor can clearly

understand." The profile includes the mental, physical, personal and vocational assets and liabilities of the client, a graphic portrayal of strengths and weaknesses, an integration and interpretation of all the information and recommendations. Appended to the profile are a section on details, technical information and test behavior, plus a booklet with references, norms and other data for each test.—N. J. Raskin.

6499. Goda, Sidney. (Johnstone Training and Research Center, Bordentown, N.J.) **Language skills of profoundly deaf adolescent children.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 369-376.—56 Ss between the ages of 12-18 at the Michigan State School for the Deaf were studied for the chief language skills of writing, speaking, lipreading, and reading. Deaf children who are superior in one skill will generally be superior in all skills. Deaf children who are inferior in one skill will generally be inferior in all skills. The qualitative and quantitative aspects of expressive language appear to be related.—M. F. Palmer.

6500. Harford, Earl R., & Jerger, James F. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada) **Effect of loudness recruitment on delayed speech feedback.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 361-368.—10 Ss in each group of a normal hearing, a labyrinthine-hydrops, a masked-normal-hearing, an otosclerotic, and a plugged-normal-hearing group were studied for the effects of delayed speech feedback at sensation levels of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 db, relative to spondee threshold. High median error scores in the hydrops and masked-normal groups were presumably due to the presence of recruitment. High error scores in the otosclerotic group remained unexplained.—M. F. Palmer.

6501. Institute for the Crippled and Disabled. **TOWER: Testing, orientation and work evaluation in rehabilitation.** New York: Author, 1959. ix, 131.—Details the equipment required and the desired personal characteristics and training of the evaluator for a method of judging physical and mental vocational capacities through work samples on which norms have been established. Instructions on procedure are included. A multidisciplinary approach is advocated, and applications for nonhandicapped persons are implied.—E. Q. Miller.

6502. Jaffe, Abram J., & Wang, Dorly D. **Survey of employer's practices and policies in the hiring of physically impaired workers.** New York: Federation Employment and Guidance Service, 1959. x, 133 p.—A study of the practices of New York City firms (7 major private industries) with respect to hiring of partially disabled workers. The survey was limited to 5 types of disabilities: cardiac, orthopedic, epileptic, cerebral palsy, and vision problems. Data were gathered chiefly by interviewing personnel officers of 436 representative industries. The basic design of the study included: an adequate sample of respondents to be interviewed, preparation and pre-testing the structured questionnaire, and tabulating the obtained data. Results indicate that orthopedics are most acceptable for employment, with cardiacs next. The other 3 disability groups are much more unacceptable.—P. L. Crawford.

6503. Kubie, Lawrence S. (NYC) **The challenge of the partial cure.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 25(2), 6-8.—Kubie points out some of the realities created by the partial cures resulting from the current state of the art of treatment. He em-

phasizes that our inability to return the patient to complete health creates serious problems for them and for their families. He recommends continued striving toward prevention while at the same time indicating the need for the family and the community being prepared more adequately for the additional problems that the partially cured patient may offer. He also emphasizes that these are times and circumstances when release of such a patient from the protective influence of institutionalization may be neither wise nor economical in the long run.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6504. Norton, Fay-Tyler M. **Training normal hearing to greater usefulness.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959 (Dec), 53, 357-360.—"Experiments are under way at the Cleveland Society for the Blind to accelerate the development of more useful hearing in the blind."—*N. J. Raskin.*

6505. Palacios, May Husni. (Purdue U.) **Clinical use of the Sound Test with blind adults.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1870.—Abstract.

6506. Patterson, C. H. (U. Illinois) **Is the team concept obsolete?** *J. Rehabil.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 25(2), 9-10, 27-28.—A discussion of the team concept as applied in rehabilitation leads the author to question whether or not it is obsolete. He suggests that the concept of group-centered leadership is more appropriate to the establishment of good interprofessional relationships and in the patients' interest.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6507. Rothschild, Jacob. (Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, N.Y.) **A battery of psychological tests in rehabilitation services.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959 (Sep), 53, 249-251.—On the basis of experience of over 3 years with 275 partially sighted and totally blind clients aged 17-63, a battery of intelligence, manual dexterity, and personality tests is described for use in rehabilitation.—*N. J. Raskin.*

6508. Salmon, Peter J., & Rusalem, Herbert. (Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, N.Y.) **Vocational rehabilitation of deaf-blind persons.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1959 (Feb), 53, 47-54.—"The vocational rehabilitation of the deaf-blind individual does not differ in basic approach from the process employed with all disabled persons. However, there are differences in emphasis and special approaches. . . ." This paper focuses on these differences under the headings of vocational diagnosis, vocational counseling, prevocational training, vocational training, vocational placement, and some general observations.—*N. J. Raskin.*

6509. Sharoff, Robert L. (2 W. 88th St., NYC) **Enforced restriction of communication: Its implications for the emotional and intellectual development of the deaf child.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 443-446.—"This paper deals with the enforced restriction of communication of deaf children in regard to use of signs, as practiced in some oral schools for the deaf. Questions are raised as to what effect such restriction may be expected to have on the development of the deaf child."—*N. H. Pronko.*

6510. Simmons, Audrey Ann. (Central Inst. Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) **Factors related to lipreading.** *J. speech hear. Res.*, 1959, 2, 340-352.—5 judges engaged each of 24 hard of hearing Ss in conversation, and individually evaluated the ability of the S

on a scale of good, average, and poor. The findings were correlated with Utley's film and Mason's film with a positive, but low correlation, with age, hearing loss, and discrimination scores. Only duration of loss is significantly correlated with the interview lipreading criterion. Intelligence and lipreading ability are not significantly correlated except for the Wechsler-Bellevue versus the Mason film test. Reading skills, concept formation, and synthetic ability were not significantly correlated. Object-span test of visual memory and the easier part of the Seashore Rhythm Test were correlated.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6511. Sloan, Louise L., & Jablonski, Maria D. (Johns Hopkins Hosp.) **Reading aids for the partially blind—classification and measurement of more than two hundred devices.** *AMA Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1959 (Sep), 62, 465-484.—Equivalent dioptric power, extent of useful field of vision, and other optical characteristics are summarized for spectacle aids, and stand and hand magnifiers.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

6512. Steensma, John. (Michigan Crippled Childrens Commission, Grand Rapids) **Problems of the adolescent amputee.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 25(2), 19-20, 27.—Problems of amputation are serious at all ages but perhaps most complicated when they occur traumatically during the adolescent years. They are more difficult when they involve the upper extremities rather than the lower because adolescents are less well equipped to accept the functional but unappealing upper extremity prostheses. The author questions the desirability of giving the adolescent a functional device rather than a cosmetic restoration which would be more attractive at a time when physical attractiveness is very important to the adolescent ego. He indicates that "The congenital upper extremity case will seldom adjust to or accept a prosthesis after 14 years of age if he has not worn one previously." Numerous other related problems of the adjustment of the adolescent amputee are discussed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6513. Waldrop, Robert S. (VA, Washington, D.C.) **Signs of the times in rehabilitation.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1959 (Mar-Apr), 25(2), 4-5, 44-48.—A growing recognition of the fundamental worth of the disabled person is being met by the increased capacity of professional workers in a wide variety of disciplines to work together to bring to fruition the full potential of the handicapped. This is influenced by "the developing professional self-concept" and by "the growing consciousness of the significance of work in the life of man." These are some of the signs of the times which Waldrop feels are greatly influencing modern rehabilitation. He is encouraged by what is happening but cautions us to devote "our continuous and devoted best efforts" to those signs as well as to each new development so that the intelligent application of our efforts may lead to optimal development within this fertile field of service.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6514. Zarlock, Stanley P. (U. Buffalo) **A study of magical thinking and other psychological processes associated with behavioral adjustment to blindness.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1077.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 4950, 4986(a), 5231, 6182, 6197, 6304, 6474)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

6515. **Anderson, C. C.** (U. Alberta, Canada) **A visit to centers of educational research in the western universities of the United States.** *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1959(Sep), 5, 153-165.—A report of opinions formed during a Carnegie Corporation sponsored tour. In part, this is an evaluation of educational research in the geographical area mentioned. Mostly, it is an evaluation of "the quality and justification of the professional study of education at a university as distinct from a training college level."—G. M. Della-Piana.

6516. **Browman, Margaret Trickey, & Templin, Mildred C.** (U. Minnesota) **Stories for younger children in 1927-29 and in 1952-55.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1959(Mar), 59, 324-327.—50 stories were selected for analysis, 25 titles from a list recommended by the Minneapolis Public Library for each of the 2 periods. Stories represent a reflection of the times. Recent stories are more realistic, main characters are depicted, more activity portrayed, greater use of social rewards, greater awareness of social and personal problems, and decrease in differential treatment of boys and girls.—S. M. Amatora.

6517. **Dalke, Robert.** **Field theory as applied to goal perception and goal clarification in teacher training.** In *Inter-Institutional Seminar in Child Development, Collected papers: Inter-institutional seminar in child development, 1957* (see 34: 5667). Pp. 67-83.—The purpose is to examine the entire process of goal perception and goal clarification in terms of Lewinian Field Theory so as to provide some ideas for teacher-education which will clarify the whole problem of goal perception. Because of the vastly different experiential backgrounds of individuals the teacher must expect and look for differences in the students' goal perceptions. Thus it becomes important for her to know the goals and objectives of each student as well as her own. Goal clarification becomes one of the skills to be developed, since it is both an initial and continuing part in the learning process. Constant reappraisal of goals and objectives is an important aspect of teaching. 9 topological diagrams are included.—H. Angelino.

6518. **Gallagher, James J.** **The gifted child in the elementary school.** Washington, D.C.: American Education Research Association, 1959. 32 p. \$.25.—A summary for teachers of the research findings: how to identify the gifted, what they are like, what their problems are, how they can be met by the school. 3 p. bibliog.—H. B. English.

6519. **Kerlinger, Fred N.** (New York U.) **Progressivism and traditionalism: Basic factors of educational attitudes.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1958(Aug), 48, 111-135.—"Twenty-five Ss . . . sorted a Q-sort of 80 statements on educational theories and practices on an approval-disapproval continuum." Factorial analysis confirmed that "there seem to be two basic factors behind educational attitudes—Progressivism and Traditionalism."—J. C. Franklin.

6520. **Kerlinger, Fred N., & Kay, Esin.** (New York U.) **The predictive validity of scales constructed to measure attitudes toward education.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 305-317.—A methodology was used to determine item factor validity on 2 scales designed to measure attitudes toward education. The 2 factors were labeled Progressivism

and Traditionalism, and they were shown to be independent. Both scales differentiated among undergraduate education students, graduate education students, and people outside of the university. The study makes a methodological contribution in demonstrating the convergence of the concepts of logical and empirical validity. The rather low reliabilities of the 2 scales is attributed to the paucity of items. Reliability r's ranged from .54 to .85 with medians of .76 and .72 for the 2 scales. The implications of the rather sharp differences in attitudes of education students and outside people are discussed.—W. Coleman.

6521. **Kolesnik, Walter B.** (U. Detroit) **Mental discipline in modern education.** Madison, Wis.: Univer. Wisconsin Press, 1958. xi, 231 p. \$3.50.—An investigation of the role mental discipline has played in 20th century American educational theory, its present and past meaning, and the relation of the various positions on mental discipline to current educational practice. Many educators have been taught that studies by Thorndike have discredited the disciplinary values of formal education. The evidence obtained by this study of the literature suggests that those responsible for modern education should "concentrate their efforts on devising means for the production of orderly habits of thought in well-informed, disciplined minds."—J. W. Russell.

6522. **Lampard, D. M., Jenkinson, M. D.** (U. Alberta) **What's happening in reading in Canada.** *Read. Teacher*, 1959(Apr), 12, 249-255.—The geography and history of Canada has caused great diversity of education in reading. Major emphases now are on survey of achievement, recognition of reading problems and provision for them, and in-service programs. Communication of research findings, procedures, methods is a major concern at this time.—C. R. Wurtz.

6523. **Morton, J.** (U. Reading) **An investigation into the effects of an adult reading efficiency course.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 33, 222-237.—Pre- and postmeasures on a traditional Harvard Reading Course revealed mean improvement of 64.9% immediately afterwards and 39.5% 6 months later. The most influential factor was personality, as measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. Both the control and experimental groups included about 30 British Post Office executives.—M. York.

6524. **National Education Association.** **Public opinion polls on American education.** Washington, D.C.: Author, 1958. 20 p. \$.15.—Summarizes the major public opinion polls on education reported between January 1950 and April 1958. The contention that most American parents are dissatisfied with the educational system is refuted. A national poll conducted by Elmo Roper and Associates, the results of which were released to the press on February 2, 1958, includes a question on public approval or disapproval of present curriculum emphasis. The question was stated in 2 different ways to 2 different samples and resulted in differences in replies. "Roper interpreted the difference in the responses of the 2 samples as an indication that many of the people questioned did not hold definite opinions. In asking questions on other subjects where public thinking was not crystallized, he has observed 'opinions shift markedly with question phrasing.'"—C. Epstein.

6525. Spitz, Charlotte. (Hofstr. 53, Zürich, Switzerland) *Erziehungswege der Tiefenpsychologie*. [Depth psychology and educational method.] *Psyche, Stutt.*, 1959 (Dec), 13, 554-560.—At Zürich in 1958 7 depth psychologists of various directions talked on the relevance of findings from their field for educational practice. Common denominators of the talks were: (a) the importance of the teacher as a model in today's materialistic, socially fragmented world; (b) the development of the ego as the cardinal educational task; (c) the importance of a "transcendent," spiritual orientation; (d) the sustaining importance of love in learning, from the initial relation with the mother onward.—E. W. Eng.

(See also Abstracts 4993, 5777)

SCHOOL LEARNING

6526. Artley, A. Sterl. (U. Missouri) *But—skills are not enough*. *Education*, 1959 (May), 79, 542-546.—Reading is shown to be a means of developing insights and understanding. Imagery has its place, as does social experience. The end result promotes a pleasing and stable personality development.—S. M. Amatora.

6527. Bruner, Jerome S. (Harvard U.) *Learning and thinking*. *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 184-192.—Generic learning—the kind which permits us to cross the barrier into thinking, so that newly encountered problems become recognized as exemplars of mastered old principles—possesses 2 features: organization and manipulation. Past learning must be effectively organized so that it is no longer specifically bound to the original learning situation. Furthermore, the facts must be economically represented so that they are maximally amenable to manipulation. Some conditions which promote and inhibit generic learning in American schools today are considered, and it is concluded that the task of improving school education is not only one of technique but also a matter of underlying philosophy and educational objectives.—C. M. Franks.

6528. Cutler, R. L., McKeachie, W. J., & McNeil, E. B. (U. Michigan) *Teaching psychology by telephone*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958 (Sep), 13, 551-552.—2 groups of 10—matched for education, intelligence, and sex—participated. A special 8-weeks course in elementary psychology was presented. 1 of the 2 groups had face-to-face class meetings; the other group was taught by telephone. For the latter group: "In each home, an Executone speaker-microphone had been installed permitting everyone in the class to talk to everyone else as soon as the instructor turned on the switch. . . . Some lessons were straight lecture; others were conducted by discussion. Role playing was used twice." Both groups showed significant gains in knowledge as measured by examination. Both groups changed significantly in direction of more democratic attitudes as measured by the California F Scale. The "authors are now convinced that teaching by telephone is practical. . . . Telephone teaching might also be useful in areas of highly specialized instruction at the graduate level or in business or industry."—S. J. Lachman.

6529. Flanders, Ned A. (U. Minnesota) *Teacher-pupil contacts and mental hygiene*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1959, 15(1), 30-39.—Data from 100 so-

cial studies classrooms in Minnesota reveal that teachers use less than 3% of their time in praise and encouragement and less than 5% reacting to and using ideas that students initiate. The problem of mental hygiene in the classroom appears to be establishing a proper balance between (a) intellectual requirements of classroom functioning vs. social-emotional requirements, and (b) restricted freedom of action for students vs. greater freedom of action. The current data reveals 85% of the relationships are intellectual. In classrooms of better teachers 56% of the relationships were restrictive of freedom of action. In other classrooms this percentage was 82%.—J. A. Fishman.

6530. Galanter, Eugene. (Ed.) *Automatic teaching: The state of the art*. New York: John Wiley, 1959. viii, 198 p. \$3.25.—"As a technique, teaching by machine is quite new. . . . For this reason most of the papers in this volume generate more problems than they illuminate. These proceedings are published, not to provide information . . . but to aid the researcher in isolating parameters for study and to provide him with the currently available information in this field." Various authors present methods of programming, including verbal knowledge, arithmetic, psychology, and the maintenance of electronic equipment. Theoretical issues are not overlooked. 58-item bibliog.—D. Lebo.

6531. Gilbert, Luther C. (U. California) *Genetic study of eye movements in reading*. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1959 (Mar), 59, 328-335.—The investigation covers the findings of a group of Ss from primary grades to the 3rd and 4th years of college. Findings are compared with an earlier study that identified growth characteristics for fixation frequency, regression, and pause durations during reading when the same pupils were photographed yearly for 3 successful years in Grades 2, 3, and 4, and Grades 5, 6, and 7. Analysis of data is given.—S. M. Amatora.

6532. Gray, William S. (U. Chicago) *The challenge faced in promoting desirable reading interests*. *Education*, 1959 (May), 79, 551-556.—Research on trends in personal reading indicates a shift from those prior to 1925 to those in recent years. 2 extensive studies of recent years are analyzed. Results indicate: (a) definite progress in stimulating interest among elementary school pupils; (b) inability to read is a limiting factor in amount of reading; (c) the home is the vital influence stimulating interests in cultural pursuits, including reading; (d) mature readers have acquired compelling motives for reading and have centers of interest that lead to wide reading; and (e) the mature reader had at some time in his school experience come in contact with a teacher who helped him identify values inherent in good reading.—S. M. Amatora.

6533. Hively, Wells. (Harvard U.) *Implications for the classroom of B. F. Skinner's analysis of behavior*. *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 37-42.—The reinforcement function in the control of behavior stressed by Skinner implies a series of operations analogous to those employed by the skilled private tutor. Classroom organization of education presents problems, however, in the precise control of contingencies of reinforcement. The teaching machine provides a means of overcoming these difficulties by presenting a carefully programmed sequence

of stimuli and by providing immediate, automatic reinforcement. Skinner's major contribution is the emphasis upon detailed behavioral analysis of the responses to be acquired, and the programming of stimuli to shape and maintain the behavior.—R. C. Strassburger.

6534. Hollister, William G. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Current trends in mental health programming in the classroom.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1959, 15(1), 50-58.—More is being expected of the teacher in the mental health area, and more resource people are being mobilized to help him. He is expected to screen and identify children with problems, use group guidance methods, contact parents, and maintain liaison with specialists. In return, the educational and mental health resources of the community provide the teacher with more consultants, more in-service training, and more referral sources. The mental health roles of the teacher are moving from a personal responsibility to a teamwork effort.—J. A. Fishman.

6535. Jerome, Agnes. (U. Hawaii) **A study of 20 slow learners.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1959(Sep), 53, 23-27.—From 500 school children in Grades 3-8, 20 children with the lowest educational quotient were selected. Their Binet IQs ranged from 74 to 110, the mean IQ being 89. They were examined on 12 different tests or other sources of information. 100% of the cases were very low in reading, 50% below average in spelling, 90% below average in arithmetic. 60% were very low in total adjustment, and the remaining 40% were low. All cases were in satisfactory physical condition at the time.—F. Goldsmith.

6536. Kaczowski, Henry R. (U. Wisconsin) **Using expectancy tables to validate test procedures in high school.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 675-677.—Phi coefficients and tetrachoric correlation transformations are reported for 3 high school classes using the 4 tests of the Iowa Tests of Educational Development and the Henmon-Nelson as predictors. Criteria were grades in English, mathematics, social studies, and science. Of the 31 phi coefficients computed with the 4 criteria only 1 was not significant at the .02 level.—W. Coleman.

6537. Kaess, Walter, & Gossette, Robert. **Effectiveness of individual conferences with students failing introductory psychology.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jul), 48, 141-145.—Lab instructors in introductory psychology invited students who failed either the 1st or 2nd test for individual conferences. A comparison between experimental groups and appropriate controls gave no evidence that the conferences improved the student's subsequent performance in the course. The statistics were contrary to general observations, such as that those students who accepted conference invitations seemed grateful and stated that they had profited, even though they did worse on the 3rd exam and final grade. The authors comment that although they are always available for voluntary conferences, they see no sense in singling out failing students and "inviting" them in for discussion.—R. W. Husband.

6538. Lachman, Sheldon J. (Wayne State U.) **An integrated course in biology and psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1958(Sep), 13, 549-551.—"The problem of providing a broad and sound education in

science for liberal arts students has led many colleges and universities to establish integrated science courses. . . . Within the last few years, an Integrated Course in Biology and Psychology has been developed at Wayne State University through the cooperation of the Departments of Biology and Psychology." Objectives of this course include providing: (a) an overview of basic biology and psychology, (b) knowledge of the scientific method, (c) an appreciation of these disciplines in our practical culture. Titles of some laboratory demonstrations are indicated, and 3 of these are briefly described. Themes developed are specified. The principal strength of the course is "integration" and its principal weakness, "lack of depth."—F. Auld.

6539. Mitchell, Omar C. (City Schools, Tampa, Fla.) **Groping with grouping.** *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1959(Apr), 138(4), 21-23.—An experiment carried on for several years together with its outcomes is presented. Grouping is both intraclass and interclass. The many problems of this system of accelerated learning are discussed. The author concludes that this dual type of grouping is one of the basic keys to successful individualized instruction.—S. M. Amatori.

6540. Miyake, Kazuo, & Kido, Mantaro. (Hokkaido U., Japan) **Kaku kyōka kyōikuhō ni kansuru kyōikushinrigakuteki kenkyū: V. Shakaika kyōiku ni okeru gakugyō fushinji no mondai.** [Psychological studies on learning of school subjects: V. A psychological approach to the curriculum reconstruction of social studies concerning the problem of retarded children.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1959 (Mar), 6, 244-249, 268.—(see 34: 3420) The relation between achievement in social studies and children's socioeconomic status was studied. Test results on the unit of transportation revealed a difference in achievement in order of white-collar workers, official laborers, day laborers, and farmers. This difference decreased when the test was on a topic related to their living experiences. The results were discussed from the viewpoint of curriculum construction and selection of teaching material. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

6541. Mosse, Hilde L., & Daniels, Clesbie R. (Lafargue Clinic, New York) **Linear dyslexia: A new form of reading disorder.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1959(Oct), 13, 826-841.—Linear dyslexia is a form of reading disorder in which the performance of linear reading and the automatic return sweep to the beginning of the next line are impaired. Methods of examination and treatment are described and case examples given. Causes mentioned include excessive comic book reading and certain teaching techniques.—L. M. Solomon.

6542. Perry, William G., Jr. (U. Harvard) **Students' uses and misuses of reading skills: A report to the faculty.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 193-200.—The results of a 20-year experiment in the development of a student course in reading improvement are considered.—C. M. Franks.

6543. Schmalohr, Emil. (Elisabethstr. 104, Krefeld, Germany) **Die Auswirkungen des ganzheitlichen und lautsynthetischen Schreibleseunterrichts auf den späteren Schulerfolg.** [The effects of global vs. sound-synthetic methods for teaching reading and writing upon later success in school.]

Z. *exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 839-867.—A stratified sample of 400 5th-grade pupils, 200 of whom had started reading and writing according to a global teaching method, the other 200 according to a synthetic method, were compared in order to determine the influence of teaching methods upon later performance. A statistical analysis of the results did not yield significant differences between the 2 groups. 56 refs.—W. J. Koppitz.

6544. Siegel, Laurence; Macomber, F. G., & Adams, James F. (U. Miami, Ohio) **The effectiveness of large group instruction at the university level.** *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1959, 29, 216-226.—11 courses in different subjects were taught by 1 of 3 experimental large group techniques, each experimental section being equated with a control section of the same course. Objective final examination scores were in general, not adversely affected by large group instruction. High ability students performed equally well on such tests, regardless of instructional procedure but low ability students were occasionally penalized by class assignment to a large class or to a TV class. Instructors and their courses tended to be rated less favorably by students in large classes and most students expressed a preference for small class instruction. Further research is under way to compare the effects of large and small group instruction upon retention after several semesters.—C. M. Franks.

6545. Stauffeur, Russell G. (U. Delaware) **A directed reading-thinking plan.** *Education*, 1959 (May), 79, 527-532.—Reading instruction is directed in such a way that the total act becomes a reading-thinking act. By this method children are taught to think and to read critically within the limits of their experiences and intellectual maturation. Training program is outlined from beginning of elementary school through high school and college. The teacher's attitude is crucial.—S. M. Amatori.

6546. Weitz, Henry, & Colver, Robert M. (Duke U.) **The relationship between the educational goals and the academic performance of women: A confirmation.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 373-380.—Although a previous study (see 30: 1549) had indicated that men with definite college majors made significantly higher grade averages than men without definite choices, the lack of a choice made no difference among women students. An n of 815 was used in the study with 1st semester grades as the dependent variable, and an n of 580 with grades through graduation. Analysis of covariance was used to equate for differences in academic ability.—W. Coleman.

(See also Abstracts 5693, 5804, 5822, 6469, 6472)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, & HABITS

6547. Franklin, R. D., Maier, M. H., & Remmers, H. H. **Youth looks at education.** *Purdue Opin. Panel Poll Rep.*, 1959, 28 p.—The majority of high school students believe there is a fixed body of knowledge which all students should acquire. Only half feel that sciences should be required of all students. They are in favor of intellectual development but indicate that physical, social, and emotional development are more important. Ability grouping is preferred to age or grade level grouping.—E. M. Bower.

6548. Hammond, Marjorie. (Ohio State U.) **Attitudinal changes of "successful" students in a college of engineering.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 69-71.—". . . there seem to be some grounds for assuming support of the hypothesis that survivors of a 5-year curriculum in this given College of Engineering were most likely to be those students who were able to conform to the research-and-development expectancies of the College faculty."—M. M. Reece.

6549. Lippitt, Ronald, & Gold, Martin. (U. Michigan) **Classroom social structure as a mental health problem.** *J. soc. Issues*, 15(1), 40-49.—An analysis of the socioemotional structure of 39 elementary classrooms reveals that the individual child who is in difficulty contributes to unhealthy classroom situations by: his negative self-evaluation and his response to this, his hostility towards others, his unskilled and unrealistic behavior, and his insensitive and defensive reception of feedback from others. In the rest of the group there is: a very rapid and rigid evaluative labeling of the troublesome child, inadequate skill for communicating sympathetic guidance, and a lack of group standards for support of deviancy. Teachers reveal: a lack of focused effort on human relations, a lack of mental health goals, and a lack of constructive behavior toward low-status children.—J. A. Fishman.

6550. Michael, William B., Jones, Robert A., & Tremblay, W. A. (U. Southern California) **The factored dimensions of a measure of motivation for college students.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 667-671.—Using 34 items in the USC Inventory of Study Methods and Attitudes, a short verbal aptitude test, and an achievement measure, the data were intercorrelated and factored. "From the principal axes solutions orthogonal rotations were effected analytically by Kaiser's Varimax Method." 7 factors were identified and 3 more less clearly defined. "In view of the number of identified dimensions it would seem that the nature of motivation of college students as measured is highly complex."—W. Coleman.

(See also Abstracts 5635, 5840, 5910, 6520, 6567)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

6551. Morgan, A. B. **Critical factors in the academic acceleration of gifted children: A follow-up study.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 649-653.—"Reassessment of 23 bright children five years after 12 were accelerated by one year, indicates that the accelerated equaled the non-accelerates in school achievement, surpassed them in academic distinction and social leadership, and tended to have better emotional adjustment. Findings seem to confirm the adequacy of certain criteria, previously isolated from clinical data, as predictors of successful acceleration."—C. H. Ammons.

(See also Abstract 6210)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6552. Arnoldi, J. **The vocational choices, interests, and aptitudes of secondary school boys, with special reference to the consistency of these factors.** *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1958 (May), 9, 1-22.—Some of the problems confronting the vocational

guidance counselor are discussed, with special attention to IQ, vocational choice, interest, and aptitude. The general tendency of secondary school boys is to be inconsistent in choice of vocation over 2 or 3 successive years. The interests and the aptitudes of secondary school boys are consistent over a number of years. Dutch and English summaries. 16 refs.—*N. De Palma.*

6553. Dunn, Frances E. (Brown U.) Two methods for predicting the selection of a college major. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 15-27.—The effort to determine the validity of 2 methods for selecting a college major is reported. "Results suggest that the use of regression analysis for guidance in choice problems is questionable." Discriminant analysis was found to have greater value and it is suggested that it should be perfected and applied to problems of educational and vocational choice.—*M. M. Reece.*

6554. Harder, Donald F. (U. California, Davis) Differentiation of curricular groups based upon responses to unique items of the MMPI. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 28-34.—"Comparing the mean scores of three curricular groups, business, education, and engineering, on the nine clinical scales of the MMPI did not reveal differences that were useful in describing curricular groups in terms of personality characteristics." Experimental keys were developed that yielded significant differences among these groups and provide a more useful basis for correct classification. 23 refs.—*M. M. Reece.*

6555. Lienert, Gustav A., & Lienhöft, Robert. (Gutenbergstr. 18, Marburg, Germany) Versuch einer Standardisierung der Drahtbiegeprobe. [An attempt to standardize the Wire Bending Test.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1959, 6, 792-815.—Based on task analysis 29 criteria of performance evaluation were chosen and standards derived by testing 1370 trade school pupils.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

6556. Morris, Van Cleve. (Rutgers U.) Conformity, rebellion, and the authentic life: A look at contemporary guidance theory. *Teachers Coll. Rec.*, 1959 (Oct), 61, 46-50.—"In school life, as in the wider society, there should be no moral imperative either to be different, or to blend into the social landscape, but only the ultimate imperative to know who one is, to know what one is choosing out of life, and to take final responsibility for those choices. . . . No one has to abide by the findings of the psychometric counselor's apparatus. The only thing one has to do is to make his life choices express what he thinks his human life is for."—*H. K. Moore.*

6557. Mortensen, Donald G., & Schmuller, Allen M. Guidance in today's schools. New York: John Wiley, 1959. viii, 436 p. \$5.75.—A text intended for an introductory course in guidance or pupil personnel work covering both the elementary and secondary levels. It is divided into 5 major parts: (a) "The Meaning of Guidance," (b) "Understanding the Individual," (c) "Meeting the Needs of Pupils in the School Program," (d) "Helping Development and Adjustment through Counseling," and (e) "Evaluating and Improving the Guidance Services." The approach is an eclectic one, in which theoretical concepts and practical techniques have been combined. Effective guidance requires that the

individual understand himself and others and that the worker is cognizant of social needs and values. Specialized guidance services are described for meeting the needs of individual pupils. Chapter summaries, suggested problems, and a list of 59 films are presented.—*W. Coleman.*

(See also Abstract 6168)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

6558. Basumallik, Tapan. (Indian Statistical Inst., Calcutta) Reliability of essay-type examination: A review of studies. *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1959 (Oct), 17, 127-156.—The reliability of the usual essay-type examination is not as high as that of objective tests, even for subjects like mathematics and chemistry. Under certain conditions (e.g., team-impression grading), essay examinations can be so improved as to approach objective tests in reliability. Reliability coefficients of essays written on different topics by the same examinees are discrepant, indicating the fluctuating nature of the ability involved. "... the research on essay reliability . . . presents incomplete and controversial evidence on many an issue." 48 refs.—*D. Lebo.*

6559. Black, D. B. (U. Alberta, Canada) A comparison of the performance on selected standardized tests to that on the Alberta Grade XII departmental examination of a select group of University of Alberta freshmen. *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 5, 180-190.—Standardized tests used included 7 College Entrance Examination Board's (CEEB) subject area achievement tests, Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), School and College Ability Test, Level I (SCAT I), American Council on Education Psychological Examination (ACE), and 2 parts of the Cooperative English Test. The SAT showed highest academic aptitude test correlation with university freshman average. The departmental exams (except for English) showed higher relationships to university freshman average than do CEEB achievement tests.—*G. M. Della-Piana.*

6560. Bocknek, Gene L. (Boston U.) The relationship between motivation and performance in achieving and underachieving college students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1435.—Abstract.

6561. Brenner, Anton. Reality perception, perceptual differentiation and readiness for school. In *Inter-Institutional Seminar in Child Development, Collected papers: Inter-institutional seminar in child development, 1957* (see 34: 5667). Pp. 19-32.—The 1st portion of a report dealing with a new gestalt test for judging readiness for school. Readiness depends upon the increasing ability of the child to perceive, to analyze and synthesize internal and external experiences. In discussing the genesis of perception and conception, differentiation is made between the child's and the adult's conception of himself and the world, although both have 1 aspect in common in that perception of reality depends on one's world picture which in turn depends upon one's state of developmental level by which one is able to perceive and conceptualize reality. A table summarizing the "pattern of perceptual development" is included.—*H. Angelino.*

6562. Croft, Ella Joyce. (State U. Iowa) Prediction of clothing construction achievement of

high school girls. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 653-655.—For predicting clothing construction achievement in high school, the Clothing Construction Test, the Miller Survey of Object Visualization Test, the Finger Dexterity Questionnaire, and the Otis provided the highest r 's with a composite criterion. Groups of 63 and 125 were used and regression equations derived but not reported.—*W. Coleman*.

6563. Crowder, Dolores Garcia. (U. Georgia) **Prediction of first-year grades in a medical college.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 637-639.—Using 1st-year grades of 187 medical school freshmen in 1956 and 1957 as the criterion, the following predictor variables were tried: college grades, college science grades, Medical College Aptitude Test (MCAT) and the Strong. Science grades with the science score on the MCAT or the total MCAT average were the best combination of predictors. R s of .550 and .536 were obtained with these combinations, but adding other predictors boosted the R very little.—*W. Coleman*.

6564. D'Amico, Louis A., Bryant, J. Howard, & Pahl, Marie R. (United States Office of Education) **The relationship between MAT scores and achievement in junior college subjects.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 611-616.—The predictive validity of the Multiple Aptitude Test Battery was investigated using grade point averages in 12 subject fields for 450 Flint Junior College students. Correlations ranged from -.01 to .73 with psychology and mathematics being the hardest to predict and foreign language the easiest. Multiple R 's as high as .80 and .83 were obtained for general business and foreign language.—*W. Coleman*.

6565. Deignan, Frank J. **Two-year changes on the ACE by Students in a college of art and architecture.** *J. Psychol.*, 1959 (Apr), 47, 223-230.—The 1952 College Edition of the American Council on Education Psychological Examination was administered to a group of 230 beginning freshmen and transfer students of art and architecture, and readministered to 180 of the same group who were still in attendance at the conclusion of their sophomore year. Statistically significant gains (.01 level) were made in 7 of the 9 raw score means which were compared. The gains of the female S s and of the total population on the Q scores were not significant. Those below $Q1$ made greater raw score gains and achieved greater gains in percentile rank position of the mean raw scores in the standardization group than did those S s in the other 2 groups.—*R. W. Husband*.

6566. Ebel, Robert L., & Hill, Robert E., Jr. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.) **Development and applications of tests of educational achievement.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1959, 29, 42-56.—The use of tests in education tends to increase both in quantity of testing done and in scope. Conflicting views were again expressed on the value of the essay test. Major considerations in the area of test administration seemed to center on the factors of time and student motivation in response to stress. Most constructors and many users are aware of the fundamental problems involved in the creation of valid tests and the provision of evidence on test validity. The development and application of tests

of educational achievement from 1955 to 1958 reveals important progress. 112-item bibliog.—*F. Goldsmith*.

6567. Edwards, T. Bentley, & Wilson, Alan B. (U. California) **The association between interest and achievement in high school chemistry.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 601-610.—Partialing out differences in Terman-McNemar IQs, the authors compared estimated "true" gains on the Anderson Chemistry Test for students interested in science and those interested in humanities. For 177 high school students there was a greater gain in knowledge of chemistry for the group indicating an intrinsic interest in science compared to the group more interested in the humanities. The significance of the results is obviated by the fact that the interest measure was given during the school year and that the S s had not been randomly assigned to groups.—*W. Coleman*.

6568. French, John W., & Dear, Robert E. (Educational Testing Service) **Effect of coaching on an aptitude test.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 319-330.—Data from a series of studies on the effects of coaching on the College Board SAT are reported. The studies indicated that coached groups exceeded control groups by 20 points at the most on the SAT-V and by 30 points on the SAT-M. Although these were statistically significant differences they are less than the standard errors of the tests, which have scale ranges from 200 to 800 points. The authors contend that direct review of appropriate materials might be more useful, and that commercial coaching would be less effective than the direct coaching given in the studies reported. 25 refs.—*W. Coleman*.

6569. Klugh, Henry E., & Bierley, Robert. (Alma Coll., Mich.) **The School and College Ability Test and high school grades as predictors of college achievement.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 625-626.—The SCAT and high school grades were used to predict 1st-semester grades at Alma College. Data were collected separately for men and women entering in 1956 and 1957. The N s for the 4 groups were 106, 97, 125, and 102. High school average was slightly better as a predictor than the SCAT with a mean r of .605 compared to the multiple R 's which ranged from .66 to .78 for the 4 groups.—*W. Coleman*.

6570. Maher, Howard. (U. Pennsylvania) **Follow-up on the validity of a forced-choice study activity questionnaire in another setting.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 293-295.—"This study investigates the possibility that (unknown) institutional differences might affect the validity of a forced-choice study activity questionnaire (SAQ) validated at a state college and then applied in a private university." S s were 189 sophomore, junior, and senior students of finance and commerce taking an introductory psychology course. The 3 variables were the SAQ, SAT-V (Scholastic Aptitude Test—Verbal) and GAP (grade point average). The correlations between SAQ and SAT-V were .03, SAQ and GPA .48. Combined SAQ and SAT-V multiple correlation with GPA .62. "Thus SAQ is significantly valid and, together with the scholastic aptitude test, gives significant multiple prediction of grade-point average in both situations."—*J. W. Russell*.

6571. Paeratakul, Chawal. Differences in performance on the doctoral admission examinations at Indiana University by Thai students, foreign non-Thai students, and American students. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. U.*, 1959 (May), 35, 41-64.—Ss were 54 Americans, 16 Thais, and 30 foreign non-Thais in the School of Education. On the 5-test battery the American group scored significantly higher than the foreign groups. There was no significant difference between the Thai and non-Thai foreign students. The Americans excelled the Thais on all of the tests, and the non-Thais on all except the Ohio State Psychological Examination. The need for a more valid doctoral admission examination for students with foreign language background is indicated.—R. C. Strassburger.

6572. Racky, Donald J. (Chicago Teachers Coll.) Predictions of ninth grade woodshop performance from aptitude and interest measures. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 629-636.—To predict performance in 9th-grade woodshop, these instruments were tried: Kuhlman-Anderson H; SRA PMA, Ages 11-17; MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability; SRA Mechanical Aptitudes; Kuder-Vocational; and Garretson-Symonds Interest Questionnaire. Intercorrelations for 43 variables with 215 Ss were computed on the IBM 650. 5 predictor variables were selected and differential weights were assigned following DuBois (see 32: 36). "... pertinent environmental information as measured by the Personal Data Questionnaire and mechanical aptitude as measured by the MacQuarrie Test of Mechanical Ability have a greater influence on woodshop grades than any of the other factors measured." The regression equation obtained with the original sample was cross-checked with samples from 2 other Chicago schools and a 2nd sample from the 1st school. The R's in all cases did not differ significantly from the R of .6859 though there was shrinkage. Racky concludes that the predictive value of the battery is not sufficiently high to justify its use for selection, recommending that it be used instead as a diagnostic aid for the teacher.—W. Coleman.

6573. Sharp, H. C., & Pickett, L. M. (Utah State U.) The General Aptitude Test Battery as a predictor of college success. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 617-623.—The cumulative grade point average for 262 juniors through graduates of Utah State University was correlated with the 9 aptitude scores yielded by the GATB. Correlations ranged from .04 to .46 for the total group and from .11 to .44 for 47 engineering majors. Some evidence was adduced indicating that training influences GATB test scores.—W. Coleman.

6574. Spaulding, Helen. (Colby Junior Coll. Women) The prediction of first-year grade averages in a private junior college. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 627-628.—The following predictor variables were used to predict 1st-year grade averages at Colby Junior College: CEEB Scholastic Aptitude Test, OSPE Form 22, College Qualifying Test, high school standing, and high school prediction statement. Subtest scores on the SAT and CQT were also used. The r's obtained ranged from .28 to .46 for 208 students with the prediction statements providing the .46. When multiple R's were computed, the highest obtained was .63 using high school

standing, predicted success, and the CQT—Verbal.—W. Coleman.

6575. Weiss, Peter; Wertheimer, Michael, & Groesbeck, Byron. (U. Colorado) Achievement motivation, academic aptitude, and college grades. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 663-666.—Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (PPS), McClelland's Picture Story Test, and the University of Colorado Academic Aptitude Test (AAT) were used to predict the cumulative average for 39 students. A multiple R of .68 was obtained from all 3 with .64 for the AAT and PPS combined and .63 for the AAT and the picture story combination. The AAT alone correlated .55 with grades, and the 2 achievement measures had an r of .26.—W. Coleman.

6576. Willems, P. J. Voorspelbaarheid van studiegeschiktheid voor hoger onderwijs. [Predictability of academic success.] Nijmegen, Netherlands: Janssen, 1959. 108 p.—An experimental investigation of the value of a battery of tests and other factors (secondary school-results) for predicting academic success. The criterion used was the graduate examination. Correlations and intercorrelations were computed for the total group, (N = 167) and separately for students in mathematical and physical sciences (N = 101). The multiple R for the total group was .497, for the subgroup .573. The 6 variables with highest zero-order correlations combined gave R = .48 and R = .52. A group for cross-validation will be available in a few years. Applicability of results is discussed using Taylor-Russell's tables. Survey of the literature on the subject is added. 191 refs. English summary.—Author abstract.

6577. Witherspoon, Paul, & Melberg, M. E. (Arkansas State Teachers Coll.) Relationship between grade-point averages and sectional scores of the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 673-674.—Of the 10 scales on the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey, 3 provided low but statistically significant r's with 1st-semester grade point averages for 229 college freshmen. The purposive, personal relations, and masculinity-femininity scales yielded r's of .13 or better, significant at the .05 level.—W. Coleman.

6578. Worth, Walter H. (U. Alberta, Canada) Promotion vs. nonpromotion: II. The Edmonton study. *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1959 (Sep), 5, 191-203.—(see 34: 8411) Nonpromoted 3rd-grade pupils (N = 107) were matched with promoted pupils on sex, IQ (California Short Form Test of Mental Maturity), chronological age, total achievement (California Achievement Test), and socioeconomic status. A year later comparisons of achievement indicated only paragraph reading (Gates Advanced Primary Reading Test) in favor of the nonpromoted group. No adverse effect on social-personal development was noted. Discussion of results and recommendations are included.—G. M. Della-Piana.

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

6579. Andrews, John H. M., & Brown, Alan F. (U. Alberta, Canada) Can principals exclude their personal characteristics when they rate their teach-

ers? *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1959 (Jul), 45, 234-242. —Principals and teachers took the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values, and the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory. Principals rated their teachers for effectiveness. $N = 608$. The sample was drawn from 3 midwestern states. Using the Cronbach-Gleser D^2 method of assessing similarity, the hypothesis that the degree of teacher-principal similarity is related to ratings of effectiveness was not supported.—N. M. Chansky.

6580. Blumberg, Arthur. (Temple U.) Are teachers "doormats"? *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1959 (Jul), 45, 215-219.—86 in-service teachers registered in a graduate school course were inventoried. They were asked to write how they believed "teachers as a group" perceived authority. It was the belief of 78% of the class that teachers are too pliable and submissive. 50% believed themselves to be too pliable and submissive. Some of the reasons for such reactions to authority were fears of: losing job status, criticism, incurring disfavor, change. The implications of these findings in light of the theories of Fromm were presented.—N. M. Chansky.

6581. Buch, M. B. (U. Baroda, India) The measurement of attitudes of secondary school teachers towards teaching profession. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1959 (Oct), 17, 184-190.—A specially constructed attitude scale administered to teachers of the secondary schools of Gujarat revealed that: (a) Training was instrumental in modifying attitudes towards teaching. (b) Attitudes of undergraduate teachers were better than those of graduates for men; no difference was found for women. (c) Women had a more favorable attitude than men. (d) The attitudes of untrained teachers deteriorated with years of experience, while those of trained teachers improved only with more than 5 years of experience.—D. Lebo.

6582. Olander, Herbert T., & Kleyle, Helen M. (U. Pittsburgh) Differences in personal and professional characteristics of a selected group of elementary teachers with contrasting success records. *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1959 (Jul), 45, 191-198.—The preservice and in-service records of 108 elementary school teachers rated on the Beecher Teacher Evaluation Record (BTER) were examined to determine whether biosocial variables are related to teacher effectiveness. The upper quartile on the BTER was designated the "effective" group; the lower quartile, the ineffective. Significant preservice variables were adaptability, emotional maturity, and mental ability. Significant in-service variables were sociability, adaptability, emotional maturity and interest in teaching. Correlations between these variables and effectiveness were moderate.—N. M. Chansky.

6583. Symonds, Percival M. (Columbia U.) What education has to learn from psychology: VII. Transfer and formal discipline. *Teachers Coll. Rec.*, 1959 (Oct), 61, 30-45.—(see 33: 9426) "Increase in mental power does not come automatically from the study of certain subjects. But there are possibilities for enhancing the use of the mind by attention to methods of learning and study—and these can be accomplished by any teacher in any subject. The pendulum has swung back, not into the

earlier position of formal discipline, but into a belief that through the process of generalization it is possible to accomplish transfer and 'mental training' on a scale not hitherto believed possible."—H. K. Moore.

(See also Abstract 6517)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

6584. Balma, M. J. (General Electric Co., Cincinnati, O.) The development of processes for indirect or synthetic validity: I. The concept of synthetic validity. A symposium. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 395-396.—Originally introduced by C. H. Lawshe to denote the inferring of validity in a specific situation, the concept of synthetic validity may be further defined as the inferring of validity in a specific situation from a logical analysis of jobs into their elements, a determination of test validity for these elements, and a combination of elemental validities into a whole. Sound techniques of determining synthetic validities would meet an important need in practice.—A. S. Thompson.

6585. Bourassa, G. Lee, & Guion, Robert M. (Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co.) A factorial study of dexterity tests. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 199-204.—"The advent of the transistor and other industrial operations involving very small items brings a need for a better understanding of very fine manipulative work." 100 students were given 15 tests to take. Thurstone's centroid method was used for the analysis. "The identified factors include neither the tweezer dexterity favor hypothesized, nor the separate finger dexterity factor found in previous studies with the same tests."—J. W. Russell.

6586. Ghiselli, Edwin E. (U. California) The development of processes for indirect or synthetic validity: II. The generalization of validity. A symposium. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 397-402.—(see 34: 6584) A collation and analysis of validity coefficients in a wide variety of situations revealed wide changes and the difficulty of establishing representative values for the validity of tests for jobs. A more productive approach may be to be more analytic, to break down jobs into specific tasks or functions and predict combinations of specific tasks rather than over-all job success.—A. S. Thompson.

6587. Ginzberg, Eli; Anderson, James K., Ginsberg, Sol. W., Herma, John L. The ineffective soldier: Lessons for management and the nation. Vol. I. The lost divisions. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1959. xx, 225 p. \$6.00.—Volume 1 of 3 volumes reporting the findings of the Conservation of Human Resources Project, Columbia University. Presents a comprehensive analysis of the army and selective service records of men rejected or prematurely separated from the armed services in World War II because of inaptitude, personality defects, or psychoneurosis. 7-p. bibliog.—J. Suter.

6588. Griffin, Charles H. (General Electric Co.) The development of processes for indirect or synthetic validity: V. Application of motion and time analysis to dexterity tests. A symposium. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 418-420.—(see 34: 6595) Through motion and time study methods, a pegboard dexterity test was constructed which requires motions similar to elemental motions used in synthetic

time studies. The test promises to be useful in synthetic test validity research.—*A. S. Thompson.*

6589. Hopkins, R. R. Industrial change and employment policy: The task of management—reconciling security and development. *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1959 (Sep), 41, 138-144.—Planning for employee security must be accorded equal status with technical development, sales forecasting, and other items of senior management responsibility. Policies should be formulated to control recruitment and to plan for retirement. Wage anomalies must be avoided. Product displays, leaflets, etc., may aid employees to understand and accept the reasons for change. Even more so, supervisors "must be in a position to explain, to interpret, and loyally to justify. All of which means they must fully share management's grasp of, and enthusiasm for, the necessary change."—*A. R. Howard.*

6590. McCormick, Ernest J. (Purdue U.) The development of processes for indirect or synthetic validity: III. Application of job analysis to indirect validity. A symposium. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 402-413.—(see 34: 6586) To extend the use of predictors from one job to another requires the identification of job elements common to the jobs under consideration. Job oriented elements, which describe what is accomplished by the worker, and worker-oriented elements, which fall into the categories of information receiving processes, cognitive processes, and work activities, appear to be potentially useful for indirect validation purposes.—*A. S. Thompson.*

6591. McCracken, Richard R. (Purdue U.) A job cluster analysis in terms of aptitude activity elements. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1861-1862.—Abstract.

6592. Magee, Richard. (Miles Lab., Elkhart, Ind.) The error-correction talk. *Personnel J.*, 1959 (Sep), 38, 134-136.—6 "ground rules" for an error-correction talk with an employee are: get the facts, choose the right time and place, correct rather than blame, let the employee look at the error, find how to avoid repetition of the error, strengthen responsibility toward the job.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

6593. Meyer, Henry D., & Fredian, Alan J. (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Chicago, Ill.) Personality test scores in the management hierarchy: Revisited. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 212-220.—A 678-case, 1955-1957 sample of management appraisal candidates had the same observed trends in personality test scores with hierarchy as did a 459-case, 1949-1952 sample (see 29: 3139). "Two conflicting general hypotheses regarding personality test scores in the management hierarchy are suggested. The first is that there are no strong trends except for independent achievement. . . . The second general hypothesis is that position in the management hierarchy is the result of a selective process whereby more intelligent people with better personalities, as defined by society, and stronger independent achievement motivation generally tend to rise higher in the hierarchy with age and experience than their colleagues less talented in these respects."—*J. W. Russell.*

6594. Miner, John B., & Heaton, Eugene E., Jr. (Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Com-

pany orientation as a factor in the readership of employee publications. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 607-618.—"A questionnaire designed to measure readership of different types of items commonly included in the company magazine was mailed to a representative sample of employees. Follow-up studies were conducted to check on the adequacy of the respondent sample and various analyses, designed to determine the validity of the responses, were carried out. A consistent preference for items more closely associated with the company was found. These items were read much more widely than those having little or no relationship to the company among all groups except the female employees. The readership of these company oriented items was sufficiently high to suggest that this type of material rather than non-company oriented items should be featured in any effort to increase readership of the company magazine."—*A. S. Thompson.*

6595. Primoff, Ernest. (United States Civil Service Commission) The development of processes for indirect or synthetic validity: IV. Empirical validations of the J-coefficient. A symposium. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 413-418.—(see 34: 6590) The J-coefficient is a mathematical expression of the validity coefficient, based on ratings of job elements and on prevalidated approximate Beta weights of the elements for a test. In an empirical study of 17 jobs, the correlation between J-coefficients and actual validities was .56. The technique also helps to suggest types of tests appropriate to the specialized requirements of specific jobs.—*A. S. Thompson.*

6596. Rodgers, David A. (U. California, Berkeley) Personality of the route salesman in a basic food industry. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 235-239.—"A group of 12 route salesmen selected to represent a cross section of the wholesale selling force of a large company in a basic food industry were given an extensive battery of tests. From these, standard 'clinical' descriptions of the salesmen were prepared. The salesmen described themselves and their job requirements, and their bosses described them and the job requirements. These various descriptions of the Ss and their jobs are compared and are related to the bosses' rankings of the Ss as 'good' to 'poor' employees. The personality characteristics common to all of the salesmen and those differentiating the more successful from the less successful are identified. The way in which the salesmen's personality characteristics adapt them for their job is discussed." "Such analyses suggest that a certain amount of 'psychopathology,' provided it is of the right sort, may be beneficial or even essential in some jobs, rather than harmful as is often supposed."—*J. W. Russell.*

6597. Triandis, Harry C. (Cornell U.) Cognitive similarity and interpersonal communication in industry. *J. appl. psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 321-326.—Does cognitive similarity affect the process of interpersonal communication? "One hundred and fifty-five Ss responded to 12 triads of jobs and 12 triads of people. The Ss were asked to state 'Which job (person) is more different from the other two?' and 'Why' The responses of subordinates and supervisors to these triads were compared by two judges. If the responses were judged to be similar the index of categoric similarity of the pair was high. The

same Ss were asked to rate five jobs and six people on specially constructed semantic differentials. Similarity of the 'semantic profiles' obtained indicated high syndetic similarity between a boss and a subordinate. Successive intervals scales on perceived communication effectiveness and liking within the boss-subordinate pair were constructed. Correlational analysis and analyses of variance showed an association between categoric similarity based on people and syndetic similarity based on jobs and communication effectiveness and liking within the pair. This is considered evidence supporting the hypothesis that cognitive similarity is a significant variable in interpersonal communication and liking.—J. W. Russell.

(See also Abstracts 5691, 6159, 6633)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

6598. Barry, Charles E. (Grover Cronin, Inc., Waltham, Mass.) **Executive responsibility can be taught in the classroom.** *Personnel J.*, 1959 (Oct), 38, 172-174.—Merchandise managers were dissatisfied with the training of assistant buyers when they were given training in the form of classroom lectures. Role-playing was therefore tried in the classroom and proved to be more realistic and served in lieu of individual on-the-job training which buyers did not have time to give.—M. B. Mitchell.

6599. Bellman, R. (RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.) **Top management decisions and simulation processes.** *J. industr. Engng.*, 1958, 9, 459-464.—A simulation process was developed for training executives. By furnishing synthetic experience, training time is shortened. It was found that some executives remember both successful and unsuccessful experiences and make decisions by analogies rather than by the deductive method. In games (i.e., simulated competitions) involving management decisions, deductive solutions used by mathematicians were consistently less successful than the analogy-derived decisions arrived at by businessmen. Although the simulation technique is still primarily a research tool, its use in training by building up a backlog of synthetic experience is proposed. Because it can also test the ability of an individual to adapt to a changing environment, its use as a tool for testing intelligence is also suggested.—M. I. Kurke.

6600. Bryant, James Howard. (Louisiana State U.) **Types of supervisors and associated attitudes of subordinates.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1086-1087.—Abstract.

6601. Gaudet, Frederick J., & Casey, Thomas F. **How much can you tell from a resumé?** *Personnel*, 1959 (Jul), 36, 62-65.—3 studies aimed to determine whether a resumé really weeds out undesirable candidates for a job reveal the resumé seems to be about as reliable as drawing names from a hat.—V. M. Staudt.

6602. Haggerty, Helen R., Johnson, Cecil D., & King, Samuel H. (Personnel Research Branch, TAGO) **Evaluation of mail-order ratings on combat performance of officers.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 597-605.—An opportunity to evaluate the adequacy of mail-order ratings arose in connection with a follow-up study of the relation of West Point

measures to performance of graduates in combat in Korea. The analyses of the ratings collected by mail demonstrated that a satisfactory criterion could be obtained by such a procedure in a situation where the rating population consisted of competent and well-motivated officers. The ratings exhibited adequate discrimination, lack of bias, reliability, and predictability.—A. S. Thompson.

6603. Hemphill, John K. **Job descriptions for executives.** *Harv. bus. Rev.*, 1959, 37(5), 55-67.—A new approach to analyzing executive jobs that measures managerial responsibilities in terms of 10 dimensions, for purposes of selection, assignment, and promotion. The tool developed is called the "executive position description" questionnaire. It is claimed that the technique is not limited in its use to any one general philosophy about business organization or management development but is adaptable to a variety of purposes and programs.—A. J. Kubany.

6604. Hilkert, Robert N. (Federal Reserve Bank Philadelphia) **Achieving competence as the boss.** *Personnel J.*, 1959 (Sep), 38, 130-133.—Training courses are not sufficient to develop good executives. Self-training and self-evaluation are indispensable. The essential and desirable characteristics of business leadership include technical competence, a broad intellectual outlook, a highly developed sense of honor, concern for the public interest, and an understanding and appreciation of human relationships.—M. B. Mitchell.

6605. Kettner, Norman W., Guilford, J. P., & Christensen, Paul R. (U. Southern California) **The relation of certain thinking factors to training criteria in the U. S. Coast Guard Academy.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 381-394.—A factor analysis was done of 20 experimental tests, 9 United States Coast Guard Academy tests, and 11 criteria for a sample of 110 Coast Guard cadets. Previous studies had shown the experimental tests to have significant loadings on 13 different factors. The Coast Guard battery included quantitative, spatial, and verbal measures as well as grammar and reading. 10 of the criteria were individual course grades and the other was an adaptability measure based on a cruise rating. 12 factors were identified after rotation with the criterion scores having significant loadings on 6 factors. The Coast Guard tests were heavily loaded on visualization, reasoning composite, and verbal composite. The experimental tests added the factor, ideational fluency, as their only contribution.—W. Coleman.

6606. Merenda, P. F. **Effectiveness of advanced formal school training of U. S. Navy petty officers.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1959, 5, 633-637.—"To investigate the effectiveness of advanced formal school training of U. S. Navy petty officers, advancement examination scores of graduates of Navy advanced technical schools were compared with those of non-graduates. Both were matched with respect to general ability level by covariance analysis methods. Two samples were independently drawn and studied. The first sample consisted of 416 petty officers equally divided between graduates and non-graduates, and distributed among 4 naval occupations. The second sample consisted of 578 petty officers also divided equally between graduates and non-graduates, and distributed

among 7 naval occupations, four of which were the same as those of the first sample. These findings showed advanced formal training in Navy schools to be an effective method of preparing petty officers for the higher pay grade rates in the majority of the occupations studied."—C. H. Ammons.

6607. Michael, William B., Stewart, Roger, & Rainwater, J. H., Jr. (U. Southern California) **Factored dimensions of the Career Test Battery.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 583-596.—Results furnished by factor analyses of correlation matrices obtained for the Career Test Battery on above average and below average AGCT samples of Marine Corps recruits indicate that the sets of test forms constructed to represent certain hypothesized abilities of verbal comprehension, general reasoning, numerical facility, spatial orientation, visualization, perceptual speed, and mechanical background are indeed relatively pure in their factorial content and essentially independent of one another—a fact which was also supported by the relatively low correlations between scores on pairs of tests chosen from different sets of parallel forms. Despite the fact that the 2 samples studied differed significantly in general ability levels, a high degree of factorial invariance was attained in the matching of factors from 4 different factor analyses, 2 of which were completed for each sample of examinees depending upon the scoring formula employed for 1 set of parallel forms of the test of Speed and Accuracy of Checking Records.—A. S. Thompson.

6608. Mosel, James N., & Goheen, Howard W. (George Washington U.) **The employment recommendation questionnaire: III. Validity of different types of references.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 469-477.—(see 34: 4839) An analysis was made of scores derived from employment recommendation questionnaires for various positions in the federal service. In rank order of favorableness of evaluation were recommendation by acquaintances, previous subordinates, co-workers, and employees. Inter-correlations among the respondent types were not significant or too low to be of practical value in a sample of printers. In a group of 5 trades, supervisors and acquaintances gave ratings with higher predictive validity than did personnel officers, co-workers or relatives. A study of the relationship between length of acquaintance and validity was inconclusive.—A. S. Thompson.

6609. Murray, Lester E., & Bruce, Martin M. A study of the validity of the Sales Comprehension Test and Sales Motivation Inventory in differentiating high and low production in life insurance selling. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 246-248.—"Sixty ordinary life insurance agent volunteers were obtained from 17 companies operating in Nebraska. All were experienced life insurance salesmen. The population was dichotomized unequally into 'successful' and 'unsuccessful' groups on the basis of insurance sold during the previous calendar year. All men completed the Sales Motivation Inventory and Sales Comprehension Test. . . . Scores of the two instruments, when combined, yielded a t significant at the .01 level." "These findings suggest that the Sales Motivation Inventory is capable of differentiating the more competent life insurance salesmen from the less competent life insurance salesmen in the

geographical area covered, and under the circumstances of this study." 29 refs.—J. W. Russell.

6610. Porter, Lyman W., & Kaufman, Roger A. (U. California, Berkeley) **Relationships between a top-middle management self-description scale and behavior in a group situation.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 345-348.—How valid is the Decision-Making Approach scale (DMA)? "The results of this study . . . show that scores obtained on a scale developed from the differential self-perceptions of top and middle management personnel are significantly related to the type of behavior that a person exhibits in an actual group situation where some task must be performed. Specifically, those individuals who score higher on the DMA scale behave, in terms of verbal interaction with others, relatively more like top management personnel describe themselves than do persons who score lower on the DMA scale. Also, those individuals who score higher on the top-middle management self-description scale are seen by their peers in the group situation to behave and appear relatively more like top management individuals than do those who score lower on the scale. The results would appear to indicate that the DMA scale has some validity for predicting an individual's behavior in a situation where top or middle management types of verbal action are relevant."—J. W. Russell.

6611. Schweiker, R. F., & Curran, R. J. (Educational Research Corp.) **Variables contributing to regular officer procurement panel scores.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 59-39, v. 13 p.—"A random sample of 500 cases was drawn for both the rated and nonrated regular officer applicants in the 2-year, 8-year, and 14-year groups." From a review of their records, 18 items were selected for correlation with the scores assigned to the officers by the Procurement Board Panels after a review of the same records. The mean Officer Effectiveness Report score was most predictive of the panel's score. The most recent Officer Efficiency Report score and educational level were also retained for all 6 groups. An aptitude test score was retained for the 2-year groups and chronological age was retained for the 8-year groups and for the nonrated 14-year group. The mean overall evaluation ratings on Officer Effectiveness Reports predict the panel's scores so well it is suggested that they be used for most officers, so the panel may spend all of its time evaluating the records of those applicants whose predicted scores fall near the cutting point for selection.—M. B. Mitchell.

6612. Stoltz, Robert E. (Southern Methodist U.) **Factors in supervisors' perceptions of physical science research personnel.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 256-258.—How can the use of supervisor ratings as a criterion of productivity be improved? "Forty physical science research supervisors described the behavior of productive and nonproductive research personnel using a 250-item checklist derived from interviews with research supervisors. A factor analysis of the items comprising the checklist resulted in finding five significant factors. These factors have been tentatively named General Productivity, Affability, Motivation, Ability to Communicate, and Creative Ability."—J. W. Russell.

(See also Abstracts 4984, 6595)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

6613. Baumgartel, Howard, & Sobol, Ronald. (U. Kansas) **Background and organizational factors in absenteeism.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 431-443.—Analysis of absenteeism data for all non-supervisory employees of a major airline supports the hypothesis that absenteeism is higher in larger units and thus lends credence to the notion that the characteristics of larger organizational units lead to lower levels of involvement and personal satisfaction. Other findings indicate that the relationships between background factors and absenteeism are different for "blue collar" men than for other categories of employees. The findings of this study, while based on data from only 1 company, would indicate that constructive personnel programs aimed at minimizing absenteeism should focus effort on the following work settings: larger plant; high seniority white collar personnel and blue collar women; and blue collar, male job classifications characterized by low status and little "freedom." 15 refs.—A. S. Thompson.
6614. Besco, Robert O., & Lawshe, C. H. (Purdue U.) **Foreman leadership as perceived by superiors and subordinates.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 573-582.—The evaluation of foreman's leadership skills as related to an over-all estimation of foreman effectiveness. The evaluations were made by subordinates and by the foremen's superiors, who were the general foremen, on previously developed scales using "Initiation of Structure" and "Consideration of Others" as the dimensions of leadership. A performance criterion was obtained by using higher management ratings of the effectiveness of the departmental work groups. No significant relationship was found between superior and subordinate perceptions of foremen's leadership qualities. The perceptions of superiors regarding leadership were highly correlated with Departmental Effectiveness. Subordinate perceptions of foreman leadership were significantly correlated with Departmental Effectiveness on the Consideration dimension only.—A. S. Thompson.
6615. Bolda, Robert A., & Lawshe, C. H. (Purdue U.) **The use of training case responses in management training evaluation.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 549-556.—For evaluating management training, 1 of the McGraw-Hill Supervisory Problems in the Plant Series films was selected for providing a problem situation. 2 questions were asked S trainees: Why did the employee behave the way he did? If you were the foreman, what would you do now? Average r's for 8 judges on the 2 questions were .63 and .67. Data are presented for various groups showing that "the two response dimensions are not highly correlated with each other and are uncorrelated with measures of verbal fluency and general ability. In addition, significant correlations between the scale scores on these dimensions and indices of supervisory effectiveness were observed." Despite scaling and other difficulties the approach seems promising.—W. Coleman.
6616. Ghiselli, Edwin E. (U. California) **Traits differentiating management personnel.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 535-544.—"On measures of intelligence, supervisory ability, initiative, self-assurance, and occupational level, personnel occupying positions in the top two levels of management were found to be similar and superior to line supervisors and line workers. These results suggest that the usual classification of personnel as management versus line workers may not be wholly adequate but rather that a distinction should be made between top and middle management on the one hand and lower management and line workers on the other. Top and middle management personnel were found to be similar in intelligence but the former were superior to the latter in all of the other four traits. Line supervisors surpassed line workers mainly in initiative and occupational level."—A. S. Thompson.
6617. Harrison, Roger L. (Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.) **Workers' perceptions and job success.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 619-625.—"As a means of measuring workers' perceptions of supervisory expectations, forced-choice questionnaires were administered to 59 employees and their supervisors in four aircraft overhaul shops at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, California. Workers described what they thought their supervisor wanted from them on the job. Supervisors described what they actually expected from employees and ranked their employees on job performance. Results showed that workers who more accurately predicted what their supervisor expected from them tended to be given higher rankings on job performance. Implications of the study for industry are discussed." 16 refs.—A. S. Thompson.
6618. Kahn, Otto I. (Purdue U.) **The development of a human relations inventory for industrial supervisors based upon write-in responses.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1877.—Abstract.
6619. Kay, Brian R. (U. New Hampshire) **The use of critical incidents in a forced-choice scale.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Aug), 43, 269-270.—"The evaluation of the performance of foremen was the objective, and the location, a manufacturing department of a plant employing approximately 500 men. . . . The results obtained in this study therefore would seem to discourage the feasibility of using the level of specificity provided by the critical incident technique, despite the fact that objective description of behavior for many people has preference over inferred personal characteristics in contemporary methodology."—J. W. Russell.
6620. Kaye, Carol. (U. Michigan) **Some effects upon organizational change of the personality characteristics of key role occupants.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1471-1472.—Abstract.
6621. Lawshe, C. H., Bolda, Robert A., & Brune, R. L. (Purdue U.) **Studies in management training evaluation: II. The effects of exposures to role playing.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 43, 287-292.—(see 33: 11142) How effective is role playing as a tool in management human relations training? "A campus conference group of residential contractor foremen participated in this study." A film was shown and role players enacted completion of the criterion case. There were repeated exposures pre-post Employee-orientation comparisons. Impact was the important thing—not repeated exposure.—J. W. Russell.
6622. Mahoney, James Taylor. (Boston U.) **Perception of work performance by workers and supervisors.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Oct), 20, 1432.—Abstract.

6623. Merenda, Peter F. (Walter V. Clarke Ass.) **Navy petty officer promotion examinations as predictors of on-the-job performance.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 657-661.—"A study was made of forty Navy-wide petty officer examinations for advancement in rating against a criterion of on-the-job performance in the form of a 10-discrete category rating scale. Samples ranged from 28 to 245 and were distributed among three petty officer pay grade levels. Median validity coefficients were respectively .49, .21, and .25 for examinations of petty officers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class." Of the 40 validity coefficients 16 were below .20, and the remainder ranged from .20 to .70.—W. Coleman.

6624. Meyer, Herbert H. (General Electric Co.) **A comparison of foreman and general foreman conceptions of the foreman's job responsibilities.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 445-452.—Both general foremen and foremen in a number of manufacturing plants filled out a questionnaire on the foreman's responsibility for a number of specific job functions. The questionnaire results were analyzed by comparing the responses of the foremen to the responses of their respective general foremen. The study revealed: (a) a fairly high level of disagreement between foremen and general foremen regarding the responsibilities of the foreman; (b) that foremen rated "most effective" disagreed with their general foremen regarding their job responsibilities just as much as did foremen rated "least effective"; (c) that "most effective" foremen, as compared with "least effective" foremen, did differ significantly in the direction of their disagreement. Specifically, "most effective" foremen characteristically claimed more responsibility for job functions than did "least effective" foremen.—A. S. Thompson.

6625. Observer, & Maxwell, Milton A. (Washington State Coll.) **A study of absenteeism, accidents and sickness payments in problem drinkers in one industry.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1959 (Jun), 20, 302-312.—For a single industry a sample of problem drinkers was absent 2.5 times as many days, cost 3 times as much in sickness payments, and had 3.6 times as many accidents as matched controls.—W. L. Wilkins.

6626. Patinka, Paul John. (Purdue U.) **A factorial study of the job preferences of industrial managers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Nov), 20, 1862.—Abstract.

6627. Porter, Lyman W. (U. California) **Self-perceptions of first-level supervisors compared with upper-management personnel and with operative line workers.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 183-186.—"The self-perceptions of 172 first-level supervisors were compared to those of 291 upper-management individuals and to 320 operative line workers. Ss were employed by a wide variety of industrial and business organizations, with the self-descriptions being obtained by administration of a 64-item forced-choice adjective check list. The items that differentiated between supervisors and upper-management personnel tend to show that foremen view themselves as more conservative and cautious individuals in comparison with those above them in management. When supervisors' self-descriptions are compared with the self-descriptions of operative

line workers, similar results occur; supervisors appear to view themselves as more careful and restrained individuals than do operative workers." No consistent trend appears in self-perceptions from upper-level managers to supervisors to line workers; instead, "supervisors' self-perceptions seem to show that these men are a group different in somewhat the same way from both those above them and those below them in the organizational hierarchy."—J. W. Russell.

6628. Speroff, B. J. (Lithographers Printers National Ass.) **Job satisfaction study of two small unorganized plants.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 315.—"The purpose of this study was to test the validity of the tear ballot on the premise that the higher the job satisfaction scores, the lower will be the job-related interpersonal communicative contacts between labor and management members. The number of job-problem sessions for a period of one year was thus utilized as the validation criterion based upon the hypothesis that the job-satisfied and happy worker has less job-related interview sessions than does the job-dissatisfied or unhappy worker; i.e., the frequency of such sessions should be inversely related with job satisfaction. Combining the data from both plants, [N's were 22 and 14] a Pearsonian coefficient of correlation of $-.76$ was found between job satisfaction scores and the number of job-related interview sessions."—J. W. Russell.

6629. Stoltz, Robert E. (Southern Methodist U.) **Subordinates' perceptions of the productive engineer.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 306-310.—How do beginning engineers perceive engineers they term "productive?" Ss were 80 male, 3rd year engineering students employed $\frac{1}{2}$ of each year full time in industry. The Productive Behavior Checklist (Stoltz) was used. A t ratio was used to compare productive and nonproductive sets of ratings. A description of the "stereotype of the productive engineer" was developed: (a) "The productive engineer is seen as a versatile person, intelligent, with good analytical reasoning ability." (b) He is very interested in his work. (c) "The producer is seen as having a high degree of independence needs and initiative, again chiefly within the job area, and with a definite orientation toward accepting responsibility." (d) "The subordinates see the producer as having the ability to capably administer his own work and the work of others, but as not being particularly fond of administrative work."—J. W. Russell.

6630. Tarnopol, Lester. (City Coll., San Francisco) **Lack of communication savvy often costly to engineers.** *Personnel J.*, 1959 (Sep), 38, 126-129.—Engineers in a public utility company were repeatedly frustrated because other departments refused to follow their blueprints when changes were made by the engineers. Surveys showed the engineers, and especially the estimators with only 2 yrs. engineering training, were dissatisfied with their status. Depth interviewing and observations of the employees at work revealed that too authoritarian and too passive leadership were both frustrating. Group discussions in which the workers could express their fears of changes and the engineers could express the reasons for them lead to improved human relations and more ready acceptance of improvements developed by the engineers.—M. B. Mitchell.

6631. Taylor, Erwin K., Parker, James W., Martens, Leon, & Ford, Gerald L. (Personnel Research & Development Corp., Cleveland, O.) **Supervisory climate and performance ratings: An exploratory study.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 453-468.—Agreement among supervisor's ratings of subordinates, subordinates' self-ratings, and subordinates' estimates of their supervisor's ratings of them was compared with measures of the production vs. people-orientation of the supervisors. Some of the tentative findings were: (a) the greater the consideration for subordinates the less likely is the rating by the superior to be more severe than the rating the subordinate estimates he receives, (b) the correlation between supervisory ratings and the estimate of these ratings by the subordinates rated was higher for the production oriented than nonproduction oriented supervisors. These and other findings are in line with the general hypothesis of an interacting effect of supervisory climate and performance evaluation.—A. S. Thompson.

6632. Triandis, Harry C. (Cornell U.) **Differential perception of certain jobs and people by managers, clerks, and workers in industry.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Aug), 43, 221-225.—". . . describes the use of the semantic differential for the study of how certain jobs and certain people are perceived by various groups of industrial Ss. . . . Five jobs and 6 people were rated on 38 scales of corresponding semantic differentials by 156 Ss representing various groups in industry." Supervisors considered successful and unsuccessful by vice-presidents were both considered successful by subordinates. ". . . the most significant variable in the perception of jobs is the level of the job. . . . the managers make finer discriminations between jobs than do the workers. . . . The findings suggest that management ought to consider the tendency of workers to value their jobs more than management values them, in its communication to them."—J. W. Russell.

6633. Triandis, Harry C. (Cornell U.) **Categories of thought of managers, clerks, and workers about jobs and people in an industry.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Oct), 43, 338-344.—What effect does the use of categories by various groups have on communication? What can be gained by analyzing categories of thought about jobs and people in industry? "Triads of jobs and people were presented to 105 Ss. The Ss were managers, clerks, and workers in a small New York State industrial concern. The Ss were asked 'Which one of these three jobs (people) is more different from the other two?' and 'Why?' The characteristics that differentiated one member of the triad from the other members were listed. Certain differences in the lists obtained from the various groups were observed. An attempt was made to assess the significance of these differences for intergroup communications in industry."—J. W. Russell.

6634. Turner, Weld Winston. (Purdue U.) **Development of a job performance criterion for production foremen.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Nov), 20, 1865.—Abstract.

6635. van de Woestijne, W. J., & Loot, J. G. E. (Bakkenist, Spits, & Co.) **Werkclassificatie voor anderen dan handarbeiders.** [Job evaluation for others than laborers.] *Mens Onderneming*, 1959 (May), 13, 138-148.—A system for job evaluation of

white-collar workers based on the weighting of 103 factors is developed.—S. Duker.

6636. White, B. L. **Study of employee attitudes to a wage-incentive plan.** *Personnel pract. Bull.*, 1959(Sep), 15(3), 30-38.—An attitude study conducted among employees (N=131) to determine their attitude toward a wage-incentive plan. The measurement of attitude and production is described and the findings summarized. The statements used to gain the responses are appended. Groups and individuals who had high production records favored the plan. Groups and individuals producing poorly did not favor it.—J. L. Walker.

(See also Abstract 6675)

INDUSTRIAL & OTHER APPLICATIONS

6637. de Madariaga, César. **Psicología aplicada y tránsito moderno.** [Applied psychology and modern traffic.] *Monogr. Asoc. Venez. Psicol.*, 1959, No. 1.—Technical progress has created new situations and introduced new factors (i.e., speed) which make the eliminatory selection of automobile drivers almost impossible. Ordinary selection should be on a technical rather than on a psychological basis, and official permits should include an "aptographic" description with psychological information on the individual. In this way every driver would know his capacities and limitations to control a vehicle, and the risks and responsibilities of going beyond the boundaries of his capabilities. Psychologists are alerted to technical progress and to the need of working side by side with human engineering experts to coordinate the new terms of the man-traffic equation.—J. M. Salazar.

6638. Germain, José; Pinillos, José L., & Pascual, Marcelo. **Las pruebas de selección de conductores y su validez: Nota preliminar.** [Tests for selecting drivers and their validity: A preliminary note.] *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1959(Apr-Jun), 14, 421-429.—On the basis of existing evidence, a battery of tests for selecting drivers should include tests of visuomotor coordination, mechanical and automotive knowledge, visual and auditory perception and attention, reaction time, general knowledge and intelligence, as well as a medical examination and consideration of age and experience. Personality tests have not been sufficiently evaluated to warrant their use in such a battery.—B. S. Aaronson.

6639. Hammond, E. Cuyler. (American Cancer Soc.) **Inhalation in relation to type and amount of smoking.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959(Mar), 54, 35-51.—"A survey conducted by mail was made to obtain information on inhalation in relation to type and amount of smoking. . . . A test was made to determine whether the wording of the letter of transmittal enclosed with the questionnaires, the organization from which the questionnaires were sent, the presence or absence of a postage stamp on the envelope enclosed for reply, or the failure of some men to reply had an influence on the findings. It appeared that these factors made very little difference in the percentage distribution of responses to questions on smoking habits. However, a larger percentage of the addresses replied when a return envelope with a postage stamp attached was enclosed than when a business reply envelope not requiring a postage stamp was enclosed. The wording of the letter-of trans-

mittal also seemed to have some influence on the percentage of replies."—C. V. Riche.

6640. Hoyos, Carl Graf. *Über Motivationsprozesse beim Führen von Kraftfahrzeugezeugen*. [Dynamics of motivation in driving motor vehicles.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959 (Oct), 10, 270-282.—Explaining driver's motivation by habits hampers prediction and empirical testing of driving behavior. An approach which avoids these disadvantages analyzes the driving situation in terms of the goal-directed behavior of the driver and his reactions to barriers which frustrate him in reaching his goal. 15 refs.—W. J. Koppits.

6641. Lauer, A. R., & Suhr, V. W. The effect of a rest pause on driving efficiency. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 363-371.—"The study was conducted primarily to test the hypothesis that a technique used in the laboratory to differentiate degrees of driving skill with and without periodic rest pauses with refreshments may be adapted for use in a road driving experiment. A second hypothesis that tests administered before and repeated after a period of road driving will not differentiate decrement in efficiency with from that without rest pauses with refreshments was also tested. . . . Evaluations from 36 trips covering 6000 miles of highway driving [by 18 male Ss] were analyzed. Differences in performance under the two treatments were examined. The primacy hypothesis was accepted in that four of the variables consistently differentiated performance under the two experimental conditions. The second hypothesis was accepted for all tests except the Rogers-Lauer Scale rating."—C. H. Ammons.

6642. Madril, Ernest. (Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, O.) The use of IBM mark-sense cards as multiple-choice paper-and-pencil test answer forms. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 296-301.—In the machine scoring of tests, can the key punch step be left out by the use of mark-sense cards as multiple-choice answer forms by Ss? 96,720 airmen were administered the Airman Proficiency Tests. "The transition from the conventional multiple-choice answer sheets and test scoring to mark-sensing and scoring through the aid of electronic computers is feasible and less expensive, when processing large volumes of test data, than conventional methods."—J. W. Russell.

6643. Mann, M. Jacinta. (Seton Hill Coll.) Relationships among certain variables associated with post-college success. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 351-362.—The factor pattern underlying 7 variables assumed to be indicative of the success of college graduates was determined. Ss were 290 male graduates of the University of Wisconsin who had been out 8 years and who completed an 8-page questionnaire. The 3 factors extracted were identified as vocational success, sociocivic climate, and intellectual-cultural climate. The findings are interpreted as supporting the objectives of the University of Wisconsin.—W. Coleman.

6644. Nisselson, H., & Woolsey, T. D. (Bureau of Census) Some problems of the household interview design for the National Health Survey. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 69-87.—"Evidence from earlier surveys and from a pretest conducted in Charlotte, North Carolina, was used in making certain decisions about the conduct of the

interview for the National Health Survey. The inconclusiveness of evidence on the use of proxy respondents and on between-interviewer variance led to decisions to accept proxy respondents under certain conditions, and to continue with plans to use a staff of about 140 interviewers, but to accumulate further evidence on both these matters on a continuing basis. Check lists of diseases again proved efficacious in the Charlotte pretest. A recall period of two weeks was adopted for most illness and medical and dental care data, but it was decided not to attempt to count separate attacks of chronic illness. Certain procedures were adopted to improve the codability of disease and injury information secured." 21 refs.—C. V. Riche.

6645. Pepinsky, Harold B., Pepinsky, Pauline N., Minor, Frank J., & Robin, Stanley S. Team productivity and contradiction of management policy commitments. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 264-268.—What is the relationship between management consistency of policy and team productivity? "A simulated small industrial plant was the setting for an experiment in which a team of Ss worked together on a manufacturing problem. Their assigned task was to produce different kinds of toys at a profit. . . . Twenty four-man teams were divided into ten consecutive team pairs, each member of a pair being subjected either to (a) a condition under which the team's expectations of management were contradicted by subsequent events or (b) a condition under which the team's expectations were confirmed. The hypothesis that team productivity would be greater under the confirmation condition was supported by the data. Some theoretical implications of the experiment were suggested."—J. W. Russell.

6646. Sobol, Marion G. (Survey Research Center) Panel mortality and panel bias. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1959 (Mar), 54, 52-68.—"Parts I and II of this paper evaluate 'panel mortality' by studying the demographic structure and original interest in the subject matter of the study, at the time of the first and for each of the four subsequent interviews. Because of cancelling variations, the demographic structure of the panel after five rounds of interviewing remained very similar to that of the original panel. There was some tendency, however, for a disproportionate number of renters, low income people, and people not interested in the subject matter of the study to drop out after repeated interviews. The third part of this paper evaluates 'repeated interview effects' by comparing the answers of panel members to the answers of members of a new probability sample of the urban, noninstitutional population of the United States, who were interviewed at the same time on the same questions. Once the effects of differing income distribution in these groups were eliminated, there was little indication that the attitudes of a panel after four rounds of interviewing differed from those of a random sample."—C. V. Riche.

(See also Abstracts 5085, 5087, 5094, 5116, 5588)

INDUSTRY

6647. American Psychological Association, Division of Business and Industry. *The psychologist in industry*. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1959. 24 p. \$15.—The areas of concentration described are: selection and testing, management development, counselling, employee motivation, human engineer-

ing, marketing and motivation research, and public relations research. Also discussed are industry's problems in using psychologists, and psychology and industry working together.—A. J. Kubany.

6648. Fitts, Paul M. (Ed.) (U. Michigan) **Human engineering concepts and theory.** Ann Arbor, Mich.: Univer. Michigan Press, 1959. iv, 798 p. \$12.50.—A compilation of lecture notes, laboratory exercises, and reference reading material employed in the University of Michigan 1959 Intensive Shore Course on Human Engineering. Of particular interest are 37 previously published articles of direct relevance to engineering psychology covering the topics of man-machine systems, human information processing, information coding and display, the human as a controller, and general theory in engineering psychology. Several of the articles are no longer available in their original publication form.—G. E. Briggs.

6649. Hecker, Donald LeRoy. (U. Wisconsin) **Scientific motion analysis studies of movement interaction.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959(Sep), 20, 1069.—Abstract.

6650. Kappauf, William E., & Payne, M. Carr. (U. Illinois) **Performance-decrement at an observer-paced task.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1959(Sep), 72, 443-446.—The decrement found over a 75-min. work period is compared with that obtained with vigilance tasks, typically unpaced.—R. H. Waters.

6651. Knowles, W. B. (General Electric Co.) **Automation and personnel requirements for guided missile ground support functions.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959(May), No. 59-240. iv, 43 p.—"Automation has not resulted in lowering manpower demands because (1) testing and maintenance requirements and objectives have not been systematically defined and (2) manual operations have not been completely described or programmed. A 'maintenance system' design approach is outlined as a method for overcoming these deficiencies. Further research is recommended in development of techniques for evaluating the design of test logic, maintenance operations, and manual tasks." 23 refs.—M. B. Mitchell.

6652. Maruyama, Kinya; Ohwaki, Yoshikazu, & Okubo, Yukio. **Measurement of the fatigue of workers in a metal mine.** *Tohoku psychol. Folia*, 1959, 18, 1-24.—Critical flicker frequency and body weight decrement as measures of fatigue show: according to atmospheric temperature, no differences; by days, greater toward the week-end; according to type of work, considerable differences.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

6653. Merenda, Peter F., & Clarke, Walter V. (Walter V. Clarke Associates) **AVA validity for textile workers.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959(Jun), 43, 162-165.—How valid is the Activity Vector Analysis (AVA) for use with textile workers? "Blind predictions as to the probable on-the-job success of applicants for routine machine operational as well as other semiskilled and unskilled jobs in a large textile concern were made solely on the basis of AVA profiles. These predictions were in the form of numerical ratings on a job proficiency scale. Subjects were 142 new hires for various first line worker jobs over a period of 15 months. Several foremen, supervisors of the Ss, were asked to rate them on the

job proficiency scale 30 days and 90 days after employment. Comparisons of the AVA analyst's predictions and raters' judgments were then made. Predictions made by the interviewer who actually did the hiring were also compared with the criterion ratings on a portion of the total sample. . . . On the basis of these findings it may be concluded that both the interview techniques and the AVA, when employed by a trained interpreter, are valid predictors of job success for the occupations studied. The data of the study also suggest that the predictive efficiency may be enhanced by combining these two procedures in the selection of textile workers performing routine operational tasks."—J. W. Russell.

6654. Michael, Donald N. (Dunlap & Associates, Stamford, Conn.) **The social environment.** *Operat. Res.*, 1959(Jul-Aug), 7, 506-523.—The pertinence of the social environment in systems analysis and human engineering is discussed in terms of what the social environment does and how it does it. Next, the manner of operation of the social environment in "traditional" and advanced man-machine systems is considered. Implications for human engineering and systems design are given. "This means either so designing the system that the traditional requirements for the social environment are met or so altering the social environment expectations of the operating personnel that they are able to operate effectively in the changed social environment."—M. R. Marks.

6655. Rossi, Mario. **Problemi umani del lavoro industriale: Lavoro statico e economia dei movimenti, automazione e fatica.** [Human problems of industrial work: Static work and economy of movements, automation and fatigue.] *Difesa Soc.*, 1959 (Apr-Jun), 38(2), 95-107.—A survey of changes in working conditions and workers' opinions, attitudes, and performance in relation to industrial changes due to automation in Europe.—L. L'Abate.

(See also Abstract 6672)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

6656. Britt, Stuart Henderson. (Northwestern U.) **The application of social science findings to advertising.** *Amer. Mgmt. Ass. mgmt. Rep.*, 1958, No. 15, 94-100.—Of all the social sciences, psychology and sociology, in that order, have the most to offer advertisers. Learning, conscious motivation, and motivation research are primary areas for research. 4 cases with findings are presented.—H. C. Cash.

6657. Burdick, Harry A., Green, Edward J., & Lovelace, Joseph W. (Dartmouth Coll.) **Predicting trademark effectiveness.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 285-286.—The effectiveness of 7 competing trademarks was studied. 166 male Ss were tested. "Effectiveness is defined in terms of salience, meaning, and memory-value of the trademark. The three characteristics were found to be positively related." Taking memory-value to be the major dependent variable, through a combination of salience and meaning measures, memory-value was predicted "with a high degree of success."—J. W. Russell.

6658. Dent, James K. (Wayne State U.) **Organizational correlates of the goals of business managements.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 365-

393.—Goals most frequently expressed by management, as revealed by interviews with executives of a sample of business establishments, are profits, public service in the form of good products, and employee welfare. Other goals mentioned include growth, efficiency, meeting competition, and operating the organization. Differences in goals were found to be related to size, unionization, proportion of white collar workers, and growing vs. declining in size. Understanding and evaluating organizations require consideration of their broad functions and characteristics. 24 refs.—*A. S. Thompson.*

6659. **Dunnette, Marvin D., & Kirchner, Wayne K.** (Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.) **A check list for differentiating different kinds of sales jobs.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1959, 12, 421-429.—A Sales Job Descriptive Check List including 35 sales job activities was filled out by 685 salesmen in a firm involved in a variety of types of sales. From a cluster analysis of the results the following sales activity clusters were identified: Direct Retail Contact, Jobber and Wholesaler Contact, Retail Follow-up and Service, Industrial Selling, and General Selling and Service. Job profiles in terms of cluster scores revealed 4 major types of sales jobs in the organization.—*A. S. Thompson.*

6660. **Ferber, Robert, & Wales, Hugh G.** (U. Illinois) **Advertising recall in relation to type of recall.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958-59, 22, 528-536.—328 drug-prescribing physicians in Chicago were interviewed on their unaided recall of pharmaceutical advertisements, with separate questions on direct mail advertising and medical journal advertising. They also were presented with an aided recall test of 20 pieces of promotional material (journal, direct mail, and fictitious). It was concluded that "a fair amount of positive correlation exists between respondent replies to unaided recall questions and to aided recall questions and that concentration of recall is likely to be associated positively with the degree of difficulty engendered by the type of recall approach employed. . . the more difficult or exasperating the recall effort required, the larger is the proportion of respondents who are likely not to bother attempting any recall."—*A. E. Wessman.*

6661. **Jones, Lyle V.** (U. North Carolina) **Prediction of consumer purchase and the utility of money.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Oct), 43, 334-337.—Differential preference for a group of competing consumer goods and indices of popularity of prices were studied using a model evolved from 1 presented by Thurstone. A rating scale was mailed to 430 faculty members of the University of Chicago; 69% were returned. There was a disposition away from the cheapest meal. Restrictions for application of the method were discussed.—*J. W. Russell.*

6662. **Ludington, Carol. (Ed.)** (Found. Research Human Behavior) **The adoption of new products: Process and influence.** Ann Arbor, Mich.: Braun & Brumfield, 1959. 60 p. \$3.00.—"In November and December, 1958, businessmen concerned with marketing met with social scientists to discuss new research findings on social factors important in the adoption of new products, methods, and ideas." Beginning with a description of the adoption process (typically, an ogival relationship of percent adopting to time), 5 stages in the decision-to-adopt process are dis-

tinguished and 5 categories of adopters (from innovators to laggards) are identified and described. All the research summarized was concerned with farm people and their adoption of such products as 2-4D weed spray and antibiotics in feed. Conclusions, rather than detailed survey procedures and results, are reported and discussed. Successive chapters summarize the influences of reference groups, informal information sources, government and other expert agencies, commercial sources, and mass media. "Much more research needs to be done to confirm these tentative findings." 41 refs.—*H. W. Daniels.*

6663. **Winick, Charles.** (Columbia U.) **Art work versus photography: An experimental study.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 180-182.—"Four paired advertisements, one using photography and the other using art work, were shown to a matched sample of 962 adults in the New York City area. The Ss ranked each advertisement on the dimensions of most liked, believability, and recall. No sex or socioeconomic differences emerged. Statistically significant differences were found for the photographic version of three advertisements, respectively showing a man, a woman in an office, and a man drinking coffee. Art work was favored in one advertisement, which semihumorously showed a dog in motion. Any decision to use either art work or photography for a communication depends on many factors, including the object to be reproduced, the medium of communication, the effect desired, and the associated text. The results of this study, based on advertisements from one consumer magazine, must be interpreted with caution."—*J. W. Russell.*

(See also Abstracts 5835, 5873, 6600, 6609)

PROFESSIONS

6664. **Goss, Mary E. Weber.** (Columbia U.) **Physicians in bureaucracy: A case study of professional pressures on organizational roles.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Sep), 20, 1087.—Abstract.

6665. **Hearnshaw, L. S.** (U. Liverpool, England) **Le programme de psychologie pour les étudiants en médecine en Grande-Bretagne.** [Psychology in the training of medical students in Great Britain.] *Bull. Ass. Int. Psychol. Appl.*, 1959 (Jul-Dec), 8(2), 14-25.—A discussion of problems and needs in the teaching of psychology to medical students.—*C. J. Adkins.*

6666. **Maryo, Joann S., & Lasky, Julian J.** (Psychiatric Corp. N.Y.) **A work satisfaction survey among nurses.** *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1959 (Apr), 59, 501-503.—The survey was carried on by means of an interview method during a 2-week period in a midwestern hospital where a total of 57 out of 69 nurses participated. Questionnaire follow-ups eventuated 53% returns. Results of the study are presented in detailed analysis: nurses' reaction to questionnaire; problems arising from a shortage of hospital personnel including floating, interpersonal tension, personnel policies; likes and dislikes of nurses; and management-employee relations.—*S. M. Amatora.*

6667. **Newman, Sidney H., Howell, Margaret A., & Cliff, Norman.** (United States Public Health Service) **The analysis and prediction of a practical examination in dentistry.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1959, 19, 557-568.—Using a practical ex-

amination in dentistry as the criterion, 4 aptitude tests, 4 written professional tests, an interview board, and a file evaluation board were used as predictor variables. The practical examination included Oral Diagnosis, Amalgam Restoration, and an Inlay Restoration rated by 2 dental officers using a specially-devised observation rating schedule. Ss were 100 dentists applying for appointment in the United States Public Health Service at the Assistant grade and 58 at the Senior Assistant grade. Validity r 's of .64 and .86 were obtained for the 2 groups using the interview board assessments while the file evaluation method yielded r 's of .59 and .66, respectively. The professional examinations had r 's ranging from .26 to .61 while the r 's for the aptitude tests varied from -.01 to .42 with 6 of the 8 r 's not significant at the .05 level. Highly significant multiple R 's of about .60 and .70 were obtained. A factorial analysis was also performed with 5 factors tentatively identified.—W. Coleman.

MILITARY

6668. Bending, G. C. (Royal Canadian Air Force Sta., Comox, Canada) **Spatial disorientation in jet aircrews.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1959 (Feb), 30, 107-112.—Physiological factors involved in spatial disorientation are reviewed and discussed in relation to case histories of disorientation of flying personnel at an all-weather flying station. Methods of preventing or alleviating effects of disorientation are indicated, and management of spatially disoriented aircrew problems are considered. "These cases illustrate the seriousness of these problems and the value of a spatial disorientation indoctrination course in their management. . . . A fresh, analytical attitude is essential if these and even more disturbing problems are to be recognized and solved."—J. M. Vanderplas.

6669. Chandessais, Charles. **La psychologie dans l'armée.** [Psychology in the armed forces.] Paris, France: Presses Univ. France, 1959. 195 p. Fr. 600.—The introduction of tests for selection of soldiers in the United States Army in 1917 was the turning point in military psychology, gaining for it more acceptance in all branches of the service. The French armed forces have been reluctant to apply the work of psychological experts. However, the present reorganization of the services, their adaptation to new types of weapons, and the prospects of psychological warfare present a better climate for the work of military psychologists in France. Contemporary military psychology deals with 2 types of roles: the military of war and the military of peace. During war the military is an executive instrument, while during peace it has the role of preparation. Characteristic differences and conditions of both roles of the 3 armed services (the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy) are described. Separate chapters deal with the process and techniques of selection, problems of human engineering, and the problems of military morale and communication. The differences between "civilian" and "military" psychology are negligible. The need for a more scientific attitude and for more "pure science" research in military psychology is stressed.—V. J. Bieliauskas.

6670. Conklin, J. E. **Linearity of the tracking performance function.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1959, 9, 387-391.—"This . . . analysis of the effects of lag

values between 0.0 and 1.0 sec. suggests that (a) as control lag is varied between 0.0 and 1.0 sec., tracking performance significantly decreases; (b) with few exceptions the relation between tracking efficiency and lag up to 1.0 sec. is linear; (c) the rate of performance detriment is significantly greater with Filter Y; and (d) tracking with the pursuit display and a 1.0-sec. lag was consistently superior to compensatory tracking with no lag in the control network for all the target courses employed."—C. H. Ammons.

6671. Garvey, W. D., & Henson, J. B. (USN Research Lab.) **Interactions between display gain and task-induced stress in manual tracking.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Jun), 43, 205-208.—"It is important for the human engineer to know how the performance of man-machine systems is affected by factors which stress or overload the human operator. . . . Five systems, all of which had the same dynamics but differed in display magnification, were employed. Operators were given considerable training on all five systems, after which they were required to control the systems under a series of stressful conditions. Performance was measured both in terms of system error and error at the display. The results indicated that stress increased error in all systems, but the order of merit of the various systems was unchanged by stress. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance to the study of man-machine systems. The pitfalls of purely psychological interpretations of the behavior of tracking systems are outlined."—J. W. Russell.

6672. Green, M. R., & Muckler, F. A. (Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.) **Speed of reaching to critical control areas in a fighter-type cockpit.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 58-687. v, 16 p.—Speed of reaching to 9 critical cockpit control areas in a fighter-type cockpit was determined for 10 male Ss, $\frac{1}{2}$ of whom were air force pilots. "Controls on the right side of the cockpit were reached more rapidly than controls on the left side. The optimum area was on the right side console forward of the arm rest." Poorest areas were at the extreme left, lower middle of the center instrument panel, and the extreme right. "The performances of pilot and non-pilot subject groups did not differ."—M. B. Mitchell.

6673. Kaehler, Richard, C. (North American Aviation, Los Angeles, Calif.) **Human plot performance during boost and atmosphere reentry.** *Aerospace Med.*, 1959 (Jul), 30, 481-486.—Conditions to be encountered in X-15 flights were studied to evaluate and compare righthand stick configurations in controlling the air vehicle during varied accelerations, assess equipment suitability, and obtain insight into general physiological tolerance during special and unusual accelerative conditions. Author concludes: (a) No physiologic limits were encountered during either of the boost or reentry conditions tested, (b) tracking results for both direct and dynamic ratios show that performance with the righthand stick is consistently better than that with the center stick although a statistically significant difference between the 2 was not found, (c) subjects preferred the righthand stick primarily because of comfort in control.—A. Debons.

6674. Kinkade, Robert G., & Kidd, J. S. (Ohio State U.) **The effect of different proportions of**

monitored elements on operator performance in a simulated radar air traffic control system. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959 (Jun), No. 59-169. iii, 12 p.—“A simulated radar approach control system was utilized to evaluate the influence of different levels of monitoring on system performance. Monitoring level was varied by manipulating the proportion of aircraft in the system having airborne position information (API) equipment. The API-equipped aircraft did not require active control of their approach path as did those aircraft without such equipment. Four conditions were compared: (a) 100%, (b) 63%, (c) 37%, and (d) 0% of aircraft with API equipment.” Ss were 8 undergraduates trained in the laboratory to be controllers. “Results indicated an approximately linear increase in system performance as proportion of API-equipped aircraft was increased. Recommendations for future utilization of API in terminal operations were considered.”—M. B. Mitchell.

6675. Marks, Alvin. (U. Southern California) **A factor-analytic study of military leadership.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1959 (Oct), 20, 1452.—Abstract.

6676. Ruff, George E., & Levy, Edwin Z. (Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio) **Psychiatric evaluation of candidates for space flight.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1959 (Nov), 116, 385-391.—The selection of men for the 1st United States manned satellite experiment, Project Mercury, is described. Records of candidates were reviewed so as to match past performances with the anticipated general behavioral requirements of space flight. A psychological evaluation followed which included 30 hours of psychiatric interviews, psychological tests, and observations of stress experiments. These were given to 31 men chosen from an original group of 69 who were invited to volunteer. Some general comments are made about the 31 men who underwent the complete series of selection procedures.—N. H. Pronko.

6677. Senders, John W. (Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.) **Survey of human dynamics data and a sample application.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1959, No. 59-712. iv, 12 p.—When a human being is part of a system, for instance, when he is a pilot of an airplane, the simpler the task he must perform, the more accurate and less variable will be his performance. His performance is limited by his reaction time and neuromuscular lag, but he can learn to compensate for his tracking errors.—M. B. Mitchell.

6678. Smith, G. F. M., & Scott, D. M. **Some physical parameters of PPI displays useful in predicting relative detectability threshold of targets.** *Def. Res. Med. Lab. Rep.*, 1957 (Nov), No. 163-14.

6 p.—The detectability of targets at extreme range (periphery of the radar scope) was studied and a regression equation for expressing and predicting detectability threshold from PPI display geometry has been estimated as $Y = 27.02 + 3.33x^2 - 0.46xz + 2.09z$ where Y is mean detectability threshold in decibels attenuation of a reference signal, x is range on scope in tenths of sweep radius, z is effective display diameter in units of 7 inches. Additional terms for scope area (z^2) and pip size (xz^2) do not improve the overall prediction of detectability threshold (Y).—D. Giannitrapani.

6679. Sweeney, J. S., Birmingham, H. P., & Garvey, W. D. (USN Research Lab., Washington, D.C.) **A study of the effects of filtering on the performance of a manual compensatory tracking task.** *USN Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958 (Sep), No. 5205. i, 6 p.—Each of 8 Ss was given a 60-sec. trial on each of the 9 tracking conditions at an experimental session. 10 tracking sessions were held. An 8×9 counterbalanced experimental design which was permuted from session to session was employed. The conclusion indicated that the position of a low-pass filter is a critical variable in a closed-loop tracking system containing a nonlinear, distorting element, such as the human operator.—R. T. Osborne.

6680. Wittenburg, John A., Ross, Sherman, & Andrews, T. G. (U. Maryland) **Effects of altering task components on perceptual-motor task learning.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1959 (Aug), 43, 226-234.—In training operators of man-machine systems, how will altering the task influence learning progress at various stages in this sequence? After trying it out in a pilot study, the main experiment involved 108 male soldiers. “The apparatus consisted of an electronic compensatory tracking device which required S to maintain a target indicator in the center of a 5-in. oscilloscope. . . . Time on target was the primary measure of performance.” A temporary decrement in performance was produced from altering task components later in learning. Greater effect followed from changes taking place earlier. 16 refs.—J. W. Russell.

6681. Zechman, Fred W., Jr. (Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio) **The effect of forward acceleration on vital capacity.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-376. iii, 6 p.—This effect has been measured on 6 human Ss. Vital capacities were reduced in a fairly uniform manner with increasing g . Values reached an average of 1.5 liters at 8g when the trunk was inclined 25° forward. This degree of reduction was reached at 6g when the trunk was not inclined.—R. V. Hamilton.

(See also Abstracts 4982, 4983, 5180)

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